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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Thirty-six states are battling for a national center for research on the manufacture of computer chips, a project that could attract $250-million a year in contracts: Page A4.

In New Orleans, performers and researchers celebrated the music of Louisiana—from gospel to rhythm and blues to "zydeco": Page A4.

The president and dean resigned their posts at a Baptist seminary to protest a takeover of the board by fundamentalist trustees: Page A19.

Black professors have established the first organization to promote the interests of the country's black faculty members: Page A19.

The huge cost of student-loan defaults, which may soon top $2-billion a year, has Administration, Congressional, and college leaders scrambling for answers: Page A27.

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A course focusing on prison and homelessness includes a day in jail meant to raise the ~~students'~~ awareness of human suffering: Page A42.

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14,000 South Africans at 4 Universities Defy Campus-Unrest Rule

Marches challenge decree tying funds to action barring protests

By HELEN ZILLE

CAPE TOWN

In a direct challenge to the South African government, an estimated 14,000 people at four universities held protest marches on their campuses last week.

The marches were part of formal assemblies organized at the Universities of Cape Town, Natal, the Western Cape, and the Witwatersrand to oppose new government regulations that make state subsidies contingent on the universities' taking action against campus unrest. The rules require universities to enforce restrictions on political activism and to report disruptions within 21 days.

Institutions that fail to comply could lose part or all of their state subsidies, which account for 80 per cent of a university's budget in South Africa. (The text of the regulations appeared in *The Chronicle*, October 28.)

Three of the assemblies adopted resolutions that said their universities should not comply with the regulations. Their opposition was being supported by Rhodes University, which had held a similar assembly the previous week.

Senior Campus Officials Join In

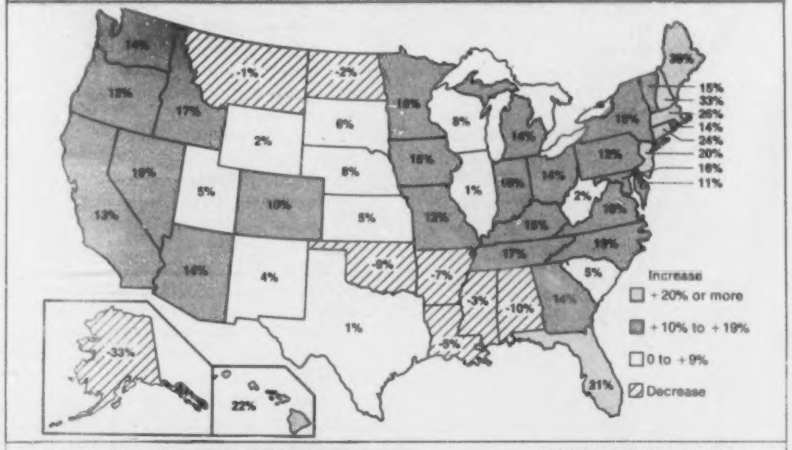
Although a legal source said last week's marches violated a government ban on all outdoor gatherings except "bona fide" sports events, none of the universities was expected to report the protests or act against the participants.

Indeed, those involved on all four campuses included their vice-chancellors, other senior administrators, and the chairmen or vice-chairmen of their governing councils.

The police maintained a strong presence outside the four institutions, filming the

Continued on Page A53

How State Support Has Changed In 2 Years



SOURCE: ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

CHRONICLE MAP BY JOJO GRAGASIN, JR.

Most states have raised their spending on colleges (above), but the rate of increase has dropped sharply. Story on Page A27, Fact File on A28.

Fearing Government Reprisals, Universities Shun Discounted Japanese Supercomputers

By JUDITH AXLER TURNER

American colleges and universities, fearing reprisals by U.S. government officials, are refusing to buy Japanese-made supercomputers—even though the machines perform well and their manufacturers are offering generous discounts and other enticements.

The institutions, alarmed by charges of electronics "dumping" and "protectionism" that are being traded by the Japanese and American governments, are chiefly worried that officials responsible for federal research-grant programs will look unfavorably on applications from colleges and universities that purchase supercomputers abroad. A less immediate concern is that the government may decide to intervene to prevent overseas manufacturers from discounting their machines to American institutions.

Three American companies make supercomputers—Control Data Corporation, Cray Research, Inc., and the International Business Machines Corporation.

Last week the Massachusetts Institute of Technology abandoned its six-month effort to choose a supercomputer, saying in a letter to vendors that two of the five proposals it had received had been withdrawn. The letter attributed the withdrawals to concern within the U.S. government over

Continued on Page A24

THE STOCK MARKET

- **A long-term economic slide** is more worrisome to business officers than losses in endowments.
- **Pension administrators** are reassuring retirees that benefits will not be affected immediately.
- **Fund raisers** are changing campaigns to appeal to jittery donors.
- **A leader of philanthropy,** John Filer, mulls a new study of giving.

Stories on Page A38-40

Science and Mathematics Leaders Call for Radical Reform in Calculus Teaching

By KIM McDONALD

WASHINGTON

Science and mathematics leaders called last week for major reforms in the teaching of calculus. They said the subject must be made more relevant and understandable to today's students if the nation is to maintain a strong scientific and technological enterprise.

At a two-day meeting at the National Academy of Sciences here, nearly 700 educators agreed that a national effort should be launched to bring calculus education into the computer age by developing curricula incorporating calculators and other innovative tools that could emphasize the subject's usefulness and relevance.

The new effort should also, they said, increase the appreciation and understanding of a subject that is essential to the production of future scientists and engineers. At present, half of the college students who enroll in calculus withdraw or fail the course.

A Filter to Limit Students

"There is a crisis today in mathematics and science education," said Thomas W. Tucker, professor of mathematics at Colgate University. "Like it or not, calculus is the linchpin of that structure."

Many of the participants in the academy's meeting, "Calculus for a New Century," complained that calculus was too often used at universities as a filter, to limit the number of students in science and engineering majors, instead of encouraging them to go into those fields.

What's more, those who successfully complete calculus frequently fail to gain a conceptual understanding of the subject or an appreciation of its importance, because it is taught in a bland, unimaginative manner, using what one participant termed rote, "plug and chug" exercises that have little connection with problems in the real world.

"We've reduced calculus to a course where students do almost nothing but calculate derivatives and integrals," said Anthony Ralston, a professor of computer science and mathematics at the State University of New York at Buffalo. "It used to

Continued on Page A23

MARGINALIA

It's come to *this:*

When a student in a history-of-psychology course at Randolph-Macon Woman's College was asked, "How does an individual acquire knowledge, according to Locke?" she answered:

"According to Locke one is born without any knowledge. We are like an empty computer disk."

■

It's also come to *this* (memorandum from the computer center at Orange County [N. Y.] Community College):

"In order to avoid confusion for all concerned, when requesting Report #51 which is also called Report 39, Financial Aid Listing Based on Need, please specify to Gene in Data Control that you want FAAWDPKG. When you want the new report which looks like Report 39 but is based on Total Family Contribution instead of Need, please ask for FAAWDTFC. To obtain this report, you must also tell us whether you need it using the FAFNAR date or the SAR date."

■

And to *this* (from Arizona State University's *State Press*):

"Academic Computing Specialist Jim Salverson said the computer center will end its week of grand opening activities with a series of drawings, including a $$oo grand-prize gift certificate for Computerland of Mesa."

That's what happens when the bottom falls out of the market.

■

The listing for Latin Education Major in the Troy State University bulletin directs:

"Select one curse."

Malo modo?

■

In a flyer advertising a traveling seminar called "How to Work with People," the Center for Professional Development at Maryville College promises a section on "How to suggest change without critizing."

You've made it tough for us.

■

From the minutes of a meeting of the Duke University Librarians Assembly:

"As is customary, University Librarian Jerry Campbell appeared to answer questions and make observations to the Assembly."

"We're not sure whether he really did or not," a reader tells us.

■

Job-wanted ad in the Raleigh (N.C.) *News and Observer*:

"BRIGHT, ENTHUSIASTIC young teacher seeks position teaching English in public school. Also 4 yrs. Latin and French. Cum Laude graduate, Ivey League school. . . ."

Latin or French, maybe; English, no. —C.G.

In Brief

Mary Washington Student Dies of Alcohol Poisoning

A freshman at Mary Washington College was found dead of alcohol poisoning only hours after the college held a "mocktail" party to encourage a responsible approach to drinking, college officials said.

Police identified the student as 18-year-old Christopher Goode. He was found face down in his dormitory room bed by his three roommates.

A medical examiner said a preliminary autopsy report showed Mr. Goode's blood contained four times the level of alcohol at which a person is considered legally drunk in Virginia.

The death occurred shortly after the college had kicked off Alcohol Awareness Week.

"We slave away trying to work on this problem," the college's president, William Anderson, told the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*. "You tell them, you tell them, you tell them. But it's just an incredibly difficult problem, if not impossible task, to beat into their heads that [alcohol] is a loaded gun."

D.C. University Ex-Head Indicted

WASHINGTON

Robert L. Green, former president of the University of the District of Columbia, was indicted last week on charges of fraud, theft, and making false statements to a grand jury.

The grand jury is investigating expenditures of funds controlled by District Mayor Marion Barry's office. Its indictment alleges that Mr. Green used money from one of the mayor's accounts to reimburse the university for loans with which he purchased a $1,399 stereo system and a $1,994 television set. According to the indictment, Mr. Green told university officials that the two items would remain in the university president's residence.

The indictment alleges that Mr. Green took the stereo system and television with him when he left office, and that he lied in his testimony to a grand jury earlier this summer.

UDC

Mr. Green resigned his post two years ago after District of Columbia auditors alleged that he had spent university money for household items, personal travel, and undocumented catering and consulting. He is now planning coordinator at the Joint Center for Applied Research in Urban Education at Cuyahoga Community College. —M.N.K.C.

Montevallo U. Chief Joins Faculty Vote Against Him

Faculty members at the University of Montevallo approved a motion of no confidence in their president last week, and the president voted with them.

The president, James Vickrey, said he had joined in voting against himself "as a symbolic gesture and as a way of saying I, too, have lost confidence in me." The vote was 104 to 48 in favor of the motion.

Mr. Vickrey said he planned to meet this week with the chairman of the university's board of trustees to discuss ways to improve faculty confidence in his leadership. The board has the authority to dismiss Mr. Vickrey, but many trustees reportedly back him.

In a statement released after the vote, faculty members called Mr. Vickrey "an ineffectual leader . . . whose policies and style tend to preclude meaningful faculty input into major decisions."

The president blamed many of his troubles on his inability to get adequate financing for the university from the State of Alabama.

Cheyney Faculty Censures President, Pa. Chancellor

Unionized faculty members at Cheyney University last week approved a motion of no confidence in the university's president, LeVerne McCummings, and in the chancellor of Pennsylvania's system of higher-education, James H. McCormick.

The vote by members of the university's chapter of the Association of Pennsylvania State College and University Faculties came a few weeks after Mr. McCummings announced plans to eliminate 26 teaching posts.

Mr. McCummings declined to comment on the vote. Mr. McCormick called the vote an "unfortunate but natural reaction" to the faculty retrenchment.

A union official said the president had refused to involve faculty members adequately in decision making and had failed to consider alternatives to the layoffs. The chancellor was accused of failing to take measures to correct the university's problems.

Racist Flier in Newspaper Draws Protest at Riverside

A flier inserted in an edition of the student newspaper at the University of California at Riverside, which contained racial epithets and solicited membership in an organization calling itself the "White Students Union," has been strongly condemned by campus officials.

The flier was placed without authorization last month in about 100 copies of the newspaper, the *Highlander*. A subsequent issue of the newspaper carried statements from its editors and from Rosemary S. J. Schraer, chancellor of the university, deploring the flier and its racist message.

The insert carried a Riverside post-office-box number, and cam-

Revenues and Expenditures of Colleges and Universities, 1985-86

	Public institutions		Private institutions		All institutions	
	1985-86	Per cent of total	1985-86	Per cent of total	1985-86	Per cent of total
Revenues						
Tuition and fees	$9,439,177,000	14.5%	$13,677,429,000	38.6%	$23,116,605,000	23.0%
Appropriations						
Federal	1,401,367,000	2.2%	216,143,000	0.6%	1,617,510,000	1.6%
State	28,071,070,000	43.2%	331,219,000	0.9%	28,402,288,000	28.3%
Local	2,150,459,000	3.3%	2,701,000	—	2,153,160,000	2.1%
Government grants and contracts						
Federal	5,451,003,000	8.4%	5,636,237,000	15.9%	11,087,240,000	11.1%
State	1,149,516,000	1.7%	359,695,000	1.0%	1,509,211,000	1.5%
Local	175,385,000	0.2%	215,961,000	0.6%	391,346,000	0.4%
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	2,109,782,000	3.2%	3,301,124,000	9.3%	5,410,905,000	5.4%
Endowment income	398,603,000	0.6%	1,877,295,000	5.3%	2,275,898,000	2.3%
Sales and services						
Educational activities	1,596,946,000	2.5%	776,548,000	2.2%	2,373,494,000	2.4%
Auxiliary enterprises	6,684,794,000	10.3%	3,989,342,000	11.3%	10,674,136,000	10.6%
Hospitals	4,708,930,000	7.2%	3,517,705,000	9.9%	8,226,635,000	8.2%
Other	1,667,600,000	2.6%	1,531,586,000	4.3%	3,199,186,000	3.2%
Total current-fund revenues	$65,004,632,000	100.0%	$35,432,985,000	100.0%	$100,437,616,000	100.0%
Expenditures						
Instruction	$21,880,782,000	34.6%	$ 9,151,318,000	26.6%	$31,032,099,000	31.8%
Research	5,705,144,000	9.0%	2,732,222,000	8.0%	8,437,367,000	8.7%
Public service	2,515,734,000	4.0%	603,799,000	1.8%	3,119,533,000	3.2%
Libraries	1,685,052,000	2.7%	866,279,000	2.5%	2,551,331,000	2.6%
Other academic support	3,008,491,000	4.7%	1,107,570,000	3.2%	4,116,061,000	4.2%
Student services	2,921,758,000	4.6%	1,641,180,000	4.8%	4,562,938,000	4.7%
Institutional support	5,667,144,000	9.0%	3,683,642,000	10.7%	9,350,786,000	9.6%
Plant operation and maintenance	5,177,254,000	8.2%	2,427,972,000	7.1%	7,605,226,000	7.8%
Scholarships and fellowships	1,575,909,000	2.5%	2,584,266,000	7.5%	4,160,174,000	4.3%
Mandatory transfers	735,695,000	1.2%	456,754,000	1.3%	1,192,449,000	1.2%
Auxiliary enterprises	6,830,235,000	10.8%	3,698,067,000	10.8%	10,528,303,000	10.8%
Hospitals	5,358,699,000	8.5%	3,333,414,000	9.7%	8,692,113,000	8.9%
Other	131,956,000	0.2%	2,055,405,000	6.0%	2,187,361,000	2.2%
Total current-fund expenditures and mandatory transfers	$63,193,853,000	100.0%	$34,341,889,000	100.0%	$97,535,742,000	100.0%

Note: Because of rounding, details may not add up to totals.

SOURCE: CENTER FOR STATISTICS, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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Government & Politics

Ways & Means

President Reagan's choice of a new Supreme Court nominee last week drew little immediate reaction from people in higher education. The President nominated a federal-appeals court judge, Douglas H. Ginsburg, to the position vacated in June by retiring Justice Lewis F. Powell.

Mr. Ginsberg, who was an assistant professor at Harvard Law School from 1975 to 1983, has written little on the major legal issues that affect colleges and universities, such as affirmative action and intellectual freedom. He has largely concentrated on anti-trust and economic-regulation issues, and his views on other matters are not widely known.

■

The Education Department has asked two college presidents to follow through on their offers to show the public how their institutions spend money.

The two presidents—Douglass Cater of Washington College and William G. Bowen of Princeton University—extended the invitations at a Congressional hearing in September in an attempt to fend off charges by Education Department officials that universities spend too much money.

Bruce M. Carnes, Deputy Under Secretary of Education, wrote to the two institutions, asking them to be part of a series of case studies of college expenditures the department has commissioned. Nine colleges and universities are to be studied.

Mr. Cater responded that Washington College would be willing to participate, but he wrote to Mr. Carnes: "I do not hold a high degree of confidence that your boss [Education Secretary William J. Bennett] is seriously interested in getting at the financial predicament of higher education."

Mr. Bowen has not yet responded, but a spokesman for Princeton expressed similar doubts. The nine colleges are to be chosen in the next couple of months.

■

Education was not a major topic as the Republican contenders for the 1988 Presidential nomination met for their first debate of the campaign season last week. But several of the candidates made a definite effort to show that they were concerned about the subject.

Vice-President Bush said education would be his top domestic priority. "I want to be an education President," he said. "That's the way I want to be remembered, because education is the solution to our nation's problems."

Asked why he would make a better President than Mr. Bush, Pat Robertson, the former television evangelist, said he had more experience as an educator. He noted that he had founded CBN University and asserted that he had helped train 23,000 students to read and write "without spending a nickel of federal money."

State Funds for Higher Education Total $34-Billion; 11-Pct. Biennial Rise Equals Lowest in 29 Years

Tight budgets and regional economic troubles get the blame; Alaska goes from boom to bust

By SCOTT JASCHIK

Tight state budgets and regional economic difficulties have prompted a sharp drop in the rate at which state appropriations for higher education have increased over the past two years.

States provided slightly more than $34-billion for higher education in the 1987-88 fiscal year, an increase of 11 per cent over 1985-86, according to figures released by the Illinois State University Center for Higher Education. In the 29 years in which the center has been compiling such data, the two-year comparison has shown an increase greater than 11 per cent in every year except 1983-84, a year in which most states were still suffering from the recession of the early 1980's.

Just two years ago, the two-year increase in state support was 19 per cent.

Even when inflation is taken into account, the drop in the rate of increase is dramatic. This year's adjusted two-year increase is 5 per cent, compared to 8 per cent last year, and 10 per cent the year before. The Illinois center compares changes over two-year periods to discount temporary changes in state support.

"Economic growth in the states has been very sluggish," said Karen M. Benker, director of research for the National Association of State Budget Officers. "And when the states don't have much money coming in, they're just not going to do much on the spending side."

State appropriations for higher education appear in tables beginning on Page A28.

In analyzing the appropriations figures, state higher-education observers said they portended trouble for public higher education in the next few years.

One trend that has caused much concern has been the wild fluctuations in state appropriations. For example, Alaska's colleges and universities this year were allotted 33 per cent less money than they received two years ago; in 1982, they led the

Continued on Page A30

New Jersey Maps Ambitious Program to Judge the Quality of Its Colleges and Universities

By CAROLYN J. MOONEY

New Jersey is about to embark on what is thought to be the most ambitious statewide effort yet to measure the quality of higher education.

The effort, which has been approved by the State Board of Higher Education, calls for the assessment of public colleges and universities in numerous categories, ranging from a student's post-graduation success to faculty activities to an institution's impact on its community.

Known as the College Outcomes Evaluation Program, the assessment plan was drafted by a 23-member advisory committee and full-time staff that has been working on it for two years. Intended to serve as an official blueprint for improving state higher education, it outlines specific goals for gauging quality but gives institutions leeway to carry many of them out. It does not require legislative approval.

While the plan is designed to take effect in stages over the next few years, it has already sparked debate among some faculty members over how—and whether—academic quality can be measured.

The plan makes the following recommendations:

- A common statewide test of general intellectual skills would be administered to all students at public institutions. The plan does not specify when the test would be given.
- Each institution would define what students should learn in its general-education programs and academic majors, and devise a method to determine whether they do so.
- Each institution would assess student development by analyzing students' retention rates, grades, results of professional exams, satisfaction with their institutions, and post-graduation jobs and community involvement.
- Each institution would define goals for faculty research, teaching, and other activities, and devise a method to determine how well they are being met.
- Each institution would define goals for community involvement, and assess how well they are being carried out.
- Faculty members would be heavily in-

Continued on Page A33

As Cost Nears $2-Billion a Year, Government and Colleges Struggle with Loan Defaults; Campuses with High Rates May Be Penalized

By ROBIN WILSON

WASHINGTON

The staggering cost of student-loan defaults has government officials and college leaders scrambling to find new ways to solve what could soon become a $2-billion-a-year problem.

In recent weeks:

- Education lobbyists have held a press conference to tell reporters how they were working to prevent defaults, written college presidents urging them to get tough on the issue, and turned out dozens of proposals for getting borrowers to repay.
- A House-Senate conference committee is considering legislation that could lead to the elimination of federal Guaranteed Student Loans to students at institutions with default rates above 25 per cent. The proposal is so controversial that it has threatened to hold up education and training provisions in a comprehensive trade bill.
- The Reagan Administration is getting ready to unveil its own plan, which does not require Congressional approval and would penalize colleges with default rates above 20 per cent.

(For details of the proposals, see story on Page A37.)

Student-Loan Defaults: Each Year's Cost to U.S.

1978	$ 207,333,000
1979	222,667,000
1980	239,431,000
1981	254,541,000
1982	288,154,000
1983	531,193,000
1984	712,744,000
1985	1,032,252,000
1986	1,371,122,000
1987 (est.)	1,278,000,000
1988 (est.)	1,618,000,000

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The renewed attention to the default situation has developed despite a series of widely publicized steps by the Education Department and Congress to crack down on loan defaulters, and despite the fact that the rate at which students have failed to repay their loans has remained relatively stable for the past few years.

College officials say several factors have converged to put student-loan defaults in the spotlight:

- The government's cost of paying for defaulted loans is expected to top $2-billion by the end of the decade. That is more than the Education Department spends on any program other than Pell Grants and aid to schools that educate large numbers of disadvantaged children. The federal government's spending on defaults has increased by almost 90 per cent since 1978.
- State officials have released a study that, for the first time, lists default rates at each of the nation's 8,300 postsecondary institutions. It shows that at 427 institutions—mostly for-profit trade schools—more than 60 per cent of the former students defaulted on their loans (*The Chronicle*, October 14).
- Efforts to trim the federal budget deficit have caused lawmakers to look even closer at how the government is spending money. Many are angry that they must allot so much money to pay for defaults at a time when they are being pressured to cut money for other programs.
- Hard-hitting editorials have appeared in major newspapers. A New York *Times* editorial said the Education Department should consider refusing to guarantee loans to students who attend insti-

Continued on Page A36

FACT FILE: State Appropriations for Higher Educati

The following figures were compiled by Edward R. Hines of Illinois State University. The table omits footnotes qualifying some of the figures. The full report will be available in February from the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, One Dupont Circle, Washington 20036. The report is free of charge to association members and $3.50 for others.

	Appropriations 1987-88 (add 000)	2-year change
ALABAMA		
U of Alabama	$ 185,295	− 8%
Auburn U	105,851	− 9%
U of South Alabama	36,472	− 9%
Jacksonville St U	16,019	−14%
Troy St U	15,184	−10%
Alabama A&M U	15,250	+ 5%
Alabama St U	15,177	+ 5%
U of North Alabama	12,235	−12%
U of Montevallo	8,878	−14%
Livingston U	5,385	−19%
Athens St C	2,761	−17%
Community colleges	58,869	−11%
Aid to private institutions	2,602	−12%
Student aid	7,285	+24%
Other appropriations	83,274	n/c
Total	**$ 570,537**	**−10%**
ALASKA		
U of Alaska		
Interior/Western	$ 69,596	−17%
South/Central	47,499	−18%
Southeastern	8,765	−25%
Statewide programs	11,942	−18%
Student aid	15,700	−75%
Other appropriations	3,655	n/c
Total	**$ 157,157**	**−33%**
ARIZONA		
U of Arizona	$ 213,833	+15%
Arizona St U	160,827	+18%
Northern Arizona U	55,203	+15%
Community colleges	57,262	0%
Other appropriations	4,787	n/c
Total	**$ 491,912**	**+14%**
ARKANSAS		
U of Arkansas	$ 168,361	− 7%
Arkansas St U	27,744	− 5%
U of Central Arkansas	20,303	− 3%
Southern Arkansas U	11,912	− 7%
Arkansas Tech U	10,936	− 6%
Henderson St U	8,876	− 5%
Community colleges	21,131	− 8%
Student aid	6,508	− 9%
Other appropriations	3,334	n/c
Total	**$ 279,105**	**−7%**
CALIFORNIA		
U of California System		
Los Angeles	$ 425,308	+15%
Berkeley	337,551	+16%
Davis	303,093	+24%
San Diego	190,907	+16%
San Francisco	147,288	+12%
Irvine	144,546	+14%
Santa Barbara	133,719	+18%
Riverside	103,830	+34%
Santa Cruz	73,530	+22%
Hastings C of Law	11,475	+ 6%
Administration	37,571	−45%
U of California total	1,908,818	+15%
California St U		
San Diego	122,414	n/c
Long Beach	103,810	n/c
San Jose	94,017	n/c
Northridge	92,420	n/c
San Luis Obispo	88,740	n/c
San Francisco	86,587	n/c
Sacramento	87,237	n/c
Fresno	84,758	n/c
Los Angeles	78,845	n/c
Pomona	78,555	n/c
Fullerton	76,157	n/c
Chico	71,912	n/c
Hayward	54,033	n/c
Humboldt	41,777	n/c
Dominguez Hills	31,958	n/c
San Bernardino	33,948	n/c
Sonoma	30,602	n/c
Bakersfield	24,007	n/c
Stanislaus	23,960	n/c
Other appropriations	139,701	n/c
California St U total	1,445,438	+14%
Community colleges	1,259,347	+ 7%
California Maritime Academy	6,053	+12%
Student aid	125,066	+18%
Other appropriations	3,436	n/c
Total	**$4,748,158**	**+13%**
COLORADO		
U of Colorado System	$ 159,473	+ 9%
St Board of Agriculture (for Colorado St U, U of Southern Colorado, and Ft. Lewis C)	87,514	+14%
U of Northern Colorado	25,129	+12%
Colorado Sch of Mines	10,311	+16%
State colleges (Mesa, Metropolitan, Western, and Adams St)	42,290	+11%
Community colleges	60,220	+12%
COLORADO—Continued		
Vocational education	$ 24,450	+ 7%
Student aid	23,522	− 4%
Other appropriations	8,112	n/c
Total	**$ 441,021**	**+10%**
CONNECTICUT		
U of Connecticut	$ 179,982	+20%
St U System		
Southern Connecticut	27,573	+20%
Central Connecticut	27,439	+22%
Western Connecticut	13,546	+25%
Eastern Connecticut	11,256	+29%
Central office	2,095	+35%
Central Naugautuck Valley Region Higher Ed Ctr	2,812	+19%
Regional community colleges	51,898	+29%
State technical colleges	16,459	+27%
Other appropriations	76,489	n/c
Total	**$ 409,549**	**+24%**
DELAWARE		
U of Delaware	$ 60,773	+12%
Delaware St C	14,977	+ 7%
Tech & community colleges	22,285	+11%
Other appropriations	3,304	n/c
Total	**$ 101,339**	**+11%**
FLORIDA		
U of Florida	$ 314,145	+16%
U of South Florida	150,088	+21%
Florida St U	120,422	+14%
Florida International U	63,328	+24%
U of Central Florida	53,844	+18%
Florida Atlantic U	46,520	+26%
Florida A&M U	38,193	+10%
U of West Florida	27,359	+14%
U of North Florida	21,893	+18%
Student aid	41,245	+28%
Aid to private insts	17,162	+30%
Community colleges	421,526	+18%
Other appropriations	50,034	n/c
Total	**$1,365,759**	**+21%**
GEORGIA		
U of Georgia	$ 225,802	+10%
Medical C of Georgia	95,829	+ 8%
Georgia St U	80,766	+12%
Georgia Inst of Tech	77,923	+15%
Georgia Southern C	22,349	+12%
West Georgia C	17,004	+ 7%
Valdosta St C	16,069	+19%
Columbus C	12,942	+ 4%
Kennesaw C	14,349	+32%
Fort Valley St C	10,700	+ 7%
Savannah St C	10,197	+ 7%
Albany St C	10,112	+ 6%
Augusta C	9,573	+ 7%
Georgia St C	10,489	+17%
Southern Tech Inst	11,673	+27%
Armstrong St C	8,446	+ 6%
Georgia Southwestern C	8,068	+ 7%
North Georgia C	6,752	+11%
Clayton St C	6,403	+19%
Community colleges	63,454	+19%
Student aid	1,748	− 5%
Other appropriations	38,756	n/c
Total	**$ 759,404**	**+14%**
HAWAII		
U of Hawaii System	$ 225,446	+21%
Other appropriations	51,926	+19%
Less tuition and other revenue	−22,700	n/c
Total	**$ 254,672**	**+22%**
IDAHO		
U of Idaho	$ 55,483	+12%
Boise St U	28,566	+15%
Idaho St U	25,434	+20%
Lewis-Clark St C	4,462	+20%
Community colleges	6,155	+ 8%
Vocational education	14,741	+16%
Student aid	362	+39%
Other appropriations	3,933	n/c
Total	**$ 139,136**	**+17%**
ILLINOIS		
U of Illinois	$ 467,255	+ 1%
Southern Illinois U	158,313	+ 1%
Northern Illinois U	75,044	+ 2%
Illinois St U	54,724	− 6%
Sangamon St U	14,481	− 1%
Western Illinois U	39,734	− 1%
Eastern Illinois U	29,661	− 5%
Northeastern Illinois U	25,733	+ 5%
Chicago St U	21,369	+ 2%
Governors St U	15,207	− 3%
Community colleges	193,008	+ 1%
Student aid	142,406	+ 9%
Other appropriations	94,629	n/c
Total	**$1,331,564**	**+1%**
INDIANA		
Indiana U	$ 272,706	+14%
Purdue U	191,253	+15%
Ball St U	77,475	+14%
Indiana St U	53,783	+13%
U of Southern Indiana	8,911	+21%
Vincennes U	16,577	+13%
Indiana Voc-Tech C	43,048	+27%
Student aid	35,166	+26%
Other appropriations	5,784	n/c
Total	**$ 704,703**	**+16%**
IOWA		
U of Iowa	$ 151,955	+13%
IOWA—Continued		
Iowa St U	$ 139,855	+15%
U of Northern Iowa	44,379	+14%
Board of Regents	512	+12%
Community colleges	75,343	+14%
Student aid	29,414	+22%
Total	**$ 441,458**	**+15%**
KANSAS		
U of Kansas	$ 142,681	+ 5%
Kansas St U	88,437	+ 6%
Wichita St U	38,875	+ 6%
Pittsburg St U	16,881	+ 3%
Emporia St U	16,519	+ 4%
Fort Hays St U	16,157	+ 4%
Kansas Tech Inst	3,263	+ 4%
Washburn U of Topeka	4,225	− 5%
Community colleges	29,351	+ 6%
Student aid	4,940	− 3%
Other appropriations	2,595	n/c
Total	**$ 363,924**	**+5%**
KENTUCKY		
U of Kentucky	$ 211,511	+19%
U of Louisville	102,137	+14%
Eastern Kentucky U	41,155	+12%
Western Kentucky U	40,421	+13%
Murray St U	30,761	+12%
Morehead St U	24,774	+12%
Northern Kentucky U	21,095	+12%
Kentucky St U	13,663	+12%
Student aid	8,817	+16%
Other appropriations	5,192	n/c
Total	**$ 499,526**	**+15%**
LOUISIANA		
Louisiana St U System	$ 293,133	− 6%
Southern U System	43,577	− 2%
U of Southwestern La	33,243	− 4%
Louisiana Tech U	24,314	− 3%
Northeast Louisiana U	23,419	− 4%
Southeastern La U	16,856	− 3%
McNeese St U	16,604	− 3%
Northwestern St U of La	15,379	− 4%
Nicholls St U	15,158	− 6%
Grambling St U	16,647	+ 5%
Delgado CC	11,497	− 1%
Other appropriations	4,690	n/c
Total	**$ 514,517**	**−5%**
MAINE		
U of Maine System	$ 113,255	+43%
Maine Maritime Academy	4,455	+22%
Vocational education	18,778	+24%
Student aid	4,157	+51%
Total	**$ 140,645**	**+39%**
MARYLAND		
U of Maryland System	$ 345,395	+21%
Towson St U	35,479	+13%
Morgan St U	24,173	+ 2%
Frostburg St U	15,570	+15%
Salisbury St C	13,187	+16%
U of Baltimore	12,736	+13%
Bowie St C	11,468	+17%
Coppin St C	10,328	+14%
St Mary's C of Maryland	6,814	+17%
Trustees of St C's and U's	5,423	+ 5%
Community colleges	99,149	+ 3%
Aid to private colleges	17,922	+22%
Student aid	11,126	+25%
Other appropriations	5,887	n/c
Total	**$ 614,657**	**+16%**
MASSACHUSETTS		
U of Massachusetts System	$ 258,596	n/c
U of Lowell	52,407	n/c
Southeastern Massachusetts U	31,217	n/c
Salem St C	20,474	n/c
Bridgewater St C	19,675	n/c
Fitchburg St C	16,395	n/c
Worcester St C	13,351	n/c
Framingham St C	13,172	n/c
Westfield St C	12,977	n/c
North Adams St C	9,156	n/c
Massachusetts C of Art	8,747	n/c
Mass Maritime Academy	8,493	n/c
Community colleges	134,658	n/c
Student aid	84,390	+46%
Other appropriations	211,592	n/c
Total	**$ 895,300**	**+26%**
MICHIGAN		
U of Michigan	$ 267,148	+13%
Michigan St U	237,220	+15%
Wayne St U	162,968	+14%
Western Michigan U	73,845	+14%
Eastern Michigan U	56,502	+16%
Central Michigan U	48,635	+15%
Ferris St C	35,795	+16%
Michigan Tech U	35,059	+17%
Northern Michigan U	33,884	+13%
Oakland U	31,907	+14%
Grand Valley St C	23,807	+25%
Saginaw Valley St C	13,847	+34%
Lake Superior St C	9,153	+13%
Community colleges	198,080	+12%
Student aid	88,273	+15%
Other appropriations	1,375	n/c
Less federal aid	−4,450	n/c
Total	**$1,313,048**	**+14%**
MINNESOTA		
U of Minnesota	$ 390,891	+19%
State universities	130,898	+13%
Area voc-tech insts	147,057	+ 8%
MINNESOTA—Continued		
Community colleges	$ 65,923	+10%
Mayo Medical Sch	851	−20%
Student aid	65,004	+15%
Other appropriations	9,339	n/c
Total	**$ 809,963**	**+15%**
MISSISSIPPI		
U of Mississippi	$ 89,596	− 1%
Mississippi St U	75,983	0%
U of Southern Mississippi	38,861	+ 1%
Jackson St U	17,073	− 4%
Delta St U	9,530	−16%
Alcorn St U	7,509	−16%
Mississippi Valley State U	5,416	−27%
Mississippi U for Women	6,492	−17%
Vocational education	42,421	− 4%
Community colleges	56,805	− 1%
Student aid	1,442	−19%
Other appropriations	10,908	− 9%
Total	**$ 362,036**	**−3%**
MISSOURI		
U of Missouri System	$ 262,509	+ 9%
Southwest Missouri St U	41,103	+17%
Central Missouri St U	29,796	+19%
Southeast Missouri St U	26,978	+ 9%
Northeast Missouri St U	22,641	+17%
Northwest Missouri St U	15,653	+12%
Western Missouri St C	10,747	+11%
Southern Missouri St C	10,742	+15%
Lincoln U	8,877	+ 4%
Harris-Stowe C	4,158	+ 7%
Community colleges	56,417	+18%
Student aid	8,571	+ 5%
Other appropriations	4,998	n/c
Total	**$ 503,190**	**+12%**
MONTANA		
U of Montana	$ 27,652	+ 1%
Montana St U	41,681	− 1%
Eastern Montana C	10,075	− 6%
Northern Montana C	6,283	+ 1%
Western Montana C	3,496	+ 9%
C of Mineral Science & Tech	7,635	− 7%
Community colleges	3,051	− 3%
Student aid	4,410	− 1%
Other appropriations	823	n/c
Total	**$ 105,106**	**−1%**
NEBRASKA		
U of Nebraska	$ 176,241	+ 9%
Kearney St C	12,454	+13%
Wayne St C	6,392	+ 7%
Chadron St C	6,115	+ 9%
Peru St C	3,086	− 4%
Tech CC's	22,285	− 1%
Other appropriations	630	n/c
Total	**$ 227,203**	**+8%**
NEVADA		
U of Nevada System	$ 81,859	+18%
Community colleges	21,565	+24%
Other appropriations	9,306	n/c
Total	**$ 112,730**	**+19%**
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
U of New Hampshire	$ 34,890	+22%
Keene St C	6,223	+21%
Plymouth St C	6,770	+28%
Sch for Lifelong Learning	807	+52%
NH Tech Inst	4,788	+116%
Voc-tech insts	10,292	+57%
Other appropriations	3,131	n/c
Total	**$ 66,901**	**+33%**
NEW JERSEY		
Rutgers U System	$ 238,292	+22%
U of Medicine & Dentistry of NJ	150,429	+33%
NJ Inst of Tech	38,196	+32%
Montclair St C	35,320	+27%
William Paterson C	31,520	+22%
Trenton St C	29,575	+19%
Kean C of New Jersey	28,430	+21%
Glassboro St C	28,475	+24%
Jersey City St C	25,834	+24%
Stockton St C	16,254	+25%
Ramapo C of New Jersey	14,924	+26%
Thomas A Edison St C	2,815	+24%
Student aid	76,266	+ 7%
Community colleges	92,865	+20%
Aid to private colleges	21,245	+32%
Other appropriations	182,859	n/c
Total	**$1,013,299**	**+20%**
NEW MEXICO		
U of New Mexico	$ 107,545	+ 4%
New Mexico St U	69,452	+ 2%
Eastern New Mexico U	20,376	− 1%
NM Inst of Mining & Tech	13,535	+ 6%
New Mexico Highlands U	10,008	+ 2%
Western New Mexico U	6,769	+ 7%
Community colleges	6,616	0%
Student aid	7,648	+50%
Other appropriations	849	n/c
Total	**$ 242,798**	**+4%**
NEW YORK		
State U of New York		
University centers	$ 561,912	+11%
Medical centers	256,110	+22%
Colleges of arts and science	302,515	+ 8%
Statutory colleges	105,063	+14%
Specialized colleges	65,039	+17%
Ag and tech colleges	93,070	+10%
University-wide programs	161,004	+46%

r 1987-88, with Changes from 2 Years Earlier

	Appropriations 1987-88 (add 000)	2-year change
NEW YORK—Continued		
Fringe benefits	340,219	+16%
Less SUNY student fees	−381,981	n/c
SUNY total	1,502,951	+20%
Cornell cooperative extension	2,810	+15%
SUNY and CUNY CC's	295,460	+14%
City U of New York	535,745	+20%
Student aid	422,606	0%
Aid to private colleges	158,075	+ 9%
Other appropriations	19,307	n/c
Total	**$2,936,954**	**+15%**
NORTH CAROLINA		
U of North Carolina		
Chapel Hill	$ 235,899	+15%
North Carolina St U	210,309	+16%
East Carolina U	104,138	+20%
Greensboro	45,836	+16%
Appalachian St U	44,811	+18%
Charlotte	45,515	+26%
NC A&T St U	31,176	+20%
Western Carolina U	30,608	+22%
NC Central U	25,323	+14%
Wilmington	25,830	+25%
Winston-Salem St U	14,328	+20%
Fayetteville St U	14,535	+24%
Asheville	12,769	+26%
Pembroke St U	12,443	+28%
Elizabeth City St U	11,329	+27%
NC Sch of the Arts	7,564	+17%
NC Memorial Hospital	27,937	+16%
Student aid	37,589	+14%
Other appropriations	19,875	n/c
U of North Carolina subtotal	957,814	+18%
CC's and tech insts	323,594	+24%
Other appropriations	2,668	0%
Total	**$1,284,076**	**+19%**
NORTH DAKOTA		
U of North Dakota	44,535	− 2%
North Dakota St U	$ 42,567	− 4%
ND St Sch of Science	8,753	− 4%
Minot St C	6,804	+ 6%
Dickinson St C	4,197	− 7%
Valley City St C	3,595	+ 1%
Mayville St C	2,877	− 3%
Bismark St C	2,714	+ 5%
Student aid	690	+10%
Other appropriations	1,444	n/c
Total	**$ 118,174**	**−2%**
OHIO		
Ohio St U	$ 275,348	+11%
U of Cincinnati	124,507	+15%
Kent St U	59,827	+15%
U of Akron	67,278	+18%
Ohio U	62,504	+18%
Bowling Green St U	51,728	+11%
U of Toledo	55,319	+17%
Wright St U	54,312	+16%
Cleveland St U	48,009	+11%
Miami U	43,280	+ 7%
Youngstown St U	37,149	+12%
Medical C of Ohio	22,825	+12%
Northeastern Ohio U's C of Medicine	11,688	+ 9%
Central St U	13,088	+15%
Shawnee St U	5,452	n/c
Case Western Reserve U Medical and Dental Schs	5,988	− 4%
Community colleges	74,426	+ 7%
Technical colleges	77,159	+18%
University branches	45,680	+24%
Student aid	45,882	+10%
Other appropriations	78,120	n/c
Total	**$1,259,569**	**+14%**
OKLAHOMA		
U of Oklahoma	$ 107,676	−10%
Oklahoma St U	100,561	−10%
Central St U	20,385	−10%
Northeastern Okla St U	13,842	−10%
Southwestern Okla St U	11,262	−10%
Cameron U	9,503	−10%
Southeastern Okla St U	8,699	−10%
East Central U	8,632	−10%
Okla C of Osteopathic Medicine	6,193	−10%
Langston U	4,648	−10%
Northwestern Okla St U	3,892	−10%
Okla Panhandle St U	3,624	−10%
U of Science & Arts	3,488	−10%
Community colleges	64,823	−10%
Other appropriations	18,438	n/c
Total	**$ 386,266**	**−9%**
OREGON		
U of Oregon	$ 52,182	+18%
Oregon Health Science U	56,531	+ 6%
Oregon St U	86,277	+16%
Portland St U	34,151	+15%
Southern Oregon St C	12,195	+15%
Oregon Inst of Tech	10,646	+15%
Western Oregon St C	10,069	+20%
Eastern Oregon St C	7,216	+16%
Community colleges	60,486	+ 6%
Student aid	11,231	+ 6%
Other appropriations	8,955	n/c
Total	**$ 349,939**	**+12%**
PENNSYLVANIA		
Pennsylvania St U	$ 196,411	+14%
Temple U	117,787	+13%
U of Pittsburgh	107,331	+13%
Lincoln U	8,081	+15%
Indiana U of Pa	41,867	+11%
West Chester U of Pa	29,900	+11%
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued		
Bloomsburg U of Pa	$ 22,439	+11%
Millersville U of Pa	22,305	+12%
Edinboro U of Pa	21,111	+10%
Slippery Rock U of Pa	22,316	+17%
Shippensburg U of Pa	20,025	+11%
Clarion U of Pa	20,603	+19%
Kutztown U of Pa	20,711	+16%
California U of Pa	18,153	+11%
East Stroudsburg U of Pa	16,697	+12%
Cheyney U of Pa	12,399	− 7%
Mansfield U of Pa	12,868	+14%
Lock Haven U of Pa	12,479	+13%
Thaddeus Stevens St Sch of Tech	3,388	+12%
Private, state-aided insts	66,393	+17%
Community colleges	81,505	+ 5%
Other appropriations	301,297	n/c
Total	**$1,176,066**	**+12%**
RHODE ISLAND		
U of Rhode Island	$ 61,220	+11%
Rhode Island C	27,571	+10%
CC of Rhode Island	22,914	+15%
Student aid	8,825	+ 7%
Other appropriations	5,655	n/c
Total	**$ 126,185**	**+14%**
SOUTH CAROLINA		
U of South Carolina	$ 146,014	+ 9%
Clemson U	95,383	+ 4%
Medical U of South Carolina	94,324	+ 4%
South Carolina St C	17,274	− 8%
Winthrop C	16,584	+ 3%
C of Charleston	16,507	− 3%
Citadel Military C of SC	11,830	+ 1%
Francis Marion C	9,517	+ 4%
Lander C	6,780	0%
Commission on Higher Ed	3,208	+66%
Aid to private college students	15,781	+ 6%
Tech and comprehensive c's	87,814	+ 4%
Total	**$ 521,016**	**+5%**
SOUTH DAKOTA		
U of South Dakota	$ 2[illegible],607	+ 8%
South Dakota St U	31,028	+ 7%
SD Sch of Mines & Tech	7,510	− 1%
Northern St C	6,838	+ 8%
Black Hills St C	5,305	+ 5%
Dakota St C	3,988	+ 1%
Vocational education	5,901	+14%
Student aid	479	+11%
Other appropriations	5,259	n/c
Less estimated tuition	−17,874	n/c
Total	**$ 74,041**	**+6%**
TENNESSEE		
U of Tennessee System	$ 259,845	+17%
St U System		
Memphis	69,068	+18%
East Tennessee	45,960	+19%
Middle Tennessee	37,699	+20%
Tennessee Tech U	30,306	+18%
Tennessee	26,195	+21%
Austin Peay	15,676	+17%
Administration	2,207	+21%
Community colleges	63,961	+16%
State tech insts	29,246	+16%
Area voc-tech schools	24,194	+ 9%
Student aid	12,010	+22%
TENNESSEE—Continued		
Other appropriations	$ 22,870	n/c
Total	**$ 639,237**	**+17%**
TEXAS87-88 number in		
U of Texas System	$ 792,864	+ 1%
Texas A&M U System	263,144	+ 1%
U of Houston System	109,770	+ 4%
Texas St U System		
Southwest Texas St U	33,337	+ 3%
Sam Houston St U	20,071	+ 3%
Angelo State U	9,812	− 3%
Sul Ross State U	6,064	− 1%
Administration	312	− 4%
Lamar U System	26,911	+ 1%
U System of South Texas		
Texas A&I U	12,344	− 1%
Corpus Christi St U	8,030	0%
Laredo State U	2,848	+14%
Administration	332	− 5%
Texas Tech U	103,553	+ 1%
North Texas St U	48,498	+ 7%
Texas C of Osteopathy	21,036	+ 8%
East Texas St U	20,154	0%
Pan American U	19,664	+ 9%
Texas State Tech Inst	43,166	+15%
Texas Woman's U	26,602	+ 1%
Texas Southern U	17,861	+10%
Stephen F Austin St U	22,615	0%
West Texas St U	12,233	+ 1%
Midwestern St U	8,233	− 8%
Baylor C of Med and Dentistry	42,433	+ 7%
Community colleges	413,584	− 7%
Other appropriations	146,314	n/c
Total	**$2,231,785**	**+1%**
UTAH		
U of Utah	$ 113,679	+ 4%
Utah St U	60,648	+ 7%
Weber St C	30,728	+ 5%
Southern Utah St C	9,217	+ 4%
Utah Valley CC	11,301	+ 5%
Salt Lake CC	13,145	+ 7%
Snow C	5,233	+ 5%
Dixie C	5,430	+12%
C of Eastern Utah	4,675	+14%
Other appropriations	3,333	n/c
Total	**$ 257,389**	**+5%**
VERMONT		
U of Vermont	$ 26,731	+14%
State colleges	13,265	+15%
Student aid	10,277	+15%
Other appropriations	282	n/c
Total	**$ 50,555**	**+15%**
VIRGINIA		
Va Commonwealth U	$ 159,138	+27%
U of Virginia	140,396	+18%
Virginia Polytech Inst and St U	150,573	+20%
C of William and Mary	36,314	+18%
George Mason U	44,085	+28%
Old Dominion U	42,170	+17%
James Madison U	27,675	+26%
Norfolk St U	23,200	+20%
Radford U	19,750	+30%
Virginia St U	12,901	− 8%
Longwood C	9,426	+23%
VIRGINIA—Continued		
Mary Washington C	$ 8,515	+18%
Christopher Newport C	8,324	+20%
Virginia Military Inst	8,250	+15%
Community colleges	156,242	+18%
Student aid	39,220	+17%
Other appropriations	29,639	n/c
Total	**$ 915,818**	**+19%**
WASHINGTON		
U of Washington	$ 202,535	+17%
Washington St U	118,829	+13%
Western Washington U	34,431	+14%
Eastern Washington U	33,148	+13%
Central Washington U	27,627	+11%
Evergreen St C	16,437	+17%
Community colleges	219,326	+ 8%
Other appropriations	26,149	n/c
Total	**$ 678,482**	**+14%**
WEST VIRGINIA		
West Virginia U	$ 105,897	+ 1%
Marshall U	29,157	+ 1%
W Va C of Graduate Studies	4,369	− 3%
Fairmont St C	8,735	+ 1%
W Va Inst of Tech	7,681	− 1%
West Virginia St C	7,419	0%
West Liberty St C	6,328	− 2%
Shepherd C	5,864	+ 1%
Concord C	5,083	− 1%
Glenville St C	4,315	− 1%
Bluefield St C	4,135	− 1%
W Va Sch of Osteopathic Med	4,348	+ 1%
Community colleges	9,921	− 2%
Student aid	4,150	− 1%
Other appropriations	29,163	n/c
Total	**$ 236,565**	**+2%**
WISCONSIN		
U of Wisconsin System		
Madison	$ 230,491	+ 7%
Milwaukee	71,479	+ 7%
Oshkosh	27,661	+ 8%
Eau Claire	26,365	+ 4%
Stevens Point	22,781	+ 7%
Whitewater	22,623	+ 9%
La Crosse	21,147	+ 6%
Stout	20,159	+ 9%
River Falls	15,517	+ 4%
Platteville	14,916	+ 7%
Parkside	14,350	+ 8%
Green Bay	13,227	+ 6%
Superior	8,764	+ 3%
Two-year centers	18,527	+ 6%
Extension	36,787	+11%
Systemwide programs	14,373	+20%
Voc-tech adult education system	85,588	+ 9%
Medical C of Wisconsin	5,790	+ 2%
Student aid	34,885	+24%
Total	**$ 705,430**	**+8%**
WYOMING		
U of Wyoming	$ 77,193	+ 3%
Community colleges	34,272	+ 4%
Other appropriations	2,723	n/c
Total	**$ 114,188**	**+2%**

Note: Some totals may be inconsistent with itemized figures because of rounding.
n/c Not comparable.

How the States Rank

	1987-88 appropriations (a)		2-year change		
	Amount	Rank	not adjusted for inflation (b)	adjusted for inflation (c)	Rank
Alabama	$ 570,537,000	20	−10%	−14%	49
Alaska	157,157,000	39	−33%	−37%	50
Arizona	491,912,000	25	+14%	+ 8%	23
Arkansas	279,105,000	33	− 7%	−12%	47
California	4,748,158,000	1	+13%	+ 7%	26
Colorado	441,021,000	27	+10%	+ 5%	31
Connecticut	409,549,000	28	+24%	+18%	4
Delaware	101,339,000	47	+11%	+ 5%	30
Florida	1,365,759,000	4	+21%	+15%	6
Georgia	759,404,000	14	+14%	+ 8%	21
Hawaii	254,672,000	35	+22%	+16%	5
Idaho	139,136,000	41	+17%	+11%	11
Illinois	1,331,564,000	5	+ 1%	− 4%	41
Indiana	704,703,000	16	+16%	+10%	13
Iowa	441,458,000	26	+15%	+ 9%	19
Kansas	363,924,000	30	+ 5%	0%	35
Kentucky	499,526,000	24	+15%	+ 9%	15
Louisiana	514,517,000	22	− 5%	−10%	46
Maine	140,645,000	40	+39%	+32%	1
Maryland	614,657,000	19	+16%	+ 9%	14
Massachusetts	895,300,000	12	+26%	+19%	3
Michigan	1,313,048,000	6	+14%	+ 8%	20
Minnesota	809,963,000	13	+15%	+ 9%	17
Mississippi	362,036,000	31	− 3%	− 8%	45
Missouri	503,190,000	23	+12%	+ 6%	28
Montana	105,106,000	46	− 1%	− 6%	43
Nebraska	$ 227,203,000	38	+ 8%	+ 2%	33
Nevada	112,730,000	45	+19%	+13%	8
New Hampshire	66,901,000	49	+33%	+26%	2
New Jersey	1,013,299,000	10	+20%	+13%	7
New Mexico	242,798,000	36	+ 4%	− 2%	38
New York	2,936,954,000	2	+15%	+ 9%	16
North Carolina	1,284,076,000	7	+19%	+13%	9
North Dakota	118,174,000	43	− 2%	− 7%	44
Ohio	1,259,569,000	8	+14%	+ 8%	25
Oklahoma	386,266,000	29	− 9%	−14%	48
Oregon	349,939,000	32	+12%	+ 6%	27
Pennsylvania	1,176,066,000	9	+12%	+ 6%	29
Rhode Island	126,185,000	42	+14%	+ 8%	22
South Carolina	521,016,000	21	+ 5%	− 1%	37
South Dakota	74,041,000	48	+ 6%	+ 1%	34
Tennessee	639,237,000	18	+17%	+10%	12
Texas	2,231,785,000	3	+ 1%	− 4%	42
Utah	257,389,000	34	+ 5%	0%	36
Vermont	50,555,000	50	+15%	+ 9%	18
Virginia	915,818,000	11	+19%	+13%	10
Washington	678,482,000	17	+14%	+ 8%	24
West Virginia	236,565,000	37	+ 2%	− 4%	40
Wisconsin	705,430,000	15	+ 8%	+ 3%	32
Wyoming	114,188,000	44	+ 2%	− 3%	39
Total U.S.	**$ 34,042,000,000**		**+11%**	**+ 5%**	

Note: Percentages shown are rounded. Rankings are based on unrounded figures.

(a) Reported by Edward R. Hines of Illinois State University as state tax funds appropriated for operating expenses for higher education, for student aid, and for governing and coordinating boards. Amount of appropriations may be changed in some states because of increases or decreases in revenue. Not included are appropriations for capital outlays and money from sources other than state taxes, such as student fees. Included are appropriations for annual operating expenses even if appropriated to some other state agency for ultimate allocation to colleges and universities.

(b) Increase in appropriations for 1987-88 over 1985-86, as reported by Edward R. Hines.

(c) Two-year increase in appropriations adjusted for inflation of 5.5 per cent, as indicated by the Labor Department's Consumer Price Indexes for June, 1987, and June, 1985.

State Appropriations for Higher Education Rise Only 11 Pct. in 2 Years

Continued from Page A27

nation in increased spending, with a 79-per-cent rise over two years.

Other states with oil-based economies have suffered similar declines over the past year. On the other hand, states that are now prosperous, such as those in New England and the industrial Northeast, had economic difficulties five years ago.

Said Richard Novak, assistant director of government relations for the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, "Predictable funding with appropriate increases is much better than the roller-coaster ride some states have had."

He added that public colleges generally must spend all of the funds they receive in a given year, and so cannot offset difficult financial years with past savings. "Colleges don't have rainy-day funds. They live from year to year," Mr. Novak said.

State support for higher education may also be limited because of growing reluctance on the part of governors and state legislators to support tax increases. Ms. Benker noted that most of the changes in state tax codes during the past year had been prompted by the overhaul of the federal tax system and in most cases did not raise new state revenue.

"The trend of raising taxes for education is definitely beginning to slow up, and taxes are always going to be very difficult to raise," she added.

Last month's stock-market crash and continuing uncertainty about the state of the economy may also limit future increases in state budgets, said Steven D. Gold, director of fiscal studies for the National Conference of State Legislatures.

"Our economic health is very fragile, and that will make legislators very cautious," he said.

> "Some of the momentum for increased higher-education spending is really behind us now."

He added that it was too early to determine exactly how the stock-market decline would affect state appropriations because a rebound could occur before legislatures convene next year.

Edward R. Hines, director of the Illinois State Center for Higher Education, said, "Some of the momentum for increased higher-education spending is really behind us now."

However, Mr. Hines cautioned against "doomsday prophecies or disaster scenarios," noting that state aid for colleges and universities was still increasing, even after being adjusted for inflation.

New England Fares Well

One region of the country, New England, fared well in state support. Maine led the nation in its two-year rate of increase for the second year in a row, with state appropriations increasing 39 per cent since 1985-86. And three states with the next largest percentage increases were also in New England: New Hampshire with a 33-per-cent increase, Massachusetts with 26-per-cent, and Connecticut with 24-per-cent.

John C. Hoy, president of the New England Board for Higher Education, said, "When these states prosper, there is no question but that the political leadership of the region will invest in education."

But Mr. Hoy was quick to add that higher education in New England has many expensive needs. "We have the oldest physical plant in the nation, and if you don't maintain it, you get into deeper and deeper trouble."

New England states, with their many prestigious and influential private colleges, are also under intense pressure to increase student-aid programs, he said. Those programs, which generally provide grants or loans to state residents attending public or private colleges in the state, have become more important as tuition at private colleges has escalated and federal aid has become more difficult to obtain, Mr. Hoy said.

In the last two years, for example, Massachusetts has increased state support for student aid by 46 per cent, while Maine has increased such appropriations by 51 per cent, to $84.4-million and $4.2-million respectively.

Said Robert L. Woodbury, chancellor of the University of Maine System: "None of these problems can be solved in a one- or two-year effort. It will take sustained efforts."

Farm and Oil States Suffer

For many other regions of the country, however, New England's problems would seem like blessings.

States with oil-based economies continue to suffer. Colleges and universities in Alaska, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas will all experience declines in state funds, when adjusted for inflation, compared to two years ago.

Farm states are also still plagued by tight budgets, but a few of them are showing, for the first time in years, modest increases in state support. Iowa and Nebraska will have more money, after inflation is taken into account, this year than in 1985-86. Last year, both states were losing ground against inflation.

"Real progress is being made, and we're starting to come out of the woods," said R. Wayne Richey, executive director of the Iowa Board of Regents.

He added, however: "There's so much pent-up demand for all government services here that there's going to be very, very keen competition for appropriations."

The Illinois State appropriations figures are commonly known as the "Chambers" numbers, after the late M. M. Chambers, who originally conducted the study, which is now compiled at Illinois State by Mr. Hines and Gwen Pruyne.

The figures are widely used by politicians and college officials trying to justify increased state support for higher education or to demonstrate that support is already adequate.

Mr. Hines and Ms. Pruyne warn,

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however, that reliance on the figures themselves rarely provides an accurate comparison of the states. Rather, they say, the figures show how a state is changing in relation to its own past performance and how state support nationally is changing.

Problems with Comparisons

Among the problems with comparing states are:

- Population differences. States have differences not only in their overall populations, but in their college-age populations, the percentage of students who attend private colleges and out-of-state colleges, and the percentage of out-of-state residents who attend college in the state.
- Local support. The Chambers figures include only state tax revenue, while in most states, local taxes provide some support for community colleges. The degree of local support, however, varies widely. States with a tradition of strong local support for community colleges generally appropriate less for those institutions than do other states.
- Tuition. The Chambers figures do not include revenue from tuition. In states where tuition revenue is a major source of higher-education support, the Chambers figures alone cannot indicate the general fiscal health of higher education.
- State classification systems. Some elements of state support for higher education do not appear in the Chambers figures for all the states. For example, states have been granting millions of dollars to colleges and universities for economic-development efforts. In some states, this is done through increased support to individual colleges, which would appear in the Chambers figures, while other states establish programs in state departments of commerce that would not appear here.

2-Year Changes

Fiscal years	Percentage change	Adjusted for inflation
1976-77 to 1978-79	+22%	+ 7%
1977-78 to 1979-80	+24	+ 8
1978-79 to 1980-81	+23	+ 4
1979-80 to 1981-82	+20	− 4
1980-81 to 1982-83	+16	− 1
1981-82 to 1983-84	+11	+ 2
1982-83 to 1984-85	+16	+ 8
1983-84 to 1985-86	+19	+10
1984-85 to 1986-87	+14	+ 8
1986-87 to 1987-88	+11	+ 5

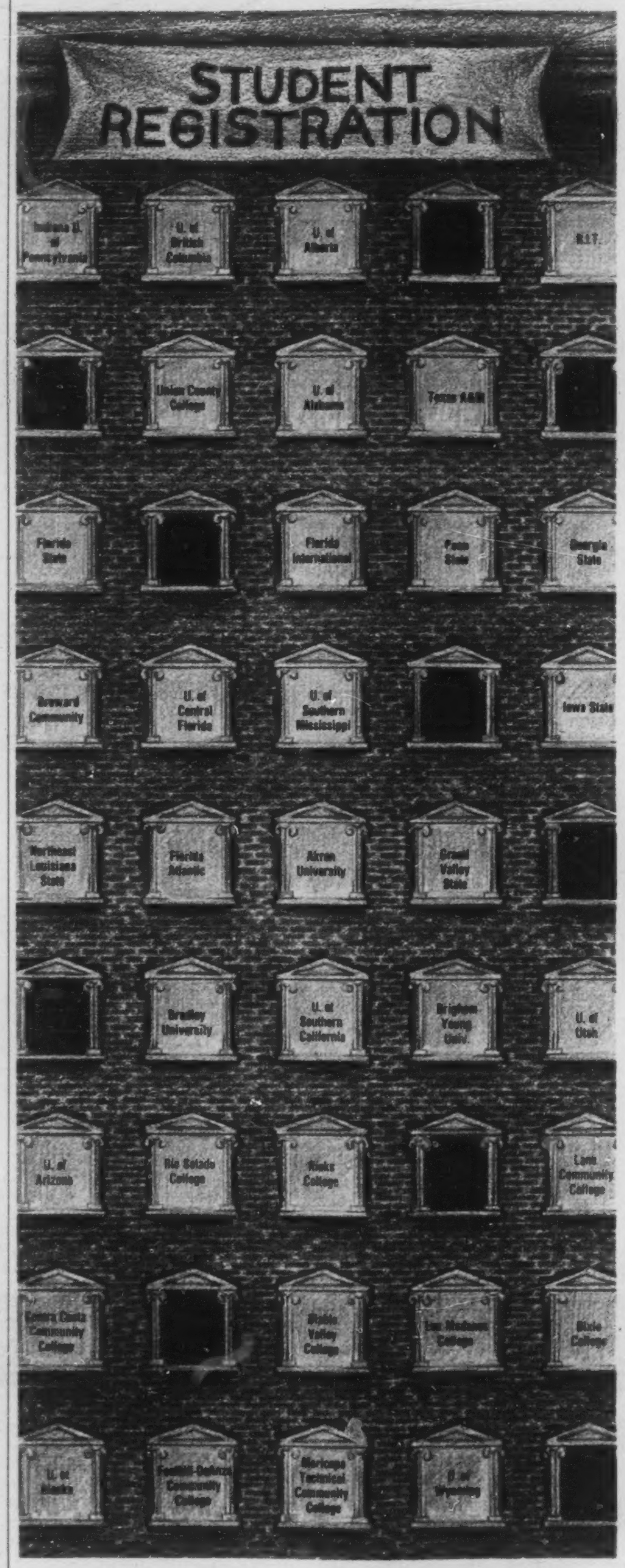
Figures Eagerly Awaited

The Chambers figures are, however, widely respected for their accuracy and timeliness; they are the first institution-by-institution breakdown of state support available each year and are eagerly awaited on campuses and at state capitols each fall.

Copies of the full report will be available in February from the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, One Dupont Circle, Washington 20036. The report is free for association members and $3.50 for others.

Earlier this year, *The Chronicle* published appropriations figures for state higher-education systems for the current academic year (*The Chronicle*, June 10, June 17, July 1, July 22, July 29, August 12, September 2, September 23).

Slight differences between some of those figures and the Chambers figures are due to the adjustments that state officials frequently make in their budgets in the weeks following adoptions.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U. of Utah
U. of Arizona
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Government and Colleges Scramble for a Solution to Loan Defaults

Continued from Page A27

tutions where a large number of former students have defaulted. The headline over a recent Washington *Post* story detailing recent action by Congress and the Reagan Administration said: "Colleges May Pay Price for Deadbeat Alumni."

Lobbyists Take a New Tack

Until recently, many college officials were complaining that the default problem was being blown out of proportion by the Reagan Administration to persuade Congress to reduce spending on student aid.

Many college lobbyists said some defaults were to be expected, considering that most guaranteed loans go to 18- to 22-year-olds who have never borrowed money and have no means, at the time, to repay. The lobbyists pointed out that the increase each year in federal money being spent on defaults simply paralleled the huge increase in borrowing during the 1980's.

Now, however, the lobbyists appear to be looking more critically at the default problem, believing it is politically wiser to acknowledge that it is costing taxpayers a lot of money and to offer solutions to the problem instead of playing it down. Otherwise, they fear, Congress and the Reagan Administration may devise answers that could hurt colleges and students.

"I am concerned that people in this town who want to dismantle federal student aid are going to land on this default issue pretty hard," says Robert H. Atwell, president of the American Council on Education. "That's why I am trying to get out a little in front of this thing."

The council is recommending that Congress consider penalizing colleges, lenders, and state loan agencies when students do not repay. The organization sent members of Congress a list of proposals for reducing defaults, as did associations of private trade schools.

Higher-education associations in Washington have also formed a committee to address the default issue. Last week they sent letters to college presidents, urging them to take aggressive steps to prevent defaults. In addition, hundreds of private trade-school officials gathered here last week for seminars aimed at helping them reduce default rates at their institutions.

College officials say another reason they are showing greater concern over defaults is that they are getting complaints from state legislators and from lobbyists for elementary- and secondary-school programs.

Many legislators reportedly were dismayed to learn from the recent institution-by-institution study that several colleges in their states had high default rates. Campus officials worry that the legislators will refuse to provide more money for colleges and students if they feel that federal education aid is being wasted on defaults.

Elementary- and secondary-school lobbyists, with whom college officials often team up to push for more federal support for education each year, also are angry. They feel their piece of the federal budget may be getting smaller because so much money is needed to pay for defaults.

"Some of our friends [in the schools] are looking around and saying, 'Whoa, what's going on here?' " acknowledges Julianne Still Thrift, senior vice-president of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities.

Senate Approves Penalties

Despite their efforts to take the offensive on the default issue, college officials still face proposals in Congress that they say would harm colleges and students.

Sen. Claiborne Pell, the Rhode Island Democrat who chairs the Senate Education Subcommittee, is sponsoring a provision that could lead to the elimination of guaranteed loans to students who attend colleges and universities where more than 25 per cent of the former students have defaulted.

The provision has been added to the Senate version of legislation aimed at boosting America's ability to compete in world markets. The House did not adopt such a proposal, however, and the issue has become a major sticking point in efforts by a House-Senate conference committee to resolve differences between the two bills.

Members of the House believe the provision would eliminate loan money to students at trade schools, community colleges, historically black colleges, and other institutions that educate large numbers of low-income students from minority groups. Those students are more likely to default, college officials say, because they and their parents generally have had little experience with borrowing money and because they are more likely to get low-paying jobs after college than are middle-income students.

The Reagan Administration is planning to unveil a proposal this week that is similar to the Senate's. It would require postsecondary institutions with default rates of more than 20 per cent to reduce them within a few years or risk being deemed ineligible to accept guaranteed-loan money from students.

Colleges Dislike Proposals

College officials do not like the Senate or Administration proposals. Most agree that colleges should be penalized in some way for high default rates. But they insist that the rate each college is required to maintain should be based on the number of low-income and minority students enrolled at the institution.

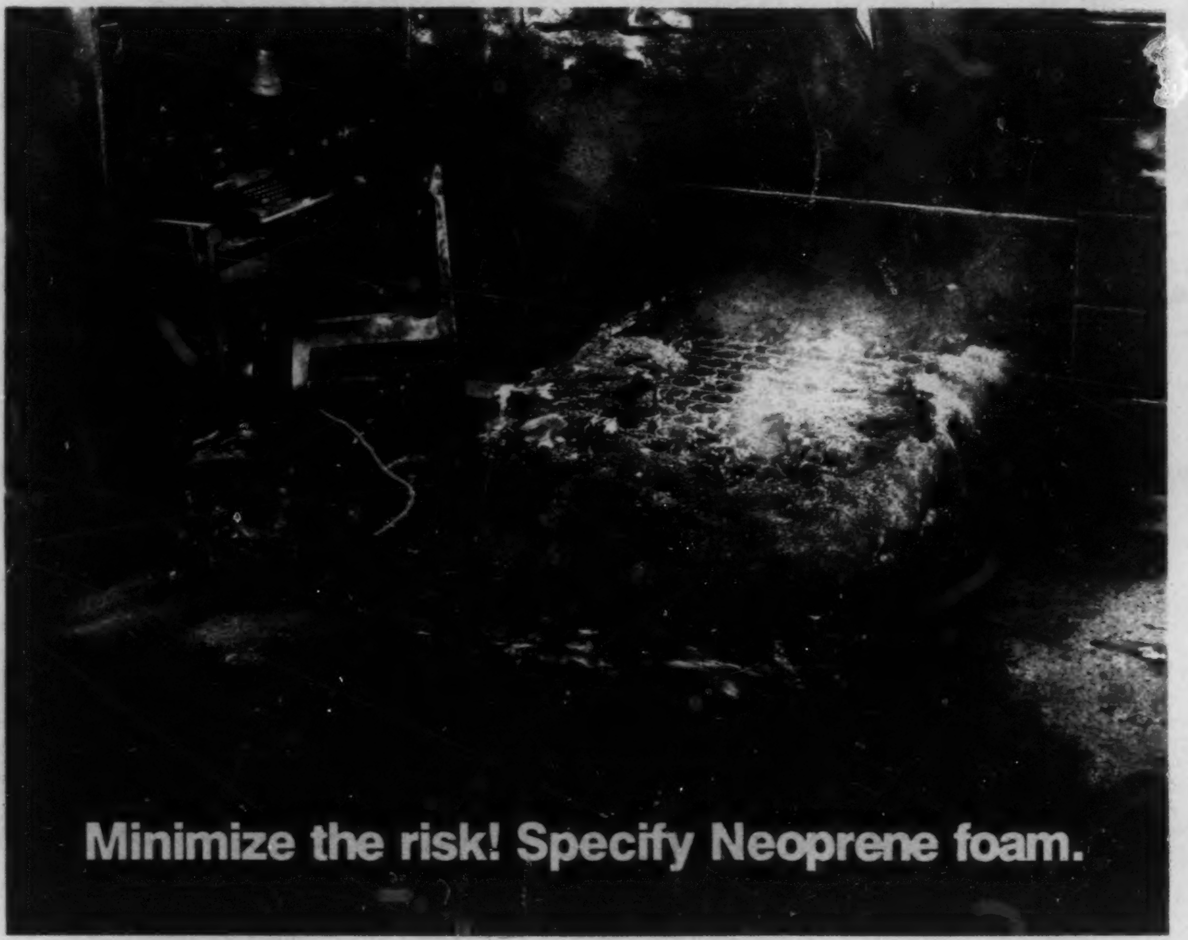
Dorothy K. Cann, president of two proprietary schools in New York City, says her experiences demonstrate that the default rate is linked to the type of student.

One of Ms. Cann's schools, the French Culinary Institute, offers a nine-month program that costs $9,000 and is attended largely by middle-income students, most of whom have attended some college classes. Ten per cent of the institute's former students have defaulted on money lent to them by the institution.

At the other institution, Apex Technical School, whose students pay $6,000 to learn to be diesel and auto mechanics and are mostly from minority groups and low-income families, half the students have defaulted, Ms. Cann says.

"Everything on the default problems points to the student, not the institution," she adds.

College officials say they are also



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worried about levying penalties on institutions before other changes are made in the loan program. As it is, they say, colleges have little to do with administering the program and, therefore, have little leverage as far as student defaults are concerned. Students go directly to their banks to take out guaranteed loans and then deal with either the lender or a state loan agency when they begin repaying.

Hearings Sought

Until recently, colleges did not know what proportion of their former students had defaulted on loans. State loan agencies and lenders collected default information, but they did not make it available on the campuses.

Education officials have asked members of Congress to hold hearings next year on the default problem and consider changes in the loan program that would give them more control over the default situation.

Senate aides, however, say that waiting is unnecessary. They say there are many more steps colleges could take now to help prevent defaults.

"We keep hearing the institutions say, 'We have no control over this,' " says David Evans, staff director of the Senate education subcommittee. "It is time we say to an institution, 'Yes, you should be responsible.' The days of their being able to claim no responsibility are going to end."

Education Department officials agree that there is not time to wait.

"We cannot sit idly by watching this program eat all of student aid," says Bruce M. Carnes, Deputy Under Secretary of Education. "We have a responsibility to future students."

Kennedy, Pell Offer Tuition Savings Bill

WASHINGTON

Two key Senators have introduced a bill to help parents save for their children's college education. The bill would provide tax breaks for interest earned on U.S. savings bonds that are used to pay for college tuition and fees. Vice-President Bush has proposed a similar plan as part of his Presidential campaign.

Lawmakers have already introduced dozens of bills to establish a national education savings bank, but the legislation introduced by the two senators, Edward M. Kennedy and Claiborne Pell, both Democrats, was the first proposal to involve U.S. savings bonds.

The support of Senators Kennedy and Pell, who head the Labor and Human Resources Committee and the Senate education subcommittee, respectively, adds more weight to the effort to enact a federal plan to help parents seve. But Congress has so much other business that none of the savings proposals are likely to be considered until next year.

Under the Kennedy-Pell plan, parents of a child who is to begin college in the year 2005 would have to put aside $470 annually to be able to pay tuition for four years at a public college. They would have to save $2,440 annually for four years at a private institution.

Only parents who earned less than $150,000 annually would be eligible for the tax breaks. If a child decided not to attend college, the bonds could be used for other expenses, but the interest earned on the money would be taxed.

Summary of Recommendations to Decrease Student-Loan Defaults

Following is a summary of the recommendations that have been—or will soon be—proposed to decrease student-loan defaults:

Congress

- The Senate has approved a provision that could lead to the elimination of guaranteed-loan money to students at institutions where more than 25 per cent of the former students have failed to repay their loans. The House is opposed to such a provision, and lawmakers are now working on a compromise.
- Rep. William D. Ford, Democrat of Michigan, is expected to introduce a bill that would bar students from receiving guaranteed loans in their first two years of college. Freshmen and sophomores could receive larger Pell Grants to make up for the loss of loan money. Students could obtain loans in their third and fourth year, but they would not be eligible for Pell Grants during that time. Mr. Ford believes the changes would reduce defaults because studies have shown that students who drop out of college after their first or second years are more likely to default than those who graduate.

Education Department

- The Education Department is expected to recommend a plan that would force postsecondary institutions to lower their default rates. If an institution's former students had defaulted on more than 20 per cent of the money they borrowed, the institution would be required to reduce the default rate or risk being deemed ineligible to receive guaranteed-loan money from future students. Provisions allowing the department to put such a plan into effect without Congressional approval are contained in regulations that govern the guaranteed-loan program.

American Council on Education

- Loan money to students at postsecondary institutions with high default rates could be restricted. The A.C.E. recommends that default-rate calculations take into consideration the number of low-income and minority students enrolled because those students are most likely to default.
- Borrowers could be charged a "default fee" in place of other fees they now are required to pay to lenders and loan agencies. The money collected could be used to offset the government's cost of paying for defaults. Lenders could also be required to pay a default fee if a large percentage of the students to whom they gave guaranteed loans had failed to repay.

Association of Independent Colleges and Schools

- Lenders and state loan agencies should establish better communication with colleges and schools and be required to inform them when a borrower fails to repay.
- The Department of Education should study how the income, ethnic, and other characteristics of borrowers affect their likelihood to default.

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An expert in languages uses computers and highly sophisticated camera techniques to help decipher ancient writings: Page A6.

Elephant seals may be the most astonishing and proficient divers of all aquatic mammals, according to a California study: Page A6.

A professor's constitutional rights were not violated by a dean who removed him as instructor during a class, a federal judge said: Page A13.

Higher-education reformers are timid and narrow-minded, says a "radical critique": Page A13.

The annual College Board meeting offered lofty visions of education in the future, but then returned to earth and today's problems: Page A22.

Lobbyists say higher education should form its own PAC to cope with federal budget cuts: Page A23.

Universities spend millions to carry the costs of managing federally sponsored research: Page A23.

The auction of van Gogh's "Irises" may be a sign that people are becoming unwilling to give art to colleges and universities: Page A31.

The recent gyrations of the stock market have sent tremors through the country's top business schools: Page A35.

Shenzhen University, at which 10,000 people applied for 400 faculty jobs, is a special experiment in China's education system: Page A42.

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Financial Cutbacks Dim College Hopes for Many Canadians

Students and university leaders consider the situation critical

By MARK GERSON

SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN

Access to higher education is suffering throughout Canada.

- For the first time, the University of Saskatchewan this year turned away qualified applicants in the arts and sciences.
- Across the country, hundreds of Indians and Inuit have been denied admission to colleges and universities because the federal government capped a previously open-ended program of education grants to students from those groups.
- In Quebec, some students needing financial assistance have opted to get married solely in order to be considered independent of their parents and hence eligible for government grants and loans.

Among dozens of topics that were discussed here at Canada's first National Forum on Postsecondary Education, the need to maintain or improve access at a time of retrenchment in higher education was a high priority for many participants.

'Accessibility Is Being Compromised'

"Accessibility is being compromised across the country," said Lyndon Surjik, head of the Saskatchewan chapter of the Canadian Federation of Students. "We can't even get the mainstream people in, anymore, let alone the minorities."

Harry Arthurs, president of York University, said Canada faced an "accessibility crisis" that was likely to get worse. "Unfortunately," he said, "the people who have always lost out, like immigrants, the working class, and the disabled, will lose again."

Mr. Surjik and Mr. Arthurs were among some 550 representatives of students, faculty members, business and labor organizations, and government at the three-day

Continued on Page A44

What Happens to Giving When Market Falls

	Decline in market	Change in giving
1962	−26.5%	+4.6%
1966	−22.3	+7.1
1970	−25.9	+1.1
1973	−23.4	+5.0
1974	−37.6	+5.0
1987	−33.3	?

SOURCE: LAWRENCE B. LINDSEY, HARVARD U.

See story on Page A30.

National Poll Finds Wide Satisfaction with TIAA-CREF

NEW YORK

Despite recent calls for change in higher education's largest pension companies, most participants are satisfied with their plans and do not want any more options, according to a survey released last week.

The survey, conducted by an independent national polling company, found that 84 per cent of current participants in Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association and College Retirement Equities Fund rated the companies favorably. Seventy per cent said they did not want additional investment options in their current plans.

Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., the companies' chairman and chief executive officer, said he was encouraged by the survey report.

"It confirms what we have been hearing all along, which is that the vast majority of our constituents are very pleased with TIAA-CREF," he said.

The study, conducted by the Roper Or-

Continued on Page A14

Morale of Professors Found to Be High at Small Colleges

Survey results contrast sharply with reports of disillusionment

By KATHERINE S. MANGAN

WASHINGTON

While many of their counterparts at large universities grouse about inadequate pay, too much work, and declining academic standards, faculty members at small liberal-arts colleges are generally enthusiastic about their jobs, according to a report issued this week.

The report, sponsored by the Council of Independent Colleges, says faculty morale is neutral or high at about two-thirds of the institutions surveyed. More than 80 per cent of the professors surveyed say they would choose the same profession if they had it to do over again.

Those findings contrast sharply with recent reports that have described most professors as feeling disillusioned, overworked, and underappreciated. The council's president, Allen P. Splete, said he was surprised and pleased by the outcome.

"We didn't think it would be nearly as positive as it was," he said. "Previous studies had led us to believe it might be a darker, gloomier picture."

Survey of 4,271 Professors

The latest report, which was begun in 1985, was based on a survey of 4,271 faculty members at 142 small liberal-arts colleges. It identifies the factors that distinguish high-morale colleges from those with low morale, and studies 10 colleges where faculty members are particularly satisfied.

In general, the report concludes that faculty members are happiest when they have a clear sense of what their college stands for and where it is going, when they play an active role in the governance of the institution, and when they feel a strong sense of belonging.

While salaries play an important role in

Continued on Page A19

Columbia Takes Futility of Its Toothless Football Lions in Good Spirit (Mostly)

By DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

NEW YORK

Contrary to some published reports, the sky did not fall on Columbia University last month.

Yes, the university's football team did set a major-college record for consecutive defeats when it lost its 35th game in a row.

And yes, the seemingly endless string of losses and the flurry of publicity about the record have frustrated the players, tried the patience of athletic-department officials, and chagrined some alumni and students. For those intimately involved in it, football at Columbia has not been any fun lately.

But for most of the people on the campus, the football team's travail has provided little more than fodder for gallows humor and an opportunity to see the university's name displayed prominently in newspapers and on television. While most feel bad for the Lion players, who have had to suffer disappointment and defeat in the glare of the national spotlight, few share their grief.

"I think deep down everybody wants to see them win, just for the sake of the graduating seniors, who've gone out there every game, week after week, and worked very hard, but haven't won a single game," says Ron Gualario, a junior majoring in general studies. "But it's not a tragic incident that our football team stinks."

Or, to put it another way: "Nobody likes to lose," says Miki Hong, a freshman from Chicago, "but it's not like the world's going to fall apart."

Columbia students, faculty members, administrators, and alumni have split into three camps on the subject of the football team's futility. Even before the record losing streak began, Columbia had won just four games in as many seasons.

A small core of players and student fans, athletic-department officials, and alumni

Continued on Page A39

U.S. Gives Colleges 3 Years to Cut Loan Default Rates

The Education Department last week gave colleges with high student-loan default rates three years to reduce them or risk losing all of their U.S. student aid. Page A23.

MARGINALIA

From the Associated Press:

"LA JOLLA, CALIF. (AP)—As officials at the University of California, San Diego, celebrated their first Nobel laureate Monday, researchers recalled Susumu Tonegawa as a hard-working, brilliant young scholar who they knew would go far in his field.

"UCSD spokeswoman Win Cox said it was the first time a member of the 27-year-old university's alumni was bestowed the high honor.

" 'We're inordinately proud of him,' she said."

Don't be so hard on yourself.

■

Ad in the *Indiana Statesman:*

"RENT AN ICE BOXER AT CLEARANCE RATES."

For the hockey team?

■

When the printer delivered the new notepads (ordered over the telephone), Westminster Choir College's Martin J. Stamm found himself designated "Director of Residents Life."

"No way!" he tells us.

■

The program leaflet for a session preceding the 1987 Farming Systems Research Symposium at the University of Arkansas acknowledges the support of, among others, the Farm Foundation, the Ford Foundation, and the Fockefeller Foundation.

■

The College Board addressed at least one copy of its publication *The College Board News* to the U. S. Naval Academy.

■

The employee-benefits manual issued to faculty and staff members in the State System of Higher Education in Pennsylvania has a page headed WHAT MUST YOU DO?

Under "In case of your death" it says reassuringly:

"No action required, coverage ends."

■

From the Norman (Okla.) *Transcript:*

"Former University of Oklahoma admissions director Barbara E. Cousins has been scheduled for a preliminary hearing at 9 a.m. Dec. 1 on charges stemming from an alleged degree-selling scheme. . . .

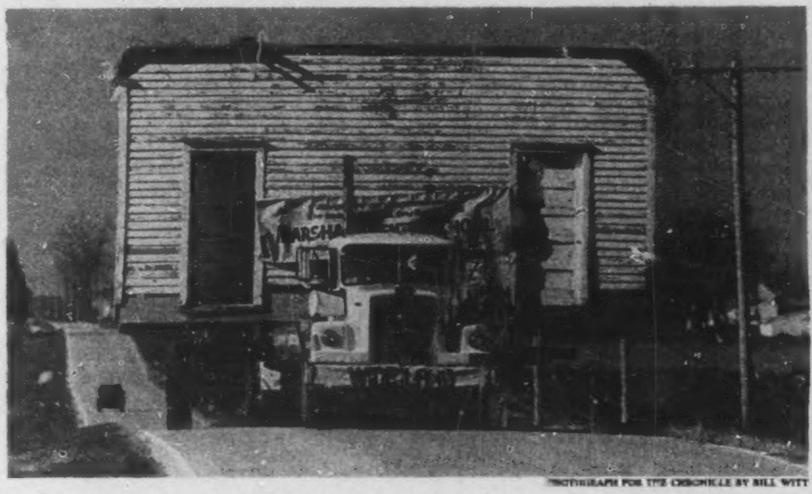
"Cousins is out of jail on an $11,000 cash bond posted by friends last Friday afternoon. Also out on an $11,000 bond is co-defendant Vernon Heavin, a former Norman businessman accused of acting in concert with Cousins in the alleged scheme. . . .

"One of the charges against the couple alleges that before they left Oklahoma they offered a bride to the new admissions director to enter into a degree-selling scheme with them. . . ."

Blonde or brunette? —C.G.

In Brief

U. of Northern Iowa Moves One-Room School to Campus



PHOTOGRAPH FOR THE CHRONICLE BY BILL WITT

COUNTY ROAD D17, IOWA

This building, rolling across Iowa last week, is a 107-year-old, one-room schoolhouse that the University of Northern Iowa is transporting on a flat-bed truck nearly 200 miles to its Cedar Falls campus to represent Iowa's rural-education heritage. "We wanted to preserve that heritage on campus," said Steven L. Jones, a university spokesman.

The university picked the 24-by-34-foot, white school building, which stood for more than a century in western Pocahontas County, after a statewide search to find the perfect one-room schoolhouse building.

The structure, which was chosen from 50 suggested one-room schoolhouses, will be placed next to the university's modern, six-story Education Center. —M.W.H.

Suicides at MIT Prompt Letter to Students

Two confirmed suicides and a third unexplained suspicious death at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology last month have prompted officials there to write to all students explaining the counseling services available to them on the campus.

Paul E. Gray, president of the institute, and Shirley M. McBay, dean of students, sent the letter.

"Tragedy is not unknown at M.I.T., but this is certainly extraordinary," said Robert Randolph, the assistant dean of students. "Three suicides in a month is something we've never dealt with before."

Two students committed suicide at M.I.T. during the 1986-87 academic year, and one did so the year before that.

In October, a senior at the institute was found hanged in his Cambridge apartment, and a graduate student was found hanged in his apartment in Somerville, Mass. A third student, whose death is still being investigated, fell or jumped from an indoor balcony at the Hyatt Regency hotel in Cambridge.

U. of Kansas Debater Dies in Crash of Team's Van

A student from the University of Kansas died after a van carrying nine members and coaches of the debate team swerved to avoid a deer and rolled over three times.

The accident occurred in Tennessee as the team was traveling to a tournament at Emory University. David Macdonald, a junior, died in a Nashville hospital; Ofray Hall, a senior who suffered fractured and broken bones and lung injuries, was listed in critical condition; and Peter Cannistra, a junior, was in serious condition. Another student was in fair condition after surgery, and one other was treated for cuts.

Number of Black Students Still Falling, Study Finds

The number of black students enrolling in colleges and universities continued to decline in 1985, despite the growing number of black students graduating from high school, according to an annual report released by the American Council on Education.

The percentage of black high-school students entering college in 1985 was smaller than it had been a decade earlier. In 1985 only 26 per cent of the black high-school graduates entered college, compared to 34 per cent in 1976.

The number of Hispanic students entering college, according to the report, increased 21 per cent over the same period. However, because of the large growth in the overall number of Hispanic youth, those entering college in 1985 represented only 27 per cent of the total, compared to 36 per cent a decade before.

Copies of the *Sixth Annual Status Report on Minorities in Higher Education* are available for $7.50 each from the Office of Minority Concerns, American Council on Education, One Dupont Circle, Washington 20036.

Two Faculty Pilots Killed in Aerobatics Mishap

Two Vincennes University faculty members were killed when their plane crashed during an aerobatics demonstration that was part of a "Dads' Weekend" program.

Investigators were trying to determine last week why the pilot, James L. Jernigan, a professor of aviation flight technology, was unable to pull the single-engine plane out of a planned nose dive, a university spokesman said. The accident occurred at an airfield used by the university's aviation-flight-technology program.

Mr. Jernigan had been a flight instructor at the university since 1978 and had done aerobatics for six years. The other victim, Danny J. Wells, had been an instructor in the program since 1986.

The fatalities were the first in the program's 20-year history.

Lawmaker Forms a Panel to Study Bias at Berkeley

The president pro tem of the California Senate has announced that he will form a special legislative committee to investigate charges that the University of California at Berkeley had discriminated against Asian-Americans in its admissions policies.

Sen. David Roberti earlier requested a study of the issue by the state auditor general's office, which last month issued a report

DIVESTMENT WATCH

Wheaton to Sell Stock Tied to South Africa; Other Actions

Wheaton College in Massachusetts will sell all of its stocks in companies that do business in South Africa by the end of 1988, its trustees have decided. The stocks represent 6.4 per cent of the college's endowment, which was worth $37.2-million as of September 30.

The trustees also asked Wheaton's president, Alice F. Emerson, to create a committee to recommend ways in which the college can promote the education of black South Africans, either in South Africa or on the college's campus in Norton, Mass. The committee's members are to include trustees, administrators, faculty members, and students, a Wheaton spokesman said.

■

The Smithsonian Institution, whose regents voted in May to sell all of its South Africa–related stocks, has nearly completed the divestment.

Since the vote, the institution has sold stocks worth about $26-million in 39 companies, the regents have been told. A little over $1-million in stock in three companies that do business in South Africa remains in the institution's portfolio.

The regents voted in 1985 to sell stocks in companies that did not abide by the Sullivan Principles, a code of conduct for U.S. businesses in South Africa. The code was written by the Rev. Leon Sullivan in 1977, but in June he said it had not been effective and called on companies to end their operations in South Africa by March 1988.

■

Trustees of the Community College of Philadelphia have approved a policy requiring that none of the college's investments be linked in any way to South Africa, and that the college avoid transactions with banks that do business with the South African government. A spokesman for the community college said its portfolio currently includes "investments in banks, commercial paper, and bond funds, but not equities."

Two years ago, the college's trustees voted to permit South Africa–related investments only if the companies involved had agreed to abide by the Sullivan Principles.

■

Lewis and Clark College's trustees have voted to sell stocks the college owns in companies that do business in South Africa. The trustees, urged on by students, had been studying the move for about two years.

Glenn H. Gregg, who is senior investment officer for Lewis and Clark, said the college would accomplish the divestment by shifting its investments in the Common Fund to the fund's South Africa–free portfolio. Stocks valued at about $12-million are involved, he said.

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National Poll Finds Wide Satisfaction with TIAA-CREF

Continued from Page A1

ganization between April and July of this year, was commissioned jointly by TIAA-CREF and the Higher Education Secretariat, a group comprising the leaders of 30 national higher-education associations.

Some 1,005 participants and 510 retirees were interviewed, as well as 520 college presidents and 590 business or personnel officers.

Mr. Wharton said the findings were bound to be considered later this month, when the companies' trustees are scheduled to vote on a series of recommended changes in TIAA-CREF's products and policies.

The trustees' draft report suggested a number of new, flexible investment accounts for those who want more choice, but said that individual institutions could decide whether or not to offer them. Most of the changes would affect new investments, rather than existing accumulations (*The Chronicle*, October 7).

While some critics have attacked the companies for not going far enough, Mr. Wharton said the latest survey results demonstrate the need to balance everyone's concerns.

"We tried to be responsive to those who are happy, as well as those who would like to see a greater range of options," Mr. Wharton said. "This [survey] certainly provides strong support for what the committee is recommending."

The survey of participants also showed that:

- Given several choices at retirement, 70 per cent would leave their pension money in their current plan, 15 per cent would transfer the money into another account, and 4 per cent would take it out as a lump sum.
- Seventy-two per cent were satisfied with the amount of say they have in how their pension will be paid out to them after retirement.
- Fifty-one per cent said they would probably not choose to put part of their contribution in a higher-risk stock fund if one were offered.

John W. Chandler, president of the Association of American Colleges and a co-chairman of the secretariat's pension-issues committee, said the results were more positive than he had expected. In recent years the secretariat has proposed a number of changes in the companies' policies, including more flexibility to move money in and out of accounts.

Mr. Chandler said that although relatively few participants seemed to be interested in new accounts, he doubted the companies' trustees would change their recommendation to offer alternatives.

"I have an idea that if a similar survey were to be taken now, following what has happened on the market in the last few weeks, some of the responses would be more negative—particularly with regard to the lack of flexibility," he said.

Retirees Equally Positive

Retirees, who have already begun receiving their pension incomes, were equally positive in their overall assessment of the companies. Half rated the system excellent, while an additional one-third rated it good.

The main complaint was with the contribution level set by their employer when they were working; about 40 per cent felt it was too low to provide them with an adequate retirement income.

Ernst Benjamin, general secretary of the American Association of University Professors and a co-chairman of the secretariat's pension-issues committee, said the A.A.U.P. and the Association of American Colleges were concerned about the effects of inflation on retirement incomes.

"There is an emerging consensus that enough money should go into the plan to provide continuing inflation protection," Mr. Benjamin said.

Other findings among retirees:

- Thirty-four per cent said their current financial situation was better than it was just before retirement, 45 per cent said it was the same, and 17 per cent said it was worse.
- Eight in ten retirees said they felt as informed about their plans as they would have liked while they were active participants.
- Seventy-nine per cent of the retirees said they were satisfied with the choices they had for investing their pension contributions.

Most college and university presidents and business officers also gave the companies high marks, but more than half of them supported some changes in their policies or products.

Two-thirds of the business officers said their institutions did not offer alternatives to TIAA-CREF, and 78 per cent said they did not believe that a substantial number of their employees wanted other options.

Sixty-two per cent of all business officers said their pension plans had been a source of major or moderate concern to their institutions. The reason most often cited was the lack of flexibility in investment options.

Robert M. Wilson, vice-president for personnel programs at the Johns Hopkins University, said he was not surprised by the findings, which he said did not detract from the issues that critics had raised over the last several years.

"I think over the years the faculties on our campuses have had a tremendous degree of confidence in TIAA-CREF," Mr. Wilson said. "I think that confidence has been based on a good solid feeling that they as individuals don't have to think about [pension planning]—TIAA-CREF is taking care of them."

'A Lot of Misfits'

Mr. Wilson, who chairs the benefits committee of the College and University Personnel Association, pointed out that the rosy picture presented in the survey did not describe everyone.

"There is plenty of evidence that while TIAA-CREF's situation does fit a lot of people, there are a lot of misfits—people who are dissatisfied for some valid reasons," he said. The companies' own trustee committee, in issuing the draft report on their future goals, has conceded that some changes are necessary, Mr. Wilson added.

The Roper survey results were similar to those reported three years ago in another Roper poll commissioned by the pension companies. At that time, some people complained that the survey did not reflect the views of faculty members who had opted for alternative plans, and thus might be more critical. This survey also does not include non-participants.

A 24-page summary of the Roper study is being distributed to presidents, business and personnel officers, and libraries of institutions participating in the TIAA-CREF system. Copies of the full 400-page report are available at no charge from TIAA-CREF, Educational Research Unit, 730 Third Avenue, New York 10017.

—KATHERINE S. MANGAN

Rating of Current Pension Plan

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know
Age					
Less than 40 years	33%	54%	10%	1%	3%
40 to 50 years	38	44	12	4	2
Over 50 years	46	38	11	3	2
Type of employer					
Public college	39	48	10	1	1
Private college	38	44	11	4	3
Other	40	42	11	3	3
Plan participation					
Required	39	44	12	4	1
Not required	40	46	10	1	2
Interest in pension plan					
Highly interested	48	39	9	3	1
Moderately interested	44	46	7	2	1
Disinterested	34	51	10	2	3
Highly disinterested	31	45	18	3	3
TIAA-CREF					
Only choice	40	44	12	3	2
Alternative plans offered	39	47	10	2	2
TIAA-CREF accumulation					
Less than $10,000	31	49	12	4	4
$10,000 to $25,999	35	46	15	1	3
$26,000 to $99,999	38	47	9	4	3
$100,000 or more	52	38	8	1	—
Occupation					
Faculty	39	47	11	3	1
Other professional	41	45	10	2	2
Support staff	37	42	12	3	5
Total	**39%**	**45%**	**11%**	**3%**	**2%**

Transfer of Pension Accumulation

	Would move money to other plan	Would leave money in present plan	Don't know
Age			
Less than 40 years	10%	74%	15%
40 to 50 years	13	74	13
Over 50 years	7	78	15
Interest in pension plan			
Highly interested	13	75	12
Moderately interested	5	82	12
Disinterested	10	75	15
Highly disinterested	11	71	17
Rating of pension plan			
Excellent	6	84	10
Good	8	78	15
Fair or poor	29	49	22
TIAA-CREF accumulation			
Less than $10,000	12	72	16
$10,000 to $25,999	8	74	17
$26,000 to $99,999	10	77	13
$100,000 or more	9	77	14
Occupation			
Faculty	10	78	12
Other professional	12	72	16
Support staff	7	74	19
Confidence in own investment plan			
Very confident	13	74	14
Somewhat confident	12	76	13
Not too confident	8	76	16
Total	**10%**	**75%**	**15%**

SOURCE: THE ROPER ORGANIZATION INC.

Stock Crash Did Not Bring Big Transfer from Retirement Equities Fund

NEW YORK

Despite last month's stock-market crash, there was no mass transfer of pension money from the stock-based College Retirement Equities Fund.

In fact, the number of policyholders who asked to transfer money from CREF into the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association was slightly lower than the previous month, according to a company spokeswoman, Claire M. Sheahan.

"Contrary to popular notion, people probably act more deliberately in a volatile situation," said Ms. Sheahan. "Conventional wisdom would suggest that it might be better to wait out the storm."

As of last week, 1,350 policyholders had asked to switch money from CREF to TIAA, which is based on long-term business loans and mortgages, Ms. Sheahan said. That number could climb as high as 1,500 when all the month's transfers are processed, she added. That's less than the approximately 1,700 switches reported during September, but about average for the year, Ms. Sheahan said.

Policyholders are permitted to transfer money at the end of each month from CREF into TIAA, but not in the other direction.

Some recent figures indicate that policyholders are more likely to switch when the market is up than when it is down—probably because their CREF accumulation units are worth more at that time.

In August, when the market was at a high point, the companies received 3,275 requests for transfers—more than double what was received at the end of last month.

Several faculty members interviewed recently said they had transferred their money while the market was performing well, anticipating that a downturn might be around the corner.

—KATHERINE S. MANGAN

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3 Baptist Professors Are Latest Casualties in War of Fundamentalists vs. Moderates

ST. LOUIS

A continuing battle between moderate and fundamentalist Baptists left three more casualties when two professors at Missouri Baptist College were let go and another resigned.

At issue was the administration's requirement that the college's five full-time science professors teach that only the biblical version of creation is correct.

Leroy Madden, a professor of chemistry and chairman of the department of natural sciences, said he would rather step down from the job he has held for the past 17 years than follow that order.

"I don't think [creationism] is a correct theory," he said last week. "There is no scientific basis for it."

Mr. Madden's letter of resignation last month said he would leave in May, but he indicated that he might be forced to leave earlier.

The college has also denied reappointment to Larry Davis, a professor of religion, and Douglas Herman, a professor of history—both of whom reportedly disagree with the administration's fundamentalist views.

Mr. Madden said he saw no reason why professors could not continue to teach evolution as scientifically correct. "There is no need to be an atheist to believe in evolution," he said. "We're not tearing down the Scriptures."

Patrick O. Copley, the college's president, denied that academic freedom had been violated. "We are a Christian institution, and our obligation is to address the biblical version [of creation]," he said.

Mr. Copley said he had told faculty members they should teach the biblical version of creation, and that evolution should be presented as a "theory"—rather than something grounded in scientific fact.

Fundamentalists at several academic institutions have put pressure on professors to teach the view that the Bible is "inerrant," or literally and historically correct.

Jordan E. Kurland, associate general secretary of the American Association of University Professors, said he had been contacted about a number of alleged academic-freedom violations at religious institutions recently. He called the situation at Missouri Baptist "about the crudest case we've seen."

—KATHERINE S. MANGAN

Give & Take

Over the years, Brian O'Connell has collected stories of what he calls "philanthropy in action."

Take, for example, the tale of Musketeer, the last of 150 stray dogs supported by the $12-million estate of Eleanor Ritchey, an eccentric heiress. Ms. Ritchey's will stipulated that her money go to Auburn University when the last of her adopted dogs died.

The way was cleared for Auburn to inherit the fortune in 1984, when 17-year-old Musketeer died.

Another example is James Joyce, who coined this limerick in honor of his benefactress, Lady Gregory:

"There was a kind lady called Gregory
Said, 'Come to me, poets in beggary,'
But found her imprudence
When thousands of students
Cried, 'all, we are in that category.' "

Mr. O'Connell has assembled stories like these in a new book, *Philanthropy in Action*, published by the Foundation Center.

"Philanthropy operates in thousands of different ways: many inspirational, some silly, and a few downright dangerous," writes Mr. O'Connell, who is president of Independent Sector, a coalition of non-profit organizations.

■

Independent Sector's drive to double American giving by 1991 has enjoyed "remarkable" progress so far, according to reports at the organization's annual meeting.

About $2-million has been raised to support the campaign, called "Daring Goals for a Caring Society," and 19 cities have created programs to emphasize charitable activities, said Eugene C. Dorsey, president of the Gannett Foundation and campaign chairman.

Mr. Dorsey predicted the stock-market plunge would have little effect on the drive. But he warned that "pacing" would be critical. "We can't be sprinters. Like a marathon runner, we must maintain consistent momentum."

■

A new movie, "Foundations: the People and the Money," will make its debut this week.

The 28-minute documentary is a production of the Foundation Center, which hopes to increase public awareness of the 25,000 foundations in the country. It will be shown in seven cities this month in conjunction with National Philanthropy Day November 14.

The Maysles Film Group, which has produced films on the Rolling Stones and Christo's "Running Fence," directed the documentary. One highlight is a conversation between David Rockefeller, Sr., and his son, David, Jr., as they discuss why their family chose to establish a foundation.

After December 1 the documentary will be available on film and tape for loan to groups. For more information, contact Karol Media, 22 Riverview Drive, Wayne, N. J. 07470.

Philanthropy

Stock-Market Crash Will Not Lead to Severe Reduction in Giving to Colleges, Harvard Economist Predicts

He bases analysis on historical comparisons; college officials begin to explore new economic climate

By ANNE LOWREY BAILEY

October's stock-market plunge will not severely reduce giving to colleges and universities and may even lead to modest increases, a Harvard University economist predicted last week.

The economist, Lawrence B. Lindsey, analyzed giving patterns in the six years since 1960 in which the market dropped by more than 20 per cent, and found that in each instance giving had actually gone up.

However, in the case of very wealthy donors—those most likely to give large amounts to colleges and universities—the news may not be so good, Mr. Lindsey said.

If history is any guide, the stock market's plunge could hurt top-income donors twice as much as other individuals, thereby reducing large gifts to colleges, he predicted.

One result: As the market drops to a more "realistic" level, so may fund-raising goals.

"Things were nice last summer," said Mr. Lindsey. "The market was gung-ho, and maybe we developed overly ambitious goals that maybe now we're not going to meet. On the other hand, we may well meet the targets we set back in January."

Mathematical Model Used

Mr. Lindsey based his findings on a mathematical model built from standard government indexes of stock-market performance, consumer prices, and inflation, as well as statistics from *Giving USA*, an annual study compiled by the American Association of Fund Raising Counsel.

In recent weeks, Mr. Lindsey, who has also analyzed the impact of tax reform on giving, has been in demand. He talked with fund raisers about his studies at a meeting of the Council for Advancement and Support of Education and at Harvard.

Some economists, however, cautioned against making too much of historical comparisons.

"The stock drop was so rapid and so unusual that it is hard to draw on the past here to predict the future," Michael Boskin, a Stanford economist, said in an interview.

Mr. Lindsey acknowledged that the $1-trillion lost in the weeks between the stock market's August peak and October trough was "real money, even in Washington," but he stressed that, for most people, the drop was small—about 7 per cent of each family's wealth.

This year's market decline is similar to 1962's, when household wealth dropped by 6.9 per cent. In that year, charitable giving went up by 4.6 per cent, Mr. Lindsey noted.

In 1973 and 1974, when the stock market's value slid by more than 50 per cent because of the oil crisis, overall giving still rose by 5 per cent, although it did not keep pace with inflation.

While total giving increased in each of the years he studied, contributions from donors in top-income brackets did not.

That group is thought to be especially critical to the success of capital campaigns in higher education. Many campaign directors today figure they will raise 98 per cent of their goal from the top 2 per cent of their donors.

People earning more than $200,000 a year hold an average of 30 per cent of their assets in stock. Giving by such individuals has suffered in each of the stock-market drops.

In 1974, for example, the year of the steepest market decline in the study, giving by upper-income donors declined by almost 10 per cent. Mr. Lindsey predicted the same drop for this year.

Other financial analysts have reached similar conclusions.

Tom Bailard, president of a San Francisco investment-management firm, agreed that colleges would see fewer big donations. Gifts made from a donor's capital would be more affected by the market drop than gifts from income, he said.

Mr. Bailard, who is responsible for raising $100-million of Stanford's $1.1-billion capital-campaign goal, said he was urging donors to consider long-term pledges. When donors realize that they can pay

How Declines in Stock Market Have Affected Personal Giving

	Decline in market	Decline in personal wealth	Change in personal income	Inflation rate	Change in giving
1962	−26.5%	−7.0%	+ 6.2%	+ 1.6%	+4.6%
1966	−22.3	−6.1	+ 8.8	+ 2.9	+7.1
1970	−25.9	−6.4	+ 7.1	+ 5.9	+1.1
1973	−23.4	−5.6	+12.0	+ 6.2	+5.0
1974	−37.6	−6.6	+ 9.7	+11.0	+5.0
1987	−33.3	−7.0	+ 7.0*	+ 4.0*	n.a.

* Estimate
n.a. Not available

SOURCE: LAWRENCE B. LINDSEY, HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Get Out of the Market! SUNY-Buffalo Is Launching a Fund-Raising Drive

BUFFALO

If you want to know when to get out of the stock market, just watch for the launching of a fund-raising drive at the State University of New York at Buffalo.

That's the joke—you could say lament—making the rounds among fund raisers on the campus, which has started not one, but *two* capital campaigns during stock-market crashes.

The university kicked off a five-year, $52-million drive on October 19, now known as Black Monday.

The other campaign began October 17, 1929, just 12 days before Black Tuesday.

In the process, the university has given new meaning to the saying, common among fund raisers, "There is no perfect time to launch a campaign."

"We joked in July that the only things that could keep us off the front pages here were a war in the Middle East or a stock-market crash," said Philip J. Brunskill, director of development at the university's foundation.

"Unfortunately, both happened."

That's not to say the university didn't plan otherwise.

Last summer, officers of its foundation tried to figure out how they could grab the most media attention for their capital campaign.

An Eerie Mood

The trick, they reasoned, was to unveil the campaign on a light news day. They selected a Monday. Little did they know the market would drop 508 points.

At a reception opening the new drive that evening, the mood was almost eerie.

Included in an exhibit on the university's history were pictures from its first campaign and newspaper clippings that announced the 1929 crash.

"People showed up at our reception right after the stock market closed, and just stared at those articles," said Mr. Brunskill. "We were a little bit spooked."

In the 1929 campaign, donors were only able to come through with $3.2-million of the $5.4-million pledged.

This time, university officials think the ill-timed announcement is working in their favor. So far, the coincidence has earned notice for the campaign on the front page of *The Buffalo News* and in other papers.

Said Joseph J. Mansfield, the foundation's president: "We see no negative impact. People will remember us now."

—ANNE LOWREY BAILEY

their pledges over a long period, he said, they will feel more confident that the economy will recover during that time, making them more willing to increase the size of their donations.

In addition, Mr. Bailard said, Stanford has been urging donors to "invest" in higher education because it is "the No. 1 growth industry in America."

Several Positive Approaches

Across the country, officials at other colleges and universities were busily exploring the new economic climate, seeking to turn the stock-market drop into a fund-raising advantage. Several had come up with positive approaches:

The University of Pennsylvania. Fund raisers were working with top donors who had been postponing decisions until the stock market leveled off.

"We're using the flat market as a lever to close as many gifts as we can between now and the end of the year," said Rick Nahm, vice-president for development and alumni relations.

Mr. Nahm sounded downright cheerful. "I am feeling totally bullish," he said. "We are finding this climate very exciting for giving."

Duke University. Officials sent letters to all donors who had given securities—or made cash gifts based on the sale of stocks—within the past several years.

The letter pointed out that giving this year could help donors offset capital gains they might have incurred by selling stock before or during the plunge. In addition, the letter explained why it is still a good year for a gift of appreciated securities.

"It's not clear that everyone lost in this game," said Harry Gotwals, director of university development. "Not everyone sold, and the market is still double what it was in 1982. If they've held stock for four or five years, they probably have significant appreciation."

Duke also transferred a staff member so that the university could process a stock gift the same day it was received.

"Black Monday brought into focus the need to process transactions quickly," said Mr. Gotwals. "Speed is in the donor's best interest and the university's, as well."

Purdue University. Purdue was using the new economic climate to emphasize the university's needs.

"Too often we have focused on beating last year's record," said Charles B. Wise, vice-president for development. "This is forcing us to tell donors about our most pressing needs. That is giving our effort a new edge and energy."

Consultants Devise Strategies

Fund-raising consultants who work with colleges also were devising new strategies.

James W. Frick, vice-president emeritus at the University of Notre Dame and now a consultant, suggested that donors might want to leave a percentage of their estate rather than a fixed amount to a university.

For example, if a donor leaves a university 50 per cent of his estate, or $500,000, whichever is less, he can still make a charitable gift without leaving the interests of his family vulnerable to the whims of a capricious market.

Many were trying to adopt a winning attitude. Said William A. Kinnison, president of Wittenberg University: "Anyone can get large gifts when you're riding the crest of a bull market. Great colleges are built in tough times."

TAX BENEFITS REDUCED

Painting's Auction Seen as Signal of Art-Gift Slump

JOHN C. PATRIQUIN

Art dealer John Whitney Payson, at his home in Falmouth, Maine: "Basically, when the law changed, it changed the whole picture for me."

By LIZ McMILLEN

The auctioning this week of a valuable painting by Vincent van Gogh that had been part of a collection at Westbrook College may be the first indication of a slowdown in gifts of art to colleges and universities.

The owner of the painting, John Whitney Payson, decided earlier this year to sell the work, rather than give it to the college, because of changes in the tax laws and zooming art prices.

Instead, Mr. Payson, a New York art dealer, will donate a portion of the auction proceeds to Westbrook. He also plans to establish a foundation to support the arts in Maine with money from the sale.

The painting, a bold landscape titled "Irises," will be auctioned on November 11 at Sotheby's, and some art dealers have speculated that it could fetch as much as $40-million. Van Gogh's "Sunflowers" was sold in March for $39.9-million, and another of his paintings was bought for $20.2-million this summer.

College Officials Worried

Mr. Payson is one of the few donors to publicly acknowledge the effect of the new tax laws on their charitable giving. Those changes have sharply reduced the tax benefits of some gifts of appreciated property, especially works of art.

College officials worry whether collections at campus museums and galleries will suffer as a consequence.

"We are all nervous about it," said Ildiko Heffernan, president of the Association of College and University Museums and Galleries. "It will probably affect all university museums. A lot of people have given art for tax purposes, especially at university museums which have strong alumni bases."

Ed Able, executive director of the American Association of Museums, pointed out that many universities had other holdings besides art, including scientific, historical, and anthropological collections.

He said he had already heard "anecdotally" of a drop-off in gifts to museums.

The reduction in income-tax rates provided in the 1986 Tax Reform Act also lowered the tax savings that flow from making a charitable gift.

According to Mr. Payson's lawyer, Patrick Daniel Martin, what is more harmful to charitable institutions is the alternative minimum tax. Under the new law, donors who fall subject to that levy must face severely reduced tax benefits from a gift of appreciated property.

Like many wealthy investors, Mr. Payson is subject to the alternative minimum tax. "Basically, when the law changed, it changed the whole picture for me," he said.

Mr. Payson cited a hypothetical example of a painting bought for $10,000 that later rises in value to $100,000. Under the old tax laws, the donor would receive a tax saving of $50,000 for giving the painting to charity. Now, the saving would be only $2,100.

Too Early to Tell

Said Mr. Martin: "For a painting worth, we think, in excess of $40-million, Mr. Payson would have realized only about $200,000 in tax savings by giving it to the college."

Some directors of galleries and other art officials say it is too early to tell what effect, if any, the tax changes will have on art gifts at year end.

"The week between Christmas and

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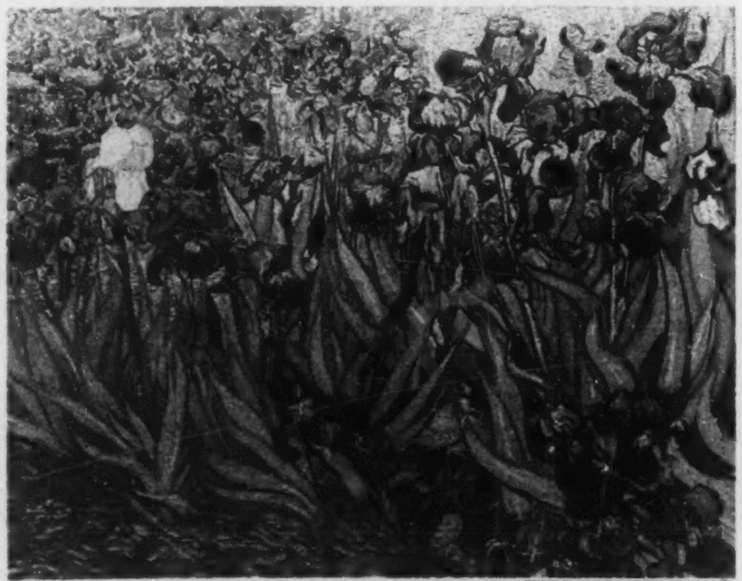

PHOTOGRAPH COURTESY OF SOTHEBY'S

"Irises," by Vincent van Gogh, is scheduled to be auctioned this week. Some dealers have speculated that it may bring as much as $40-million.

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Medical educators have been told that the state of U.S. health care and the declining number of students hoping to become doctors beg for a new concept of medicine: Page A16.

Objections to the special exemptions that TIAA-CREF has asked for its money-market account are likely to delay plans to introduce it: Page A19.

Anger and indignation have greeted a proposal by the president of Wisconsin's university system to waive tuition for low-income minority students: Page A24.

States working with universities to try to improve the economy are finding that the institutions often look out for No. 1: Page A24.

Governors and legislators around the country are pushing state education boards to exert their leadership over public colleges: Page A25.

The value of college endowments rose 13.8 per cent in fiscal 1987, a slower rate of growth than in the two previous years: Page A35.

Homecoming at S.M.U. was different this year. Its program suspended, the campus turned out to celebrate "life after football": Page A41.

The British government has proposed that the size of a university's grant be proportionate to how well it is ranked in various fields: Page A43.

Chinese undergraduates are "ignorant" and politically "immature," says an education minister who chastised them for last winter's mass demonstrations: Page A44.

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INTELLECTUALS FLEE COUNTRY

A Climate of Terror Grips Campuses in Colombia

By LESLIE GAYE WIRPSA

BOGOTÁ, COLOMBIA

"Here in Colombia," says an elementary-school teacher, "we are beginning to teach children that one dead body plus one dead body equals two dead bodies."

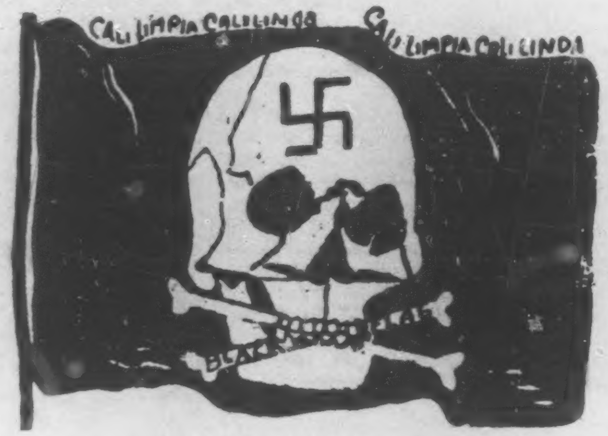
At the University of Antioquia in the north-central city of Medellín, an administrator reports that when her 7-year-old niece was asked to draw a scene of the campus where the official worked, the child drew a policeman firing a gun—and a dead body.

Colombia has long been known for having what the historian Álvaro Tirado Mejía calls a "culture of violence." Last year, with a population of some 28 million, the country had more than 11,000 homicides. Among males between the ages of 15 and 44, murder is now the leading cause of death.

Even with that background, Colombia has been shaken lately by a dramatic escalation of political violence, much of it directed against leftist politicians and progressive intellectuals, including university professors.

- Since July, 13 people from the university community in Medellín—including five people from the medical school—have been murdered. Fernando Zambrano, chief of internal medicine at the university hospital, says many others there are deeply frightened.
- Near Bogotá last month, unidentified gunmen assassinated Jaime Pardo Leal, head of the leftist Patriotic Union Party and a law professor at the National University. In widespread demonstrations that followed, schools, universities, businesses, and public transportation were paralyzed for two

Continued on Page A46



Death threats like this have led three medical-school professionals in Cali, Colombia, to leave the country.

Georgia Baptists Reject Fundamentalist Plan to Control Mercer U.

By KATHERINE S. MANGAN

SAVANNAH, GA.

Mercer University last week successfully fought off a takeover attempt by fundamentalist Baptists in what President R. Kirby Godsey called "a victory for academic and religious freedom."

Addressing the annual meeting of the Georgia Baptist Convention, Mr. Godsey thanked those who had decided against cutting off funds to the university and changing the way its trustees are elected. "We have never claimed to be a perfect university, any more than you claim to be perfect churches," he said. "We are committed to being a Baptist university. We

Continued on Page A20

Asian-Americans Find U.S. Colleges Insensitive, Form Campus Organizations to Fight Bias

By ELIZABETH GREENE

SAN FRANCISCO

When a vandal scrawled "Chinks" across an Asian-American studies reading list in the library at San Francisco State University, George K. Woo, chairman of the program, asked his students to go take a look.

"This is to show you," he told them, "that education does not eradicate racism."

Asian students here and around the country say they are reminded of this fact day after day, endlessly. Anti-Asian sentiment in the United States is higher than it has been in years, according to Asian-American educators and advocacy-group officials, partially because of a trade war with Japan that has left many Americans believing they must fight the Asian "enemy."

The "model-minority myth," a much-used catch phrase for the notion that Asians are superior to other minorities in their work ethic and social values, is adding to the resentment felt toward Asians, they say.

Higher education is no haven.

Told to Drop the Class

Estella Pabonan, a Filipino junior at San Francisco State, for example, says that on the first day of her psychology class the professor looked out at the sea of Asian faces and told students whose "primary

Continued on Page A38

Presidents Decry Quality of Education Dept. Data on Student-Loan Defaults

By ROBIN WILSON

WASHINGTON

Just last month, Neal R. Berte, president of Birmingham Southern College, was fielding dozens of congratulatory phone calls from alumni and parents. His institution had been named the best liberal-arts college in the South, according to Southern college presidents who responded to a poll conducted by *U.S. News & World Report*.

But last week Mr. Berte was on the defensive. He was busy explaining to reporters and others why Birmingham Southern had been cited by the Education Department as one of hundreds of colleges and trade schools with high student-loan default rates. Under a new Education Department policy, institutions like Birmingham Southern could lose all of their federal student aid unless they reduce their default rates to below 20 per cent by 1990. When the department announced the new policy, it also released a list of the default rates at 7,295 postsecondary institutions.

Both the quality of the information in the list and the implications of the new aid policy have raised much concern among college officials. Presidents interviewed last week said that the government's list was sloppy and that they disagreed with the statistical methods used to calculate an institution's default rates.

"It's just an unfortunate slice of data that isn't accurate," Mr. Berte said of the

Continued on Page A34

Stigma Still Exists for Research on Sex

The public recognizes and even appreciates the value of research on sexuality, but sex researchers say their work continues to be denigrated on campuses. Story on Page A4.

MARGINALIA

From the Ohio State University *Lantern:*

"Research could answer the problem of spending millions of tax dollars to care for the mentally ill, says a OSU Psychiatry Department official.

". . . 'It frustrates us terribly that there is so little that's known in this field, and yet the only way you can find it out is to do systematic research. Research sounds like a thrill to people, but in an area like this, it's not,' said Dee Roth, chief of program evaluation and research at the Ohio Department of Mental Health."

You'll feel better about it in a day or so.

■

From the State University of New York at Stony Brook *Campus Currents:*

"The SUNY Board of Trustees has approved a request to amend Stony Brook's master plan to include a bachelor of science degree in business management. The request will now be considered by the Board of Regents and the Governor. The degree, which would be ibusiness management. The request will now be considered by the Board of Regents and the Governor. The degree, which would be ibusiness management. The request will now be considered by the Board of Regents and the Governor. The degree, which would be ibusiness management. The request will now be considered by the Board of Regents and the Governor. The degree, which would be ibusiness management. The request will now be considered by the Board of Regents and the Governor. The degree, which would be ianalyze problems critically using modern mathematical techniques, draw conclusions, make decisions, and communicate persuasively."

You've certainly communicated persuasively with *us*.

■

From the *Daily Texan:*

"The Academic Programming Committee is having a brown bag lunch with UT students who have studied in France from noon to 1 p.m."

"Short course?" a reader asks.

■

News item in the New London (Conn.) *Day:*

"NORWICH—In black cap and gown, R. Eileen Baccus, Ph.D., formerly took the oath of office Saturday as the president of Thames Valley State Technical College—a post she has held for more than a year."

That's why she took it formerly.

■

From a University of Montana intra-campus memorandum:

"[Singing-on-the-Steps] is one of the University's oldest traditions, beginning at 7:30."

The oldest began at 6:45? —C.G.

In Brief

Wiretap Found on Phone of Bork Critic at Harvard

The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Massachusetts attorney general's office are investigating a wiretap that was discovered on the telephone of a member of the Harvard Law School faculty.

The professor, Laurence H. Tribe, is a specialist in constitutional law and was active in the effort to defeat the nomination of Judge Robert Bork to the Supreme Court. He has also served as counsel to the Pennzoil Company in its $10-billion legal battle with Texaco, Inc.

The wiretap was discovered after two secretaries at the law school heard what they described as suspicious noises on the phones. An expert hired by Mr. Tribe and paid for by Harvard found a wire leading to the second floor from a circuit board around the corner from Mr. Tribe's third floor office in Griswold Hall. No listening or transmitting device was found, but technicians said it might have been removed. They said the wire had been in place for between two and eight months.

Mr. Tribe called the wiretap "outrageous." He has hired a Washington lawyer to investigate.

President of Long Beach Retires Unexpectedly

Stephen Horn, president of California State University at Long Beach since 1970, abruptly announced his retirement last week after a performance review of his fiscal management by the state university system's Board of Trustees.

Mr. Horn declined to say whether he had been asked to step down. He had been highly critical of W. Ann Reynolds, chancellor of the system, during a review of her performance by the trustees earlier this year.

A special outside committee reviewed the financial problems at the Long Beach campus, including a $900,000 budget deficit last year, but its findings were not made public. The campus covered the deficit by obtaining a loan from the system, which was later paid back, and Mr. Horn was stripped of his fiscal authority for a time.

Mr. Horn's administration has been marked by controversy. A state audit last year cited several fiscal deficiencies, including the possibility that more than $400,000 budgeted for instructional positions had been used for other purposes. He was censured twice by the campus Academic Senate over the years.

The retirement of Mr. Horn, who is 56, will take effect July 1. At that time he will be appointed to a Trustee Professorship, a system-wide faculty appointment, in political science. He has tenure as a faculty member at Long Beach.

President of Western Washington U., 2 Vice-Presidents Die in Plane Crash

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

About 3,000 people gathered here last week to mourn three Western Washington University administrators who had died in an airplane crash.

The three officials, President G. Robert Ross, and Vice-Presidents Donald H. Cole and Jeanene C. DeLille, were killed when their Cessna 310 crashed into a heavily wooded area near the Bellingham International Airport. The pilot, Ty Hardin, was also killed.

They were returning from a meeting with alumni and legislators in Tacoma, Wash.

Among the mourners was Washington's Gov. Booth Gardner. In his eulogy, he spoke directly to Mrs. DeLille's 10-year-old son, Justin. Recalling his own mother's death in a plane crash, the Governor said, "She didn't have a chance to say goodbye to me, either."

But, he added, "their message and challenge to us is to build on what they have left."

Mr. Ross, who was 59 years old, came to Western Washington in 1983. He was credited with improving ties with community businesses and increasing state appropriations for the university. He also developed exchange programs with universities in Japan and China.

Mr. Ross previously was chancellor of the University of Arkansas at Little Rock and vice-chancellor of the University of Nebraska system.

Mr. Cole, who was 50, served as vice-president for business and financial affairs at the university, where he had worked since 1971. Mrs. DeLille, who was 38, was vice-president for university advancement and had worked at the university since 1983.

Albert J. Froderberg, the acting vice-president for academic affairs, was named acting president.

Agriculture Student Killed in Tractor Mishap

A Northeast Louisiana University agriculture student was killed on a university farm when a tractor crushed him.

John Colvin died as he was attaching a spreader to the tractor and was pinned between the two, according to Larry Ellerman, the university's police director. An instructor discovered the body of Mr. Colvin, who was participating in a university work-study program.

The farm, which was opened 16 months ago, is an instructional and production facility specializing in beef cattle and row crops.

Campus Won't Allow CIA Man To Teach

The University of California at Santa Barbara has rescinded the appointment of a Central Intelligence Agency officer to a temporary faculty position that was to include teaching duties. The action came after a campus protest in which 38 students were arrested.

The C.I.A. officer, George A. Chritton, Jr., had been appointed as a lecturer and was scheduled to teach a class in the winter quarter. But Barbara S. Uehling, chancellor of the campus, changed the appointment to that of visiting fellow with no teaching duties. In both cases, she acted on recommendations of the political science department.

Ms. Uehling also said Mr. Chritton would be prohibited

Wis. Students Protest Reinstatement of Fraternity Suspended Last Month

MADISON, WIS.

Student demonstrators took to the campus of the University of Wisconsin to protest the reinstatement of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, which was suspended last month for alleged physical and verbal abuse of members of a largely Jewish fraternity.

It was the second time the university had reinstated the fraternity in less than a year.

Last spring, the organization was suspended after a party at which members placed a caricature of a black man with a bone through his nose on the fraternity's front lawn.

That suspension ended on October 22, about a week before several members crashed a party given by Zeta Beta Tau fraternity. After being asked to leave, the Phi Gamma Deltas allegedly responded with anti-Semitic slurs, prompting a fight.

Two Phi Gamma Delta members were charged with battery and criminal trespass.

The fraternity has suspended the two members who were arrested and is considering action against three others accused of participating in the incident.

FIGHT BACK
FIRST MINORITIES THEN JEWS—WHO'S NEXT?
STOP RACISM
12:00pm
MEMORIAL UNION STEPS

MORRY GASH

The university appointed a law professor, Frank Turkheimer, to investigate the incident. Results of the investigation are expected soon.

'Acts of a Few'

The university reinstated the fraternity after a university lawyer speculated that the suspension might have violated the fraternity's constitutional rights. A joint statement released by Dean of Students Mary Rouse and Acting Chancellor Bernard C. Cohen, read: "We are now persuaded this suspension of the entire fraternity as a consequence of the acts of a few of its members probably violates the organization's constitutional rights to procedural and substantive due process."

Mr. Cohen added that the fraternity's reinstatement should not be taken as a sign of the university's tolerance for racial acts. "Those who violated our community's standards should take no heart from our decision," he said.

But about 300 people, upset by the recall of the suspension, marched on the campus with protest signs, demanding that the fraternity be permanently barred.

Members of the Minority Student Coalition, which organized the rally, said they were disappointed with the way the university had handled racial incidents on the campus.

Another fraternity, Kappa Sigma, gave a party more than a year ago, complete with a "Harlem" room in which black-faced members served fried chicken and watermelon punch. Ms. Rouse said she had not disciplined the organization because its members had publicly apologized.

In another incident, a black student reported that he had been assaulted by several white students outside a dormitory in September. —CHARLES S. FARRELL

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from recruiting for the C.I.A. while on the campus. Mr. Chritton, who is participating in a C.I.A. program that allows senior officers to take sabbatical leave to teach and do research at universities, agreed to the new terms of his appointment.

The students were arrested after about 100 occupied the chancellor's offices and refused to leave at the end of the day. Many protested against the presence of the C.I.A. officer on the campus, but other students simply did not want him to teach.

AAUP Sues Trustees over Librarians' Status

The Montgomery College chapter of the American Association of University Professors has sued the college's board of trustees for removing librarians from their bargaining unit.

According to the suit, three faculty librarians at the Rockville and Takoma Park campuses were told last year that their appointments would not be renewed. Instead, they were offered positions as "staff librarians" with similar responsibilities but lower pay, the lawsuit stated.

Without consulting the union, the college decided that staff librarians would not be included in the union's bargaining unit, according to the lawsuit.

The union is asking the court to reinstate the librarians to their former positions and to order the college to include them in the bargaining unit.

Montgomery officials declined to comment on the suit.

UAW Pulls Out of Fight to Organize at Harvard

The United Auto Workers union has withdrawn from an eight-year campaign to organize Harvard University's clerical and technical workers. The move left the field to the rival Harvard Union of Clerical and Technical Workers, which is believed to enjoy more support.

The local union broke from the U.A.W., its parent, two years ago and affiliated with the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees. Both unions are members of the A.F.L.-C.I.O.

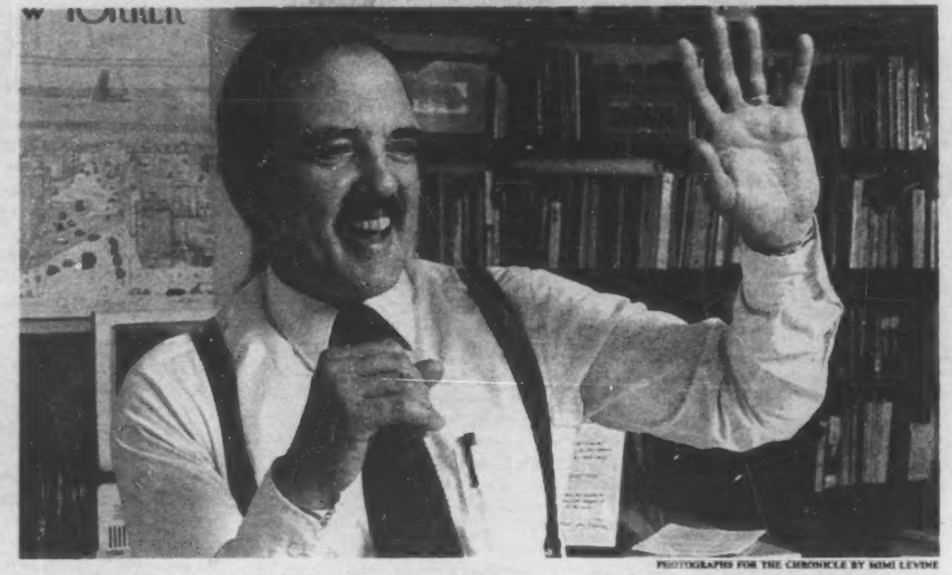
Kristine Rondeau, head of the local union, said the U.A.W.'s withdrawal would clear the way for a vote by the employees on union representation early next year. There are some 3,700 clerical and technical workers at Harvard.

Corrections

- The caption to a photograph in some copies of last week's issue of *The Chronicle* (November 11, Page 47) was incorrect. The correct caption is: "Zhang Mengwei: Some students at Qinghua U., a highly selective institution, 'don't know how to fish.' "
- A table of tuition and fees at 315 institutions (*The Chronicle*, October 21) included an incorrect figure for Central Arizona College. In 1986-87 the college charged $510.

PORTRAIT

Reformer Maps Plan for Geography Professors to Aid Schoolteachers



PHOTOGRAPHS FOR THE CHRONICLE BY MIMI LEVINE

Geographer Christopher L. Salter: "Because of television and the visual image, in a sense the mystery of foreign places has been eliminated."

By ELLEN K. COUGHLIN

WASHINGTON

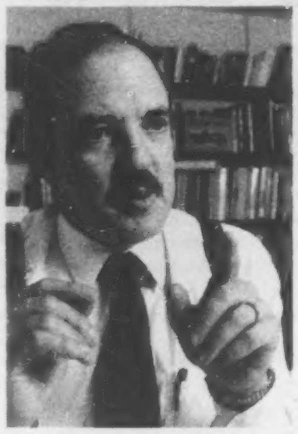
Christopher L. Salter has a geographer's sense of what's really important in Los Angeles.

When he organized a meeting at the University of California at Los Angeles four years ago between high-school teachers of geography and academic geographers in the area, he persuaded his dean to provide free parking for the event.

"At U.C.L.A.," he says, "if you give them free parking, you're going to get all kinds of folks to come."

It worked—so well, in fact, that the meeting eventually spawned a network of alliances, as they are called, between schoolteachers and academic geographers that today covers some 20 states and is sponsored by the National Geographic Society. Mr. Salter, on leave as associate professor of geography at U.C.L.A., coordinates the society's Geographic Alliance Network.

The alliances bring together classroom teachers of geography—most of whom have had little or no formal training in the subject and teach it as part of a history or social-studies course—and "content geographers," scholars who provide the teachers with suggestions for incorporating geography into their classes, advice on choosing books and teaching materials, and sometimes, simply, moral support.



Typically, the groups meet for discussion in after-school sessions at a centrally located university, or they plan in-service workshops for teachers at area schools. For the past two years, schoolteachers in the alliances have attended intensive summer workshops in teaching and curriculum planning that are given at the National Geographic Society's headquarters here.

The National Geographic network numbers 15 alliances. This week, as part of Geography Awareness Week, Gilbert M. Grosvenor, the society's president, is announcing the addition of seven more.

Mr. Salter—partly through the sheer force of his enthusiasm and energy, partly through the resources of the National Geographic Society—has been instrumental in the formation of the network since that first meeting at U.C.L.A. back in 1983. Among academic geographers, he has been one of the most persistent proponents of the reform of geographic education in the schools, and probably the one most responsible for enlisting university geographers in that effort.

"The hardest part of this whole little mission," Mr. Salter says, "has been to make a university professor or chair or dean understand that what goes on before college can have an impact, in terms of geography, on what goes on at college.

"You can never begin a freshman course or a survey course in geography with any assumptions about geographic understandings of things as basic as latitude and longitude, or migration streams, or mental maps, or perceptual frameworks for different environments. You're always at square one."

'Not Obvious Enough'

So far, he says, not enough college and university geographers seem to be making the connection. "That kind of linkage should be so obvious, so patently obvious," he says. "But, historically, it has not been obvious enough to generate any kind of union between academics and teachers.

"And when I say *union*, I'm not talking about someone giving up research and spending three days a week out on the circuit talking two hours a day. I'm just talking about a geographer giving two or three hours a *semester* to talk to a couple of classes, to go to an alliance meeting. That begins to turn attitudes."

Mr. Salter's sense of urgency and the National Geographic Society's eagerness to support the teacher-professor alliances, like Congress's declaration of a National Geography Awareness Week, are responses to a growing realization in this country that Americans, especially young ones, are alarmingly ignorant of geography. Possibly the most widely quoted of the statistics that feed the alarm is a finding that 25 per cent of high-school seniors tested in Dallas could not identify the country bordering the United States to the south.

Mr. Salter has some theories about why Americans are so apathetic about geography.

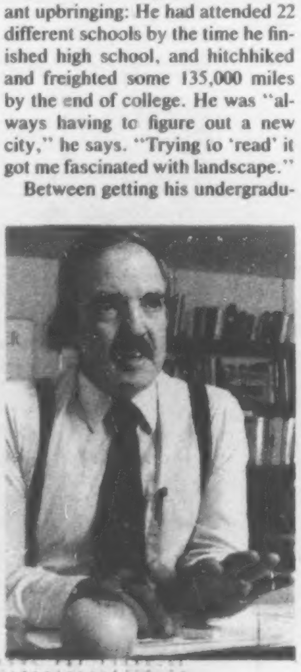
"Because of television and the visual image, in a sense the mystery of foreign places has been eliminated," he says. Exacerbating that, he argues, is the fact that Americans "have a very false sense of self-sufficiency."

Fittingly, his thoughts on those twin dilemmas bear all the earmarks of a good geography lesson.

"If students would just spend 20 minutes looking around the rooms of their lives," he says, "and look to see where the music they love comes from, where the Walkman is made, who makes the tennis shoes that they have four pairs of, what kind of food they get at the fast-food shop, they would begin to see that the international network has already caught them up entirely."

Mr. Salter's office at the National Geographic Society is appropriately adorned with maps and other geographical paraphernalia, including Saul Steinberg's picture of a Manhattan dweller's mental map of the United States. Obviously, Mr. Salter does not share the American indifference to geography.

He attributes at least some of his interest in the subject to his itinerant upbringing: He had attended 22 different schools by the time he finished high school, and hitchhiked and freighted some 135,000 miles by the end of college. He was "always having to figure out a new city," he says. "Trying to 'read' it got me fascinated with landscape."



Between getting his undergraduate degree at Oberlin College and his graduate degrees at the University of California at Berkeley, Mr. Salter spent three years teaching in China. Even there the landscape captured his imagination well before the people did.

From such experiences grew Mr. Salter's main research interests, the geography of China and American landscapes. He has written or edited numerous articles and books on those subjects. For now, however, his interest is geographic education. He is committed to the National Geographic Society for at least two years.

'The Scarlet E'

He doesn't seem to mind giving up his research for the time being, but he understands the reluctance other geographers feel when he presses them to give some time to their colleagues in the schools.

"If they're assistant professors, not only do they run the danger of spending time away from research and publication," he says, "but they run the bigger danger of having to wear the scarlet E, for Education." Promotion committees, he explains, tend to think anyone working with schoolteachers lacks the high seriousness of a scholar.

"It's very delicate. So far, generally, I'm getting full professors who really believe that geography has to be changed at the pre-college level, both for education's improvement, and for the health of the major."

Mr. Salter seems convinced, however, that such a realization is gradually dawning on an increasing number of academic geographers. As it does, he says, the pressures on junior professors may let up.

"If I had to guess," Mr. Salter says, "I would say that we'll have written into promotion-and-tenure committee guidelines by four or five years from now a more significant credit given for linkages between universities and the feeder populations—whether it's geography, whether it's biology, whether it's foreign language.

"It's too obvious an area of creative growth and high utility. Everybody wins in this situation."

Give & Take

The double whammy of the stock market's collapse and the 1986 tax law does not portend well for gifts to colleges, says Hayden W. Smith, senior vice-president of the Council for Aid to Education.

Giving by individuals to higher education has fallen off only twice in the past two decades, he notes. The declines occurred in years when donors suffered double blows.

In 1969-70, gifts from individuals dipped 8 per cent as donors were confronted not only with stock-market losses, but also with adverse tax-law changes. In 1973-74, donors contended with an oil crisis as well as a skidding stock market. Individual giving then fell 10.8 per cent.

Mr. Smith's findings augment those of Lawrence B. Lindsey, a Harvard University economist (*The Chronicle*, November 11). Mr. Lindsey says giving in general has risen in each year that the stock-market has dropped by more than 20 per cent. However, upper-income individuals, whose donations are critical to college fund raising, gave less during market declines.

■

Scandals among televangelists and controversial fund-raising efforts for Nicaraguan *contras* will be among the subjects considered in a new study of critical issues affecting philanthropy.

The American Association of Fund Raising Counsel has commissioned the study as a first step in producing a guide to philanthropic ethics.

Jon Van Til, professor of urban studies at Rutgers University, will direct the study, which will include reports from 14 other scholars.

The researchers will discuss their work at a conference next month sponsored by the Indiana University Center for Philanthropy.

■

Other scholars will search for new ways to finance non-profit organizations. Seven foundations have pooled resources to provide $210,000 to the Union for Experimenting Colleges and Universities for the project.

Robert T. Conley, the union's president, said that many non-profit groups are suffering from the consequences of cutbacks in federal grants, increased demands on private donors, and challenges from small businesses on activities that produce income.

As a result, he said, many programs that serve needy groups have been shelved. "We face not only a crisis in financing, but a crisis in values," he said.

■

Thirteen men offered up 13 dollars and 13 prayers to found Colgate University back in 1817.

Last Friday, November 13, the number was lucky again for 13 charities located near the college. Colgate students sought to raise $13,000 for the charities by auctioning services ranging from home-cooked dinners to cross-country ski lessons.

Philanthropy

Number of Foundations and Value of Their Assets Surged in the 1980's, New Compilation Finds

446 new funds reported established between 1980 and 1985, 5 with assets of more than $100-million

NEW YORK

After declining sharply in the 1970's, the number of new foundations formed each year has started to climb.

From 1980 through 1985, 446 major foundations were established, an average of 74 a year, reports the Foundation Center in the 11th edition of *The Foundation Directory*. As of December 31, 1985, five of the new foundations had $100-million or more in assets.

The real value of foundation assets and total giving has also surged in recent years, according to the directory. In constant 1967 dollars, foundation assets went from $21.1-billion in 1983 to $27.8-billion in 1985, the largest increase since 1972, when the center began monitoring foundation giving and the effects of inflation. Changes in the value of foundation assets as a result of recent drops in stock-market prices are not reflected in the directory.

Such signs indicate that foundation philanthropy in the 1980's was on the upswing, according to Loren Renz, director of research and editor of the directory. "*These two years*—*1984 and '85*—*were a* significantly better time for foundations," said Ms. Renz.

Assets of $92.6-Billion

The Foundation Center, the primary source of public information about private foundations in the United States, started monitoring foundation giving and assets in constant dollars, based on 1967, as well as current dollars to gauge the effect of inflation. The increase in assets from 1983 to 1985 followed a sharp drop in the value of assets between 1972 and 1975; a period of no growth between 1975 and 1981; and a sharp increase between 1981 and 1983.

The Foundation Center attributed the recent surge in assets to gains in the stock market, a slowdown in inflation rates, and legislative changes affecting foundations.

There were approximately 24,859 active, grant-making foundations in 1985, when they held $92.6-billion in assets and awarded $5.7-billion in grants.

The *Foundation Directory*, however, lists only those that have $1-million or more in assets or award at least $100,000 a year in grants.

There were 5,148 such foundations in 1985. While they represented only 20 per cent of all private foundations, they controlled 97 per cent of all foundation assets and were responsible for 92 per cent of all grant dollars awarded.

The new edition of the *Foundation Directory* contains information on 983 foundations not listed in the previous directory, 17 of which have assets of $25-million or more.

Since 1980, 446 new foundations have been formed, a 12-per-cent increase from the average rate of formation in the 1970's, the center noted. Five of the new foundations formed in the 1980's hold $100-million or more in assets.

The largest, the Marin Community

Continued on Following Page

Caltech Gets $40-Million for Research Institute from Arnold and Mabel Beckman Foundation

PASADENA, CAL.

The California Institute of Technology has received $40-million from the Arnold and Mabel Beckman Foundation for a new center on interdisciplinary research in biology and chemistry.

Arnold O. Beckman, the foundation's president, has pledged a total of $50-million to the institute. The balance will be paid when Caltech has raised a matching $10-million from its trustees for its general endowment. The foundation made the $40-million grant after Caltech raised $10-million for the center from other sources.

The Beckman Institute will be housed in a new building and have its own endowment. Caltech professors may apply to the institute for research grants, which will be awarded through peer review. Faculty members will be associated with the Beckman Institute on a revolving basis while they perform research, and professors may also use major scientific instruments that will be located there.

Said Harry Gray, a chemistry professor and the institute's new director: "This will provide Caltech faculty members with a rapid and flexible means of obtaining research funds for particularly creative and innovative projects that might not otherwise be supported. "Some of Caltech's most significant research achievements have depended on such funding."

Mr. Beckman received his Ph.D. from Caltech in 1928 and taught there until 1940, when he left to direct Beckman Instruments, now part of SmithKline Beckman Corporation, a manufacturer of pharmaceutical products and scientific instruments. He was chairman of Caltech's board of trustees from 1964 to 1974. Mr. Beckman is the inventor of the pH meter, a device that measures the acidity of liquids, and many other laboratory instruments. He was recognized for his contributions to science this month at a special tribute organized by the University of Pennsylvania's Center for the History of Chemistry, which was renamed in Mr. Beckman's honor.

The Arnold and Mabel Beckman Foundation was formed in 1977 to support higher education and scientific and medical research, especially in genetics and human and artificial intelligence. In the past three years the fund has given away more than $120-million. —ANNE LOWREY BAILEY

Value of College Endowments Up 13.8 Pct. in 1987, Marking Slowdown in Growth Rate, Study Finds

WASHINGTON

The value of college and university endowments went up 13.8 per cent in fiscal 1987, a slowdown in the rate of growth of the previous two years, according to the preliminary findings of an annual national study.

The study covered the performance of college endowments in the 12-month period that ended June 30, and therefore did not take into account the effects of the recent stock-market crash.

Last year's increase followed rises of 26.9 per cent in fiscal 1986 and 25.5 per cent the year before, the best back-to-back performances in a decade.

The fact that stock prices rose at a slower-than expected rate in fiscal 1987 accounted for the slower rate of growth in endowment values.

The findings are included in a preliminary report of the annual study of endowment performance conducted by the National Association of College and University Business Officers. The figures represent the "total return rates" for endowments, reflecting changes in the market value of investments as well as interest and dividends.

Smallest Rise Since 1984

For the average endowment, last year's increase in value outpaced inflation, which the Consumer Price Index set at 3.7 per cent and the Higher Education Price Index fixed at 4.2 per cent.

The one-year rise was the smallest since fiscal 1984, when the value of the average endowment actually decreased 2.2 per cent.

The increase for the three-year period ending last June was 22.2 per cent. The five-year increase was 20.4 per cent, and

Continued on Following Page

College to Get $8-Million from Sale of a van Gogh

NEW YORK

The highest price ever bid for an artwork at an auction—the $53.9-million paid last week for Vincent van Gogh's shimmering painting "Irises"—will result in the largest gift ever made by an individual to a college in Maine.

Westbrook College expects to receive about $8.2-million as a result of the sale.

John Whitney Payson, the philanthropist who sold the work, had long planned to give the painting to Westbrook. But tax-law changes and the picture's soaring value, he said, made it impractical for him to either donate the work or to keep it.

Many college officials fear the sale signals a slowdown in gifts of art (*The Chronicle*, November 11).

Value of College Endowments Rose by 13.8 Pct. in 1987, Study Finds

Continued from Preceding Page

the increase over 10 years was 13.6 per cent.

Bruce Dresner, director of investments at Dartmouth College and the analyst for the study, said the effects of October's market downturn would show up in the study conducted for fiscal 1988.

Mr. Dresner declined to speculate about what that study would show, but he said that if the market went up again, "it could be as if nothing happened."

The preliminary report is based on information provided by 174 colleges and universities on 193 endowment pools. The combined assets of the endowments in the study was $29.4-billion; the median-sized pool had assets of $50.1-million.

Generally, the greater the emphasis on equities, the better the performance of investment pools in the period studied.

The average investment pool in the study had 57.1 per cent in equities, 28.1 per cent in bonds, 11.2 per cent in cash, 1.7 per cent in real estate, and 1.9 per cent in other assets.

Colleges with endowments of $100-million or more, which the study found were the most equity-oriented, and those with 65 per cent or more in equity holdings had the highest returns—15 per cent and 15.8 per cent, respectively.

According to the report, those with endowments under $25-million and those with less than 50 per cent in equities fared the worst—a return of 12.7 per cent or lower. Investment pools worth between $25- and $100-million had a return of 13.9 per cent.

"In retrospect," the report says, "the key to successful 1987 performance would have been the ability to draw down bonds and cash reserves early in the year and allocate assets to stocks."

The complete report will be available in the spring. In past years, the final figures have varied little from the early findings, said Mr. Dresner.

Any four-year institution with an endowment of $1-million or more may take part in the study. The final report will rank the participating institutions by endowment size and will include data on investment performance and endowment characteristics.

—LIZ McMILLEN

Total Return* on Endowments, Fiscal 1987

	Periods ending June 30, 1987			
	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
All investment pools	+13.8%	+22.2%	+20.4%	+13.6%
By size				
$100-million or more	+15.0%	+23.7%	+21.4%	+14.8%
$25-million to $100-million	+13.9%	+22.0%	+19.9%	+13.2%
Under $25-million	+12.7%	+21.3%	+19.3%	+12.3%
By equity-related assets				
65% or more in equity	+15.8%	+24.4%	+21.7%	+14.3%
50% to 65% in equity	+13.3%	+22.4%	+20.8%	+13.9%
Under 50% in equity	+12.6%	+21.2%	+18.4%	+12.3%
Comparative measurements				
Standard & Poor's 500 Index	+24.9%	+30.4%	+27.7%	+17.0%
Shearson-Lehman Bond Index	+ 6.1%	+19.7%	+18.7%	+ 9.4%
Consumer Price Index	+ 3.7%	+ 3.5%	+ 3.7%	+ 6.7%
Higher Education Price Index †	+ 4.2%	+ 5.1%	+ 5.4%	+ 7.2%

* Total-return rates represent change in market value, plus dividends and interest, for periods ending June 30, 1987, based on preliminary data for 193 investment pools of 174 colleges and universities.

† An index of changes in prices paid by colleges and universities for goods and services, developed by D. Kent Halstead, National Institute for Education.

SOURCE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY BUSINESS OFFICERS

Number of Foundations and Value of Assets Found to Surge

Continued from Preceding Page

Foundation, with assets of $430-million, was established in 1986 to administer the Buck Trust funds, which were transferred from the San Francisco Foundation in 1987 as a result of a court order. The others are Stratford Foundation, with $224-million in assets; AT&T Foundation, $125-million; the Medical Trust, $109-million; Bat Hanadiv Foundation, No. 3, $105-million.

In current dollars, the value of the assets held in 1985 by foundations in the *Directory* increased 185 per cent since 1972. In that time, giving by those foundations rose 240 per cent to $3.7-billion. In constant dollars, giving was up 32 per cent.

Company Gifts to Funds Rise

Despite downturns in oil-related industries, gifts from corporations to their foundations rose by nearly 53 per cent between 1983 and 1985 in current dollars, the study found. Seventeen corporations gave $10-million or more to their foundations.

Said Ms. Renz: "More corporations have used the foundation vehicle to protect their annual giving from the economy."

The directory includes a report on trends in foundation giving, based on a study of grants of $5,000 or more awarded by 459 foundations in 1985 and 1986.

Educational institutions continued to be the primary recipients of foundation awards, receiving 38.4 per cent of them in 1986. That figure was a slight increase from the previous year's, although it was still below the levels of the early 1980's.

Last year's increase in the percentage of foundation grants to education was largely due to a large gift by the Danforth Foundation. That philanthropy awarded $100-million to Washington University in St. Louis, the directory said.

The 11th edition of the *Foundation Directory* costs $85 prepaid plus $2 for postage and handling. Copies may be ordered from the Foundation Center, 79 Fifth Avenue, New York 10003.

—LIZ McMILLEN

South Dakota Creates a $7-Million Fund

BROOKINGS, S.D.

Gov. George S. Mickelson of South Dakota last week announced the creation of a $7-million community foundation financed by government, corporate, foundation, and individual contributions.

The South Dakota Community Foundation was established with $2-million from the state, $2-million from the 3M Corporation, and $3-million from the McKnight Foundation, a philanthropy created by William L. McKnight, a former chairman of the 3M Corporation and a native of White, S. D.

The McKnight Foundation's contribution is a challenge grant that must be matched by contributions by South Dakotans during the next year.

The foundation will make grants for the environment, culture, education, health, science, and other charitable purposes throughout the state.

Governor Mickelson said a great portion of the state's contribution would be used to set up partnerships between universities and corporations, to help develop the state's economic base.

The governor named Bernie Christenson, a state legislator, as the foundation's acting executive director.

—ANNE LOWREY BAILEY

Private Grants and Gifts

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN COLLEGES

1818 R Street, N.W., Washington 20009

Philanthropy. For courses about philanthropy and voluntarism: $15,000 each to U. of Louisville, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, U. of Southern California, Southern U. at New Orleans, Temple U., Tufts U., and Western Maryland College.

KRESGE FOUNDATION

P.O. Box 3151
3215 West Big Beaver Road, Troy, Mich. 48007

Facilities. For expansion and renovation of athletic facilities: $650,000 to Albion College.

—For an addition to the science building: $500,000 to Bethune Cookman College.

—For a sports complex: $800,000 to Davidson College.

—For construction of the human-development center: $400,000 to U. of Kansas.

—For renovation of the academic center: $400,000 to Wesley Theological Seminary (Washington).

—For an academic building: $500,000 to Widener U.

ALFRED P. SLOAN FOUNDATION

630 Fifth Avenue, New York 10111

Economics. For research on compensation policies and business performance: $200,000—over two years to Cornell U. (project director: Ronald G. Ehrenberg).

—For research on dual-use technologies: $500,000 over three years to Harvard U. (project director: Lewis M. Branscomb).

Governance. For seminars for trustees and administrators of universities and colleges: $75,000 to Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges (project director: Robert L. Gale).

Graduate schools. To study factors affecting the supply and composition of the graduate-school population in U.S. engineering schools: $100,000 over three years to Institute of International Education (project director: Elinor Barber).

History. For a summer workshop on quantitative methods and reasoning for historians: $64,000 to U. of Michigan (project director: Jerome Clubb).

Liberal arts. For faculty and course development in liberal arts: $150,000 each to Colby College (project director: Henry A. Gemery) and Tuskegee U. (project director: Francis A. Taylor).

—For new courses in science and technology: $30,000 to Centre College (project director: Richard L. Morrill).

Non-profit organizations. To train minority-group managers of non-profit organizations in New York: $75,000 each to New School for Social Research (project director: Robert Curvin) and New York U. (project director: Alan Altshuler).

Quantitative reasoning. For a summer workshop on quantitative reasoning: $65,000 to Spelman College (project directors: Sylvia Bozeman and Arthur M. Jones).

Science. For a book on the transformation of ideas in the sciences: $92,000 to Harvard U. (project director: I. B. Cohen).

—For a videohistory program, "Science in National Life": $311,000 to Smithsonian Institution (project director: David H. DeVorkin).

Technology. For a summer workshop on appropriate technology: $66,000 to Brown U. (project director: Barrett Hazeltine).

—For a workshop on technological change: $84,000 to State U. of New York at Stony Brook (project directors: John G. Truxal and Marion Visich, Jr.).

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

University of Arizona. For the college of medicine: $4-million from the estate of Curtis Cosden.

Birmingham-Southern College. For scholarships and for the library: $337,487 from the estate of Dorothy L. Harmer.

—For scholarships and general institutional support: $234,000 from the estate of Virginia Miller Tatom.

Briar Cliff College. For support of programs: $367,000 from the estate of A. J. Toller.

Case Western Reserve University. For support of programs: $1-million over five years from BP America Inc.

Clemson University. For the library: $460,000 from the family of Callie Jones Shirley.

Cleveland State University. For a seminar room in the college of urban affairs: $200,000 from Lilita G. and George S. Dively.

Colby College. For an all-weather outdoor running track: $200,000 challenge gift from Harold Alfond.

College of Charleston. For a professorship in the school of business and economics: $50,000 from Citizens and Southern National Bank of South Carolina.

Illinois Institute of Technology. For the college of engineering: $100,000 from Ford Motor Company.

Illinois Wesleyan University. For the Minority Opportunities Program: $200,000 from an anonymous donor.

Lane Community College. For support of programs: $500,000 from Wayne H. Shields.

Millikin University. For support of programs: $343,608 from the estates of Charles and Adele Whitfield and $225,000 from the estate of Robert W. Bartlett.

University of Notre Dame. For the college of engineering: $250,000 over five years from General Motors Corporation.

Princeton University. For the chapel and its ministry: $7.5-million from the estates of Charles Tibby Hanna and Dorothy Hanna.

Roanoke College. For scholarships: $1-million from an anonymous donor.

Washington State University. For scholarships: $500,000 from the family of Dorothy Otto Kennedy.

Wichita State University. For scholarships, fellowships, and for support of programs: $1-million from Dwane and Velma Wallace.

—For the Institute for Aviation Research: $250,000 from Cessna Aircraft Company.

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News Summary

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Post-structuralism, an often-abstruse French critical theory, profoundly affects research here, and its influence raises questions about American intellectual life: Page A6.

Scientists have restored damaged nerve-cell connections between the limbs and the spine in experiments with rats: Page A7.

Two states, one through a citizens' network and the other through a university extension service, are staging grass-roots discussions of the humanities: Pages A3 and A13.

Chester E. Finn, Jr., Assistant Secretary for educational research, is fighting—some say obstreperously—to improve the field: Page A18.

A judge has told the University of California to show in advance how its agricultural research would benefit small family farms and rural communities: Page A19.

Antioch and the State of Florida are battling over a 180-acre plot of land in Fort Lauderdale: Page A25.

A growing number of programs help "at risk" high-school students go on to college: Page A29.

Ohio State's president fired the football coach, angering the athletics director, who then quit: Page A33.

Three universities in South Africa plan to ask the Supreme Court to void government rules that make subsidies contingent on curbing campus unrest: Page A35.

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Science Agency Picks Mich. Group to Run Computer Network

$50-million 'NSFnet' will link supercomputers, researchers

By JUDITH AXLER TURNER

The National Science Foundation has chosen a communications network serving eight Michigan universities to run a $50-million national network that will make supercomputing and other resources available to thousands of scholars on campuses across the country.

The Michigan network, known as MERIT, Inc., will receive the $50-million over the next five years to run "NSFnet," the foundation's national research network. The project was to be announced this week in Michigan.

MERIT, which has its headquarters at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, will handle all management, operations, and user services on the research network. NSFnet will connect the foundation's five national supercomputer centers and the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colo., with seven regional academic-research networks.

MERIT officials say the new network will be 20 to 30 times as fast as present links to the foundation's supercomputer centers.

Several Partners in Project

The foundation has promised $14-million for the project through 1992. In addition, the State of Michigan will provide $5-million. Other partners in the project are the International Business Machines Corporation, which will provide hardware, software, and personnel valued between $20-million and $30-million, and MCI Communications Corporation, which will provide long-distance and local circuits. The MCI contribution is valued between $5-million and $8-million.

I.B.M. and MCI will contribute new technologies. I.B.M. is providing its new software for network operations and management, and the personal computers and workstations to run the software; MCI is

Continued on Page A14

Little Change Projected in College Enrollment
(IN MILLIONS)

	1987	1991	Change
Total	12.30	12.20	−0.8%
Public	9.50	9.52	+0.2
Private	2.80	2.68	−4.3
4-year	7.70	7.64	−0.8
2-year	4.60	4.56	−0.9
Men	5.82	5.79	−0.5
Women	6.48	6.41	−1.1
Full-time	7.00	6.77	−3.3
Part-time	5.30	5.43	+2.5

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

See story on Page A29.

Cal. Judge Bars NCAA from Testing Athletes at Stanford for Drugs

SANTA CLARA, CAL.

A state judge issued a preliminary injunction here last week barring the National Collegiate Athletic Association from testing most athletes at Stanford University for drugs.

Santa Clara County Superior Court Judge Conrad L. Rushing based his ruling on the Fourth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution as well as the privacy clause of the California constitution.

"This is spectacular," said Robert A. Van Nest, the lawyer for two Stanford athletes who brought a lawsuit challenging the N.C.A.A. drug-testing policy. "It's a

Continued on Page A34

Major Changes Seen Needed for Colleges to Attract Minorities

Higher education is exhorted to 'stop blaming the victim'

By SCOTT JASCHIK

LOS ANGELES

Colleges must make radical changes in their structure, values, hiring practices, and the way they treat students if they want to attract more minority students and professors to their institutions, said participants in a conference here last week.

Speaker after speaker criticized higher education for expecting to attract minority students and professors with "piecemeal efforts" and "special programs" instead of adopting more fundamental changes in the way colleges are run.

"We've got to stop blaming the victim and the public schools and start changing," said Tomás A. Arciniega, president of California State University at Bakersfield.

Robert H. Atwell, president of the American Council on Education, said: "When I talk to people in higher education, I get the impression that many of them think, 'It's too bad that minorities have failed.' But we have to turn that around. We have failed the minorities."

Alison Bernstein, a program officer at the Ford Foundation, said that with high-school graduation rates of minority students rising, colleges must accept that they are responsible for the declining number of minority students who seek a college education.

"We need to look at ourselves now," she said.

Few Issues Unexamined

The participants here did look at themselves in three days of intense sessions, and few aspects of higher education emerged unexamined or unscathed.

Faculty members were portrayed as so involved with their own disciplines and advancement that they have let affirmative-action efforts slide. Administrators were

Continued on Page A31

Texans Delay Gift to Harvard After Plan Offering Them Special Status Is Revealed

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

A Texas couple has delayed indefinitely a plan to give $500,000 to Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government after reports that the school had agreed to offer them special status in return for their gift.

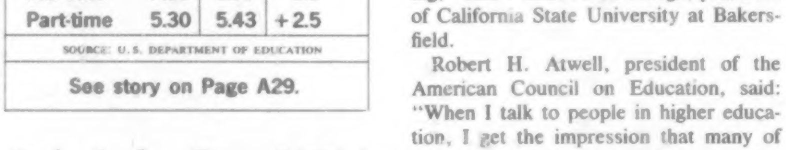
According to the proposal, which was made public by the Harvard *Crimson*, Charles C. Dickinson, III, and Joanne W. Eaton Dickinson would have been appointed "officers of the university," a title normally reserved for faculty members and administrators, in exchange for their donation.

The Dickinsons would also have been named to two advisory committees and would have been able to serve as hosts at dinners, receptions, and other social affairs in the university's name.

Those are customary privileges for major donors, but college and university fund raisers said it was unusual that an academic title or honor would be promised in return for a donation. Such reciprocity raised questions about academic integrity, they said.

Following the *Crimson*'s publication of

Continued on Page A26



The Harvard Crimson

K-School Offers Texas Couple University Status for $500K

The Harvard 'Crimson' first revealed terms of proposed gift.

MARGINALIA

From a handout by the Center for Studies in Creativity:

"The capacity of the human brain is inconceivably large. If each of the brain's 10 to 15 billion neurons is capable of only two states, on or off, the capacity of the brain would be 2^{10} billionth power. To write out this number at the rate of one digit per second would take ninety years.

or

By today's modern computer technology, it would take a computer with 3,000 programmers the size of the state of Texas to replicate the functioning of one human brain."

Where would we put them up for the night?

■

From the University of Wyoming *Branding Iron:*

"Microcomputers on the UW campus are headed in the right direction, according to Nancy Taft of Computer Services.

" 'We currently have about 120 microcomputers for 10,000 students,' Taft said. This is about 83 microcomputers per student."

Just about.

■

News item in *OSU This Week*, Oregon State University's staff newsletter:

"Adolfo Perez Esquivel, winner of the 1980 Nobel Peace Prize, will deliver ~~the sixth annual~~ Ava Helen Pauling Lecture for World Peace at 8 p.m. Oct. 28 in the LaSells Stewart Center. . . .

"Admission is free. Seating for past Ava Helen Pauling lectures usually has been standing-room-only."

They wiped the mud off their feet, we hope.

■

From a U. of Maine news release:

" 'We were irratic, but we played well in spurts,' [Soccer Coach Bill] Dyer said."

That's better than irrational, anyway.

■

From a student paper at American International College:

"Phyllis Wheatley wrote in heroic cutlets."

"With deep vealing?" asks the chairman of the English department, Melvin G. Williams.

■

From Draft 2 of the Colorado School of Mines' Strategic Plan:

"The departmental curricula also are supplemented by two innovative special programs. EPICS (Engineering Practices Introductory Course Sequence) is structured to help all students develop the ability to solve open-ended problems, the ability to self-educate, and the ability to communicate effective."

Mind if we point out a self-education opportunity to *you*? —C.G.

In Brief

U. of Rochester Allegedly Gave Kodak Student Data

The University of Rochester released confidential information about a student without authorization after the Eastman Kodak Company threatened a "massive boycott" if the university admitted any employees of a Japanese competitor, according to a Rochester newspaper.

The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* reported that university officials had given Kodak the name and job description of the student, Tsueno Sakai, who works for Fuji Photo Film Company. The newspaper said the disclosure followed a warning from Kodak that the company would be forced to withdraw up to 200 of its employees from the business school. The paper quoted the dean as saying the threat had gone even further, to a "boycott of university operations."

Kodak, a big donor to the university, was worried that Mr. Sakai would share classes with its employees. The university decided in September to cancel his admission. Later it readmitted Mr. Sakai, who by then had decided to enroll at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, instead.

A spokesman for the university said it had not violated Mr. Sakai's privacy. The spokesman declined to comment on the reports because campus committees are now examining the matter.

A Kodak offical said the company had never threatened a boycott.

White House Upset by University's Rebuff

Upsetting White House officials and some students, George Washington University twice rejected a request to use its recreational facility as a media center for journalists covering next month's superpower summit in Washington.

The university's decision left federal officials scrambling for a site, as many of the other possible places were already reserved. As of last week, however, they were almost certain a spot had been found, according to Robert W. Garrity, director of foreign press centers for the U.S. Information Agency.

Lloyd H. Elliott, the university's president, said he had rejected the requests because he estimated that the almost week-long summit activity and preparation for it would cause too much disturbance to classes and athletic events, many of which would have had to be canceled or rescheduled.

Mr. Garrity said he was astonished by the university's decision. "I just thought the nature of the event the media would be covering was so historically significant that a university setting seemed very appropriate," he said.

Harvard Asks Gorbachev to Visit Its Campus

Harvard University has invited Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev to visit the campus during his December trip to the United States. Columbia, Yale, and Princeton Universities reportedly also have expressed interest in the Soviet leader's U.S. trip.

Harvard's invitation stressed the Boston area's high-technology industry and a current exhibit at the university on Aleksandr S. Pushkin, the Russian poet.

"We have let it be known to the appropriate people in the Soviet Union and the U.S. State Department that we would be able and interested in and willing to host a visit for the General Secretary," said Richard M. Hunt, who as university marshal coordinates ceremonial occasions at Harvard.

There has been no response thus far to the invitation.

Colby Faculty Votes to Bar CIA Recruiting

Faculty members at Colby College have passed a resolution calling for a ban on recruiting by the Central Intelligence Agency on their campus.

The vote was strongly opposed by the college's student govern-

After a 4-Year Search, Reagan Library Finds a Home

VENTURA, CAL.

The Ronald Reagan Presidential Foundation plans to build the $30-million Reagan Presidential Library on 100 acres in rural eastern Ventura County, about 40 miles north of Los Angeles, ending a 4-year search for a site.

The property, which is located atop a mesa between the cities of Thousand Oaks and Simi Valley, was donated by two real-estate developers who plan to build a hotel, conference center, and housing units nearby.

Also to be built near the library will be the Ronald Reagan Center for Public Affairs, an academic research center, said Gary Jones, executive director of the foundation. The library will contain 44,000 square feet of space and house a museum as well as archives of the Reagan Presidency, he said. It will be built with private donations and operated by the National Archives, a federal agency.

The Ventura site was chosen from among 30 possible locations in southern California, including several university campuses, because of its pristine surroundings and proximity to Los Angeles, Mr. Jones said.

The land was donated by Donald E. Swartz and Gerald W. Blakeley, whose partnership owns 640 acres in the area. They said they were not personal acquaintances of Mr. Reagan.

The foundation's first choice for the library was Stanford University, but that location was dropped in April after a protracted dispute with faculty members and Stanford trustees over building a public-affairs center there and over operational control of the library complex. The foundation's trustees then decided to locate the facility in southern California, and not necessarily on a university campus. The library will not have formal ties with any college or university.

—JACK McCURDY

Publisher Reviews Accuracy of Book Lambasting Harvard Business School

NEW YORK

The publisher of a book that is highly critical of Harvard University's Graduate School of Business Administration is reviewing the accuracy of the work in light of charges that much of it is fabricated, a spokesman said.

The book, *The Empire Builders: Power, Money and Ethics Inside the Harvard Business School*, was published last month by William Morrow and Company.

Power, Money and Ethics
Inside the Harvard Business School

Officials at the business school say they are outraged by the book because of its assertions that the school and its faculty members put money and power above education.

'Shabby, Mean-Spirited'

In a memorandum to faculty members, John H. McArthur, dean of the business school, called *The Empire Builders* "shabby, mean-spirited, and false," and said it contained "literally hundreds of factual errors, invented quotations, and fabricated events." In the memo, he said the book's author, J. Paul Mark, who was a research assistant at the business school from 1984 to 1985, "has twisted and misstated facts that are publicly available and has invented additional material to support his manifestly hostile viewpoints."

In the book's preface Mr. Mark writes: "This is a book that the school would prefer not be written. I offer no apologies. I feel compelled to point out only that criticism is often constructive."

The business school brought in lawyers to consult with faculty members who believe they were libeled by the book, according to William Hokanson, a spokesman for the school.

Until its review is completed, Morrow will not actively promote *The Empire Builders*, although it is currently on sale.

Curriculum Criticized

In his 310-page book, Mr. Mark says faculty members spend too much time in off-campus consulting with corporations and not enough time teaching. He also accuses them of stealing ideas from students and says the school's administrators grant favors to companies that make charitable contributions.

The book is critical of the school's curriculum, which is based on case studies of actual company practices. Calling Harvard's case method its "Trojan horse," Mr. Mark says that once faculty members get inside major companies to research and write cases, they stay inside to obtain lucrative consulting work, directorships, and contributions to the business school.

Mr. Hokanson called the book "90 per cent phony." For example, he denied Mr. Mark's assertion that Mr. McArthur promised Daewoo Corporation two slots for its employees in the master-of-business-administration program for each of five years in exchange for a possible gift of an endowed chair. "The dean does not make commitments for admissions," the spokesman said.

One of the book's subjects, Thomas Piper, a professor of business administration and senior associate dean for educational programs, said Mr. Mark's unflattering portrayal of his career advancement was riddled with errors. "If you go through error by error, it just doesn't stop," he said. "He was using a story that, if he had checked just some basic dates, he would have found was not true."

Neither Mr. McArthur nor Mr. Mark would comment on the controversy raised by the book.

Mr. Mark, who works as a consultant in Boston, earned an M.B.A. in marketing from the University of Chicago in 1983.

—JEAN EVANGELAUF

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Note Book

Answers to the most common questions about AIDS are now available 24 hours a day from 500 computer terminals on the Long Beach campus of California State University. And the university's AIDS Information Project is making copies of its computer program available free.

Called AIDS Info On-Line, the program can run on both mainframe machines and personal computers. At Long Beach, it provides students and others who log on to the campus computer system with basic information about AIDS, statistical data about the disease, abstracts of journal articles, and addresses and phone numbers of local AIDS organizations.

Another part of the program allows users to test their own knowledge of AIDS and to post anonymous questions on an electronic bulletin board. Questions left on the bulletin board are answered by a project staff member within three days.

Richard Wolitski, a graduate student in psychology who created the program, says it was designed to be as "non-threatening" as possible.

The information it provides can be updated easily, he says, and the program can be customized to meet the needs of different campuses.

The program also keeps an anonymous record of users' scores on the test, he says, giving health educators a guide to areas in which AIDS knowledge is weakest.

For information or a copy of the program, write to Richard Wolitski, AIDS Education Project, Psychology Department, California State University, Long Beach, Cal. 90840.

■

Help is once again just a phone call away for students with questions about federal financial-aid programs.

A toll-free hot line for students who need help wending their way through the federal grant and loan maze was reinstated this year, four years after the Reagan Administration discontinued the service as a budget-cutting measure.

The service was re-authorized last year as part of the Higher Education Amendments.

The Reagan Administration estimated that the cost of reestablishing the toll-free number would be between $800,000 and $1-million a year.

But Sen. Claiborne Pell, a Rhode Island Democrat who pushed for the phone service to be reinstated, said in a statement that the telephone hot line was "well worth the money if it helps deserving students get the financial aid they will need to attend college."

Mr. Pell said that operators could give information about federal aid programs and help students with questions about applications.

Students can reach the toll-free number by calling (800) 333-INFO, Monday through Friday, from 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., E.S.T.

Students

Mostly Stable: College and University Enrollments, 1985-1991

	1985	1986	1987*	1988*	1989*	1990*	1991*
Total enrollment	12,247,000	12,398,000	12,300,000	12,310,000	12,360,000	12,300,000	12,200,000
One-year change	—	+1.2%	−0.8%	+0.1%	+0.4%	−0.5%	−0.8%
4-year institutions	7,716,000	7,754,000	7,700,000	7,740,000	7,760,000	7,710,000	7,640,000
Per cent of total	63.0%	62.5%	62.6%	62.9%	62.8%	62.7%	62.6%
2-year institutions	4,531,000	4,644,000	4,600,000	4,570,000	4,600,000	4,590,000	4,560,000
Per cent of total	37.0%	37.5%	37.4%	37.1%	37.2%	37.3%	37.4%
Public institutions	9,479,000	9,600,000	9,500,000	9,570,000	9,630,000	9,590,000	9,520,000
Per cent of total	77.4%	77.4%	77.2%	77.7%	77.9%	78.0%	78.0%
Private institutions	2,768,000	2,797,000	2,800,000	2,740,000	2,730,000	2,710,000	2,680,000
Per cent of total	22.6%	22.6%	22.8%	22.3%	22.1%	22.0%	22.0%
Undergraduate	10,597,000	10,724,000	10,550,000	10,540,000	10,590,000	10,530,000	10,420,000
Per cent of total	86.5%	86.5%	85.8%	85.6%	85.7%	85.6%	85.4%
Graduate	1,376,000	1,392,000	1,460,000	1,480,000	1,480,000	1,480,000	1,490,000
Per cent of total	11.2%	11.2%	11.9%	12.0%	12.0%	12.0%	12.2%
First-professional	274,000	282,000	290,000	290,000	290,000	290,000	290,000
Per cent of total	2.2%	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%
Men	5,818,000	5,840,000	5,820,000	5,840,000	5,870,000	5,850,000	5,790,000
Per cent of total	47.5%	47.1%	47.3%	47.4%	47.5%	47.6%	47.5%
Women	6,429,000	6,558,000	6,480,000	6,470,000	6,490,000	6,450,000	6,410,000
Per cent of total	52.5%	52.9%	52.7%	52.6%	52.5%	52.4%	52.5%
Full-time students	7,075,000	7,148,000	7,000,000	6,970,000	6,980,000	6,900,000	6,770,000
Per cent of total	57.8%	57.7%	56.9%	56.6%	56.5%	56.1%	55.5%
Part-time students	5,172,000	5,249,000	5,300,000	5,340,000	5,380,000	5,400,000	5,430,000
Per cent of total	42.2%	42.3%	43.1%	43.4%	43.5%	43.9%	44.5%

* Projected

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

College enrollment will be relatively stable over the next four years, with the number of students rising to 12.36 million in 1989 and then dipping to 12.2 million by 1991, according to new projections by the U.S. Department of Education.

This fall some 12.3 million students are attending college, according to the department's Center for Education Statistics.

Total enrollment topped 12 million throughout the 1980's and peaked at 12.46 million in 1983.

While the size of the 18-to-24-year-old population will drop 7 per cent from 1987 to 1991, enrollment in higher education is projected to decline only 0.8 per cent over the period because of a slight increase in the proportion of high-school graduates who enter college, and because of increased enrollment of older and part-time students.

The Department of Education's Center for Education Statistics expects the following changes in enrollment from 1987 to 1991:

- Enrollment will rise 0.2 per cent at public institutions and drop 4.3 per cent at private ones.
- The number of full-time students will drop 3.3 per cent, while the number of part-time students will rise 2.5 per cent.
- Undergraduate enrollment will fall 1.2 per cent; graduate enrollment will rise 2.1 per cent; and first-professional enrollment will be unchanged.
- Enrollments at four- and two-year colleges will decline by 0.8 per cent and 0.9 per cent, respectively.
- The number of male students will drop 0.5 per cent and that of female students, 1.1 per cent.

The department plans to publish a more detailed report, with projections to 1997, in the spring.

Copies of the four-page report, "Targeted Forecast: Higher Education Enrollment," are available without charge from the Center for Education Statistics, Information Services, 555 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., Washington 20208-1302.

Programs for Potential High-School Dropouts Give Them a Route to College

By MICHAEL W. HIRSCHORN

BOSTON

Lucy Morales was sick of school.

Last year, she was a senior at Charleston High School and just hoping the school grind would end. "College for me was nowhere near where I wanted to be," she recalls.

That was then. Now, she is in the first year of a two-year business-management program at Bunker Hill Community College here and hoping to gain admission to Lesley College in nearby Cambridge in 1989.

Ms. Morales was what is known as an "at risk" student—a student with the potential for success who is being held back by poor academic performance, lack of guidance, a difficult family situation, or some other handicap.

Lucy Morales's story is not yet finished, but she credits Alyce Surtis with giving her the support and guidance to graduate from high school, go through the college application process, and then begin taking college classes.

Ms. Surtis is one of a growing number of mentors participating in programs designed to encourage students who might be on the verge of dropping out to finish high school and, if they are so inclined, attend college.

Ms. Surtis, an administrator at Bunker Hill Community College, volunteered to help Lucy Morales as part of an ambitious 24-city program called "Career Beginnings." The program, sponsored by the New York City–based Commonwealth Fund and administered by Brandeis University, brings together colleges, high schools, and businesses in an effort to improve the college-going and career prospects of disadvantaged high-school juniors and seniors.

Surge in Past 2 Years

Mentor programs have been around for years. But the past two years have seen a surge in the number of colleges that are taking an active role in aiding the students who may one day attend their institutions.

In the *National Directory of School-College Partnerships*, published this year, a partial list included more than 100 college-sponsored "at risk" programs, but the

Continued on Following Page

PHOTOGRAPH FOR THE CHRONICLE BY MICHAEL QUAN

Lucy Morales, right, with her adviser, Alyce Surtis: "College for me was nowhere near where I wanted to be."

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News Summary

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For anthropologists trained to observe unfamiliar cultures, studying refugees who resettle here can be a disorienting experience: Page A4.

Scholars gathered with former associates and adversaries of Richard Nixon in, as one put it, "an act of judgment": Page A4.

Videodiscs, which lost the home-entertainment battle to videotapes, find new life on campus: Page A13.

Professors and students are outraged by the way education officials decided to force out the president of the U. of Oregon: Page A13.

Some programs aiding higher education will be cut under the new deficit-reduction package, but, over all, the plan is good news: Page A21.

The new president of the University of the District of Columbia has ambitious plans for the troubled institution: Page A21.

Colorado's Supreme Court said a university has no duty to regulate the safety of students' private recreational activities: Page A33.

A court ruled that Georgetown U. must offer equal treatment to homosexual student groups: Page A33.

Charging racism, Howard University has sued the N.C.A.A. for denying its football team a berth in a division playoff: Page A37.

I.B.M. will provide assistance worth $40-million to European universities for supercomputer research and training: Page A45.

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Big N.Y. Bank Halts Lending to Students at Vocational Schools

Chase Manhattan cites defaults and smaller loans as problems

By ROBIN WILSON

Chase Manhattan Bank, one of the country's largest makers of guaranteed student loans, has stopped lending to people in for-profit trade schools and other short-term vocational-education programs.

Many lenders have long threatened such a move, but Chase is the first major bank to act. The bank, the nation's third largest, said it could no longer earn a sufficient profit from making loans to students in trade and technical programs because such persons typically take out much smaller loans than do other college students. A typical trade-school student borrows less than $2,626 in guaranteed loans because the program usually lasts a year or less. A student at a four-year college, on the other hand, sometimes borrows as much as $17,500 before graduating.

Said More Likely to Default

Banks earn a smaller subsidy from the government for making the smaller loans to trade-school students, but they generally have to spend more to collect them because, studies show, such students are more likely than others to default.

"We have decided that what we were doing in the vocational marketplace simply did not produce an adequate return to us," said P. Gregory Stringer, vice-president of the student-loan division at Chase. He declined to divulge how much the bank earns on loans made to trade-school students.

Chase lent about $200-million last year

Continued on Page A35

SCHOLARS AND STUDENTS AFFECTED

Dollar's Steep Decline Seen Limiting Overseas Activities by U.S. Academics

By ROBERT L. JACOBSON

WASHINGTON

Precipitous declines in the value of the U.S. dollar against major foreign currencies may further reduce the involvement of American students and scholars overseas, according to educators in the United States and abroad.

The educators are especially concerned about the effects of the dollar's slide at a time when, in the view of many U.S. leaders, American sophistication in international affairs is becoming more and more important to the nation's future.

STUDENT AID IN THE 80'S
(1986-87 compared with 1980-81)

College Costs: Up	
Public: Universities	+61.2%
4-year	+62.8
2-year	+56.4
Private: Universities	+80.8
4-year	+72.8
Sources of Payment: Up, but Not Keeping Pace	
Grants	+ 3.6%
Loan programs	+45.7
Work-study	+ 0.3
Family income	+40.1

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

See story on Page A33.

Those interviewed stressed that the ups and downs of currency-exchange rates were but one aspect of a complex and largely unpredictable economic environment, and that their precise effect on international education was impossible to determine. In many countries, they said, such factors as budget cuts, inflation, and the threat of a recession all had potentially greater consequences for academic activities than currency fluctuations.

Even so, they expect the dollar's slide in value—about 45 per cent, for example, against the Japanese yen and the West German mark in the last three years—to affect academic activities around the world.

'Harmful Effect' on Fulbright Program

At the United States Information Agency, Associate Director Mark Blitz said the dollar's decline was having a "harmful effect" on the Fulbright program of scholarly exchanges in some countries, particularly by limiting officials' ability to hire people for administrative operations. But he added that, because foreign countries help finance the program, "the net total effect has not been that serious."

The specific results of the dollar's slide are difficult to discern, Mr. Blitz said, because other economic developments also play a role.

"Who knows how all of those factors net out?" he asked.

Nevertheless, concern among educators

Continued on Page A46

Chrysler's Iacocca, Class of '45, Brings Verve to Lehigh U. Fund-Raising Drive

By ANNE LOWREY BAILEY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

It's no wonder they call it the "Bite Room."

The place in question has an excellent view of the Lehigh Valley and space for some 85 corporate executives to dine on prime rib, puff on cigars, and listen to a fund-raising appeal.

Today's meal is a big bite: America's best-known salesman, Lee A. Iacocca, is putting in a word for Lehigh University.

"I'm involved in this campaign for two reasons," Mr. Iacocca begins. "First, because I'm worried—*scared* is a better word—about America's competitiveness. Secondly, because I'm proud that Lehigh, my alma mater, would like to do something about it.

"Our competitiveness problems have made our kids the first generation of Americans who can't take their future prosperity for granted. And we simply can't duck the blame for that. We'd better get together and give them their future back."

He adds: "Competitiveness doesn't start in Washington or in one of our engineering labs or one of our assembly plants in Detroit. It starts in the classroom, and that's where our commitment has to start."

For some of the executives, the lunch will be an expensive meal.

Mr. Iacocca, the chairman and chief executive officer of Chrysler Corporation, is steering Lehigh's drive to raise $40-million to buy and renovate a mountaintop research park from Bethlehem Steel Corporation. The park will link Lehigh's two campuses here and house programs on regional and national economic development. The new campus will also become home to the Iacocca Institute for Economic Competitiveness.

Mr. Iacocca has already contributed $1-million to the campaign and has provided a matching gift of $1.5-million from Chrysler. He wants others to do the same.

"I'll be calling or writing you soon," he promises the executives.

Mr. Iacocca is talking fast because he

Continued on Page A30

© 1987 BY R. SCOTT [illegible]

Lee A. Iacocca: "Our competitiveness problems have made our kids the first generation of Americans who can't take their future prosperity for granted."

MARGINALIA

An aspirant to a teaching post at Wartburg College addressed his application to "Dean of Facilities."

■

From *The Mass Media*, the student paper at the University of Massachusetts at Boston:

"When the first Federal Consensus was drawn up in 1790, Massachusetts was the only state in the Union that recorded no slaves."

That was the first and the *last* Federal Consensus, if we know our history.

■

From the *Harbrace College Handbook:*

■ "**Exercise 2** Punctuate the following sentences by adding colons. Put a check mark after any sentence that needs no change.

"1. At 1230 A.M. he was still repeating his favorite quotation 'TV is the opiate of the people.'

"2. The downtown streets are narrow, rough, and dirty.

"3. Three states noted for their vacation areas are these Hawaii, Florida, and California.

"4. During our tour of the library, our guide recommended that we find one of the following periodicals *Intellect, Smithsonian, Commentary*, or *The Chronicle of Higher Education*."

Hmmm. Put the colon after *Higher*?

■

LSU Today, the faculty and staff newsletter at Louisiana State, in a report on the university's fall 1987 enrollment, carries this statistic:

Number of states represented 51

■

Memorandum to administrators of the Medical College of Pennsylvania:

"All offices are now cleaned on a 2 / 5 system, meaning that they are thoroughly cleaned twice per week and trashed daily."

■

Notice beneath a picture in the Grinnell (Iowa) *Herald-Register:*

"CORRECTION: "This photo was incorrectly identified as that of Ronald Gault, a new trustee of Grinnell College, in the Oct. 22 Herald-Register. The photo is that of Arthur C. Risser Jr., general manager of the San Diego Zoo. The Herald-Register regrets the error."

"Confused by the similarity in job descriptions, probably," a reader at the college suggests.

■

The Musselman Library at Gettysburg College has received a catalogue from the Electronics Warehouse Corporation, addressed as follows:

GETTYSBURG COLLEGE
MUSCLE MAN LIBRARY

"Gave us strength for the day," the librarian tells us. —C.G.

In Brief

Financial-Aid Director Is Killed by Applicant

A man who had waited two hours to apply for financial assistance shot and killed a Delgado Community College financial-aid officer.

Police arrested Percy DeJean, Jr., and charged him with second-degree murder in the shooting of Willie Pappas, the financial-aid director at the college's Slidell, La., regional learning center.

The Slidell police said Mr. DeJean apparently had become angry after waiting two hours to see Mr. Pappas. When he finally did get to see Mr. Pappas, he threw coffee in the financial-aid director's face and ran out of the building. Mr. Pappas followed him to the parking lot, where Mr. DeJean pulled a shotgun from his car and fired at him several times, witnesses said.

Mr. DeJean was described by the police as a 33-year-old Army veteran who had been treated in the past for psychiatric problems. He was in the process of enrolling at the college.

The college was closed for one day in memory of Mr. Pappas.

Squatters' 'Tent City' Is Dismantled by MIT

Campus police at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology made nine arrests for trespassing and disorderly conduct after workers dismantled a "tent city" that had been erected by a group of homeless people on vacant land that M.I.T. owns near its campus in Cambridge.

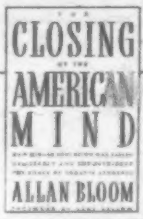
The homeless people and their supporters had been living in the tents since mid-October to protest plans by M.I.T. to develop a housing and office complex on the 27-acre site.

The protesters wanted the site used for low-income housing. University officials say 75 of the planned 300 housing units will be earmarked for low- and moderate-income housing.

An M.I.T. spokesman said the tents had been removed because of concerns about open fires, an open latrine, and predictions of sub-freezing temperatures. Seven of those evicted accepted M.I.T.'s offer of free motel rooms for several days.

The site-clearing and arrests came four days after the Cambridge City Council appointed an arbitrator to try to resolve the dispute between M.I.T. and the homeless group. After the group was evicted, three members of the city council attended a rally at M.I.T. to protest the action.

What They're Reading on College Campuses

		Previous Survey
1.	 The Closing of the American Mind, by Allan Bloom	1
2.	Billy and the Boingers Bootleg, by Berke Breathed	2
3.	Calvin and Hobbes, by Bill Watterson	5
4.	Far Side Observer, by Gary Larson	—
5.	It, by Stephen King	3
6.	Red Storm Rising, by Tom Clancy	4
7.	The Book of Questions, by Gregory Stock	—
8.	Cultural Literacy, by E. D. Hirsch, Jr.	6
9.	Presumed Innocent, by Scott Turow	8
10.	School Is Hell, by Matt Groening	7

The Chronicle's list of best-selling books was compiled from information supplied by stores serving the following campuses: U. of Alaska at Anchorage, Baylor U., Bucknell U., U. of California at San Diego, Carleton College, Carnegie Mellon U., Case Western Reserve U., Central Michigan U., Dartmouth College, Denison U., U. of Denver, Drake U., U. of Hawaii, Indiana U., U. of Iowa, Lawrence U., Lehigh U., Mankato State U., U. of Maryland–Baltimore County, U. of Missouri at Columbia, Montana State U., U. of Nebraska at Lincoln, U. of New Orleans, U. of Notre Dame, Pennsylvania State U., U. of Pittsburgh, Portland State U., Princeton U., Stanford U., Syracuse U., U. of Tennessee at Knoxville, Tulane U., Vanderbilt U., U. of Virginia, West Virginia U., Wichita State U., U. of Wisconsin at Madison, and U. of Wisconsin at Milwaukee.

Reports covered sales of hardcover and paperback trade books in October.

'Whistle Blower' Sues over Missed Promotion

An associate professor of political science has sued Arizona State University for $2-million, claiming he was denied a promotion partly because he instigated an inquiry into alleged misuse of university money.

In the lawsuit, Donald D. Dalgleish claimed he had been rejected for a full professorship in part because he had asked the state attorney general's office to look into a possible misuse of money in the university's political-science department.

Mr. Dalgleish charged in his lawsuit that the former head of the department, Patrick McGowan, had mishandled the money in 1982. He did not elaborate.

Mary Stevens, associate general counsel for the university, said the complaint involved fees that are charged when students take makeup exams.

Ms. Stevens said the attorney general's office had turned the matter over to university auditors, who had found no evidence of financial abuses. They did, however, recommend some record-keeping changes, she said.

College Need Not Open Tenure Files, Court Rules

The Vermont Supreme Court has ruled that a former Middlebury College faculty member has the burden of proving why he needs to see the documents that contributed to his being denied tenure by the college.

The decision reversed a lower court's ruling last year that ordered the college to turn over the tenure-review files.

Dale E. Cockrell, a former assistant professor of music, claimed the college breached his employment contract when it denied him tenure in 1984. He argued that he needed the tenure documents, which included letters of evaluation from students and faculty members, to prove his case.

The college argued that the files were confidential, and that routine disclosure of such documents would make the tenure-review process impossible.

The Vermont Supreme Court's ruling said that academic privilege is a "qualified privilege," and that procedures should be developed

U.S. University Leaders Ask South Africa to Drop Activism Rules

PRINCETON, N.J.

The presidents of all eight Ivy League institutions and six other U.S. universities have called on the South African government to withdraw regulations requiring universities there to enforce restrictions on campus activism.

In a letter to South Africa's Minister of National Education, F. W. de Klerk, the presidents said they were deeply concerned about the "conditions" the government had placed on university subsidies. The conditions, they wrote, represented a severe threat to academic freedom and should not be imposed.

80 Pct. of Budgets

Under a policy announced in October, South Africa made state subsidies contingent on the universities' taking action against campus unrest. The institutions are also required to report campus disruptions to the government within 21 days. Those that fail to comply with the policy face the loss of all or part of their state subsidies, which in most cases amount to about 80 per cent of the institutions' operating budgets.

"These conditions can only further compromise the freedom of speech and enquiry on the campuses of South Africa," the presidents' letter said.

"You are asking the Councils and Presidents (Vice-Chancellors and Rectors) to police the actions of both students and staff on and off the campus in ways that are inconsistent with universal standards of academic freedom and autonomy," the letter stated. "To accept such conditions would be to forfeit the respect and moral authority needed to secure their compliance."

"Any university of standing must enjoy the independence and freedom required to carry out its essential mission. Accordingly," the letter concluded, "we urge you and the South African government not to impose these conditions."

Aimed at Open Universities

The South African government's policy is aimed primarily at the country's five so-called open universities. Those institutions—Rhodes University, the University of the Western Cape, and the Universities of Cape Town, Natal, and the Witwatersrand—have protested the government's policy. Some of them are planning to challenge the policy in court.

The letter was drafted by William G. Bowen, president of Princeton University, and Derek Bok, president of Harvard University.

The document was signed by the presidents of 13 institutions as well as the acting president of Columbia University, Robert P. Goldberger, and David S. Saxon, chairman of the corporation at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In addition to Mr. Bok and Mr. Bowen, the presidents who signed the letter are: Edward J. Bloustein, Rutgers University; James O. Freedman, Dartmouth College; David P. Gardner, University of California; Hanna H. Gray, University of Chicago; Sheldon Hackney, University of Pennsylvania; and Donald Kennedy, Stanford University.

Also, Jean Mayer, Tufts University; Frank H. T. Rhodes, Cornell University; Benno C. Schmidt, Yale University; Harold T. Shapiro, University of Michigan; and Howard R. Swearer, Brown University.

A Princeton University spokeswoman said Mr. de Klerk, the South African education minister, had not yet responded to the letter.

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to allow faculty members seeking documents to prove why they need them.

Campus Bans Fraternity After Racial Brawl

Fairleigh Dickinson University has barred a fraternity, and local police have arrested five students in the aftermath of last month's racial brawl on the university's Teaneck-Hackensack campus.

Two students were injured during the mêlée outside the dormitory where members of the Sigma Omicron Beta fraternity are housed. About 20 white and 20 black students were involved.

The university's dean of students revoked the charter of the all-white fraternity for four years because of the group's involvement in the incident, a spokeswoman said. Unless the fraternity appeals the action, its 17 members will have to leave the dormitory by December 23.

Charges against the five students who were arrested by the Teaneck police included aggravated assault, damage to property, and disorderly conduct.

Alien Students at UCLA End Hunger Strike

Five Latino students at the University of California at Los Angeles ended an eight-day hunger strike after reaching an agreement with campus administrators on the treatment of undocumented alien students who apply for aid.

The protesters, who camped in tents on the campus, contended the alien students were being discriminated against. University officials insisted all students are treated equally in financial-aid matters. However, a spokesman said training of staff members who process financial aid applications would be increased to counter charges that alien students have received insensitive treatment.

Corrections

- Because of incorrect information supplied by the White House, Carolyn Reid-Wallace was inaccurately identified in the November 18 issue of *The Chronicle*. Ms. Reid-Wallace, who has been nominated by President Reagan to be a member of the National Council on the Humanities, is vice-chancellor for academic affairs at the City University of New York.
- In a chart on state appropriations for higher education (*The Chronicle*, November 4), some of the money that Pennsylvania provided to Cheyney University was incorrectly included in the category for "other appropriations." Cheyney will actually receive $14,029,000 in state support in 1987-88, a 6-per-cent increase over the amount it received two years ago. The total listed for "other appropriations" should have been $299,667.

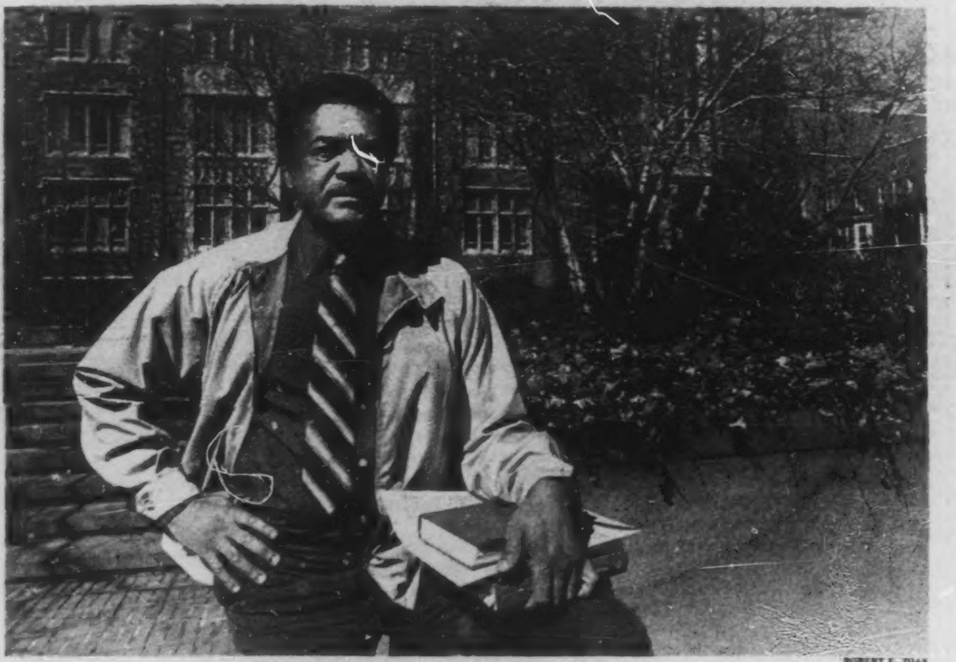
In addition, because of incorrect information supplied by Arkansas officials, the percentage increase for Arkansas was incorrectly listed. The correct two-year increase was 4.3 per cent.

PORTRAIT

Bobby Seale: 'Wherever the Revolution Is, I'm in It'

By CHARLES S. FARRELL

PHILADELPHIA


ROBERT E. DIAS

Bobby Seale, on the Temple U. campus: "Anybody who thinks I've sold out has not taken the time to find out what the heck I was about."

"I understand the 60's very well," says Bobby Seale. "But I don't live in the 60's."

Mr. Seale spent much of that turbulent decade in the streets and on the barricades, leading a struggle against what he saw as social injustice and "structured racism."

Twenty years later, he now spends much of his time on the campus of Temple University, where he is pursuing a graduate degree, working in the administration, and helping form stronger ties between the institution and its urban neighbors. While academe might seem far removed from Mr. Seale's radical roots, he says a university is an ideal place for him to continue working to bring about social change—a goal he once pursued with tactics that were, by his own description, both militant and revolutionary.

"A university," he says, "is a framework where people can take the time and analyze what is good for the world.

"Anybody who thinks I've sold out," he adds, "has not taken the time to find out what the heck I was about."

■

This is the same Bobby Seale who founded the radical Black Panther Party, the revolutionary who advocated confrontations with the police, the outrageous defendant who was part of one of the most controversial political trials in U.S. history. But he has exchanged his trademark black leather jacket and beret for the jacket-and-tie uniform of academe.

As an assistant to the dean of the college of arts and sciences, he is helping to recruit minority students to Temple and serving as the university's liaison with neighborhood organizations. He is also pursuing a master's degree in political science and African-American history.

In his spare time, he is trying to find a publisher for his cookbook, *Barbecuing with Bobby*, and a videotape based on it. He plans to use the proceeds to finance grassroots groups to promote social change.

Mr. Seale enrolled at Temple in 1984 to complete his undergraduate degree. Lois S. Cronholm, the dean of arts and sciences, says she thought of Mr. Seale for an administrative internship in her office shortly after learning of his presence on the campus. She hired him a year ago.

"We were steering the college into more intensive inquiries about issues of social responsibility," she says, "and it hit me that he was an ideal person to bring people together" to discuss such questions.

■

Mr. Seale was in at the beginning of the student movement toward social activism. "I played a significant role in that effort and in shaping what that struggle was about—opposition to what we then called, and I still call, structured racism in the United States," he says.

He was a student at Merritt College in Oakland, Cal., when he met Huey Newton in 1964. Within two years, the pair found they could no longer tolerate the racial injustice they saw around them and decided to try doing something about it.

They wrote out a program for determining "the destiny of the black community." They tied their program to the guarantees of the U.S. Constitution, particularly the right of the people, in the face of a long train of abuses by a government, to rise up against it.

Thus was born the Black Panther Party. It quickly gained international attention for its members' willingness to stand up to authority. They often appeared in public holding guns.

"We were college students looking for something in the future, in the middle of an ongoing civil-rights protest," says Mr. Seale. "We were a historical evolutionary accident."

While the Panthers reveled in opportunities to confront police and attack "the system," the group also was instrumental in establishing community-education centers, free medical clinics, and school-breakfast programs. By 1968, 45 Panther chapters had been formed across the country.

The appeal of the Black Panthers reached its zenith following the assassination of Martin Luther King in 1968, when they were seen as the vanguard of revolution in America.

■

As chairman of the party, Mr. Seale was invited to expound on his theories of revolution in many parts of this country and around the world. In August 1968 his travels took him to Chicago and the Democratic National Convention, where he gave a 20-minute speech in a park across the street from convention headquarters. He was among several people later indicted for inciting a riot there. "They picked Bobby Seale because he was a national figure," he says. "I was the Black Panther leader talking about the racist-pig power structure."

Among the others indicted were Jerry Rubin, Tom Hayden, Abbie Hoffman, and Rennie Davis, people whose names would be etched in the American consciousness as members of the Chicago Eight. They became the Chicago Seven when Mr. Seale was ordered tried separately because of his courtroom outbursts.

Mr. Seale eventually was cited for contempt of court and sentenced to four years in prison. His conviction and those of his co-conspirators were later overturned.

After he lost a bid to be elected mayor of Oakland in 1973, Mr. Seale resigned from the Black Panthers in 1974. Since then he has been a writer and, for a while, a radio-talk-show host in Denver. He moved to Philadelphia—his wife's hometown—about five years ago.

■

Today's college students, says Mr. Seale, have had minimal involvement with social issues. To try to find ways to bring some of them into closer contact with such issues, Mr. Seale helped organize a conference at Temple this fall on social responsibility and the role of higher education. Among the speakers were Tom Hayden and Rennie Davis, two of Mr. Seale's co-defendants in the Chicago trial, and William M. Kunstler, a lawyer in the case. Mr. Hayden is now a California assemblyman.

"That's part of my forte—organizing consciousness raising," boasts Mr. Seale. He says he wants to try to find ways to help students recognize that they must involve themselves with the issues.

"I believe in putting more political and economic power back into the hands of the people," he says. "And I have no problem telling brothers and sisters we have a need for educational liberation. That's part of the reason I'm here.

"There is still a revolution going on," he adds, "and I'm still part of it. In the 60's and 70's, the revolution was at high tide. After the mid-70's, it hit low tide, and it's still there. Whether or not it will hit another high in the 90's, I don't know. But wherever the revolution is, I'm involved in it."

UPI/BETTMANN NEWSPHOTOS

In 1968 Mr. Seale, then leader of Black Panthers, was indicted for conspiracy to incite riots.

Students

Note Book

Howard University students have come up with an innovative way to help their fellow students.

It's a loan program called Self-Help, financed by a $5-a-semester surcharge on student fees. Students approved the plan this fall.

"It will allow us to build a foundation for future generations of Howard students," said Fritz Jean, president of the Howard University Student Government Association.

The surcharge will raise $60,000 a semester from the university's 12,000 full-time students.

The university's Board of Trustees, which must vote on the program because it would require an increase in student-activities fees, is expected to approve it at a meeting in January.

Self-Help is the brainchild of Mr. Jean and Craig Bedford, vice-president of the student government association, who started the program to combat the rising costs of tuition and tightened eligibility criteria for financial aid.

"If you look at the way things are now, with financial aid decreasing and tuition increasing, it's only logical for students to find a way to help themselves," Mr. Bedford said.

If the program is approved, students could borrow up to $300 a semester.

Under the plan, the program will be administered by the financial-aid office. The loans will be interest-free, but will have to be repaid in full at the end of the semester.

"When you think about it, five dollars is not a lot of money. You can spend that amount in one afternoon on lunch," Mr. Bedford said.

■

While many Americans were gorging themselves on turkey last week, 20 University of Virginia students spent five days holed up in motel rooms clutching Kleenex boxes.

For $300, the students had agreed to catch colds and submit to tests to see if aspirin could prevent colds or affect the severity of the cold.

The students were in total isolation to prevent exposure to other viruses. Room service even had to leave food outside the students' doors.

The Aspirin Foundation sponsored the $100,000 experiment, which is being conducted by professors at Virginia and George Washington University, to determine if aspirin can trigger an effective natural immune response to the common cold.

Judy Hsia, an associate professor of medicine at George Washington University and one of the researchers, said aspirin had been shown to stimulate the production of interferon, an anti-viral agent.

All 20 students last week inhaled a virus that causes colds and were to be in isolation through Monday of this week. If everything goes according to plan, those who took aspirin before inhaling the virus should not catch colds, and the students who took placebos should get the sniffles, at least.

Student Financial Aid Reaches $20.5-Billion, but Fails to Keep Pace with Rising College Costs, Study Finds

Over 7 years, College Board says, college charges rose 56 pct. to 80 pct., while aid was up only 20 pct.

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

WASHINGTON

Financial aid to college students rose to a record $20.5-billion in 1986-87, but the increase did not keep pace with the cost of attending college, according to a new study by the College Board.

Over a seven-year period, the study shows, college costs have risen more dramatically than either the sources of financial aid for students or family income.

In its annual report on trends in student aid, scheduled for release this week, the board said that college students borrowed $10.1-billion last year, received $9.7-billion in grants, and earned $662-million through federally subsidized employment.

Federal and State Data

The study, which is based on data from the federal government and the states, is the most detailed report available on student-aid spending.

Over all, student financial aid increased 20.7 per cent from 1980-81 to 1986-87. But when adjusted for inflation, aid declined 6.1 per cent, the report said.

Over the same period, college costs soared. Private universities registered the highest cost increases, with the average charge for tuition, room, and board rising 80.8 per cent to $11,870. Costs at public two-year colleges showed the least growth, rising 56.4 per cent to an average of $3,160.

While family earnings outpaced inflation from 1980 to 1986, they did not climb as steeply as college costs. Median family income rose 40.1 per cent, to $29,500, while after-tax personal income per capita increased 53.2 per cent, to $12,300, the report said.

From 1985-86 to 1986-87, total student aid increased 2.7 per cent. Federal aid edged up 0.5 per cent, while state aid jumped 15 per cent and institutional aid increased 7.3 per cent.

Although most student-aid dollars continue to be supplied by the federal government, that share has been dropping in recent years, the report said. In 1980-81, 83 per cent of all aid came from Washington; by last year, the share had slipped to 74 per cent.

In the 1980's, spending on financial aid by colleges and the states has increased at least 10 times as fast as federal spending. Over the seven years covered in the report, institutionally awarded aid rose 81.3 per cent, to $3.7-billion, while state spending increased 88 per cent, to $1.5-billion. Federal spending grew by only 8 per cent, to $15.3-billion.

A Dramatic Shift

The figures show a dramatic shift in the composition in federal aid. Spending in the category of "specially directed" aid fell 79.5 per cent from 1980-81 to 1986-87, mainly because of sharp drops in two large aid programs. Social Security payments to college students, which amounted to some $1.8-billion in 1980-81, were fully phased out by 1985-86. Veterans' payments dropped from $1.7-billion in 1980-81 to $517-million last year because fewer Vietnam-era veterans remained eligible.

Over the same period, "generally available" federal aid rose 39.8 per cent. The volume of Guaranteed Student Loans and

Continued on Page A36

Colorado High Court Rules U. of Denver Is Not Liable for Student's Injury

DENVER

A university has no duty to regulate the safety of students' private recreational activities, the Supreme Court of Colorado has ruled.

In setting aside a lower court's order that the University of Denver pay $5.2-million to a student paralyzed in a trampoline accident at his fraternity house, the court said college students are adults capable of protecting their own interests.

The case was the second this year in which a state's highest court held that a university had no special duty to protect the safety of its students in their private activities.

In the first case, the New York State Court of Appeals ruled in July that the State University of New York's College at Buffalo had no special duty to protect students from the violent acts of an ex-convict who had been admitted to a program for educationally disadvantaged students (*The Chronicle*, July 22).

The Colorado ruling came in a suit filed by Oscar Whitlock, who became a quadriplegic when he broke his neck while jumping on a trampoline at the Beta Theta Pi house. The accident occurred at 10 p.m. on the front lawn of a house that the fraternity leased from the university. Mr. Whitlock sued the university, charging that it had been negligent in not supervising use of the trampoline.

Student Handbook Cited

The court noted, however, that Mr. Whitlock had testified that he had extensive experience on trampolines and was aware of the risks involved. It also noted that nothing in the university's student handbook "reflects an effort by the university to control the risk-taking decisions of its students in their private recreation."

There was no evidence that members of the fraternity depended on the university to regulate the safe use of its trampoline or other equipment, added the court.

"It is true that there is evidence in the record from which the jury could have found that the university possessed the authority to regulate the fraternity's use of the trampoline by enacting rules of student conduct," the court said.

"However, mere possession of such authority is not sufficient to establish that the university had the duty to exert such control."

In recent years, several lawsuits have been filed seeking to hold colleges and universities responsible for injuries that students suffered both on and off campus.

In one, a former student at the University of Delaware in October was awarded $30,000 in damages for burns received when a caustic oven cleaner was poured over his head during a hazing ritual in 1980.

The student, Jeffery V. Furek, suffered burns on the head, neck, and back.

The state-court jury that awarded the

Continued on Page A36

Homosexual Groups Granted Equal Treatment but Not Official Recognition at Georgetown U.

BILL AUTH

The Rev. Timothy J. Healy: "The university must now study the court's decision to determine what additional steps it must take."

By MICHAEL W. HIRSCHORN

WASHINGTON

The District of Columbia Court of Appeals has ruled that Georgetown University must offer equal treatment to homosexual student groups, but said the Roman Catholic university need not recognize them officially.

The ruling, which may mark the end of a seven-year court battle, appeared to offer something to both sides in the long and bitter legal dispute.

Two homosexual student groups, which charged that the university had illegally discriminated against them, won equal access to the "tangible benefits" accorded all student groups: the use of a mailbox, a computerized mailing service, and mailing facilities, and the right to apply for financial support from the university.

The majority ruling, written by Judge Julia Cooper Mack, also held that eradicating discrimination on the basis on sexual ori-

Continued on Page A35

Colorado Court Rules U. of Denver Is Not Liable for Student's Injury

Continued from Page A33

damages apportioned 93 per cent of the responsibility to the university and 7 per cent to Joseph Donchez, the Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity member who was accused of dousing Mr. Furek with the oven cleaner.

The university has asked the trial court to set aside the jury's verdict, arguing that it had no duty in the incident to protect the student involved.

Colleges Are Not 'Custodial'

The Colorado Supreme Court noted that at one time, college administrators stood *in loco parentis* to their students. "However, in modern times there has evolved a gradual reapportionment of responsibilities from the universities to the students," it said. "Today, colleges and universities are regarded as educational institutions rather than custodial ones."

Beta Theta Pi's lease gave the university the right to inspect the fraternity house. The university was obligated to maintain the grounds and make necessary repairs to the building, with the fraternity reimbursing the institution for the maintenance and repairs.

But the court concluded that considering all the factors in the case: "There exists no special relationship between the parties that justifies placing a duty upon the university to protect Whitlock from the well-known dangers of using a trampoline. Here, a conclusion that a special relationship existed . . . would directly contravene the competing social policy of fostering an educational environment of student autonomy and independence."

Sheldon E. Steinbach, general counsel of the American Council on Education, said the decision showed that the increased number of liability lawsuits filed against colleges was not leading courts to resurrect the doctrine of *in loco parentis*.

"It doesn't mean that colleges and universities should decrease their attempts to try to insure that fraternities and sororities and other organizations are functioning in a manner compatible with the goals of the institution," he said. "But courts are acknowledging that institutions have limited ability to control the acts of their adult students and furthermore should be encouraging the independence of those students, not shackling them with rules and regulations."

The council and the National Association of Student Personnel Administrators had filed a joint friend-of-the-court brief in the case, urging the Colorado Supreme Court to overturn the verdict against the university.

The brief said: "To demand that institutions of higher education closely police the private conduct of college students is unprecedented, unrealistic, and contrary to the consensus of schools, students, and judicial decisions that students are responsible adults accountable for their own conduct."

—CHERYL M. FIELDS

Total Financial Aid for College Students Reaches $20.5-Billion

Continued from Page A33

Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students, which together make up the government's largest aid program, rose from $6.2-billion to $9.1-billion. Last year 3.5 million students took out guaranteed loans, borrowing an average of $2,381 each. About 281,000 parents borrowed through the parent-loan program, with an average loan of $2,735.

Spending on Pell Grants, the next-largest generally available aid program, increased from $2.4-billion to $3.5-billion. Some 2.6 million students received Pell Grants, which are reserved for the neediest undergraduates, with an average award of $1,330.

The shift from grants to loans as the major source of student assistance has stabilized in recent years. Last year, according to the College Board, 47.4 per cent of the aid was in the form of grants, 49.4 per cent in loans, and 3.2 per cent in work, proportions that have changed little since 1983-84. By contrast, 55.3 per cent of the financial aid awarded in 1980-81 was in the form of grants, 40.9 per cent in loans, and 3.9 per cent in work.

The student-aid statistics cover both undergraduate and graduate students.

The report, *Trends in Student Aid: 1980 to 1987*, was written by Gwendolyn L. Lewis and Jamie P. Merisotis, staff members at the Washington office of the College Board. Copies are available for $6 each prepaid from College Board Publications, Department M12, Box 886, New York 10101-0886. Ask for report No. 206104. The new report updates an earlier study, *Trends in Student Aid: 1963 to 1983*, which is available for $8 from the same address.

Trends in Student Aid, 1980-81 to 1986-87

Total amounts, in millions of dollars, not adjusted for inflation

	Academic Years							Per-cent change 1980-81 to 1986-87
Federally supported programs	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86*	1986-87*	
Generally available aid								
Pell Grants	$2,387	$2,299	$2,418	$2,792	$3,035	$3,572	$3,483	+ 45.9%
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	368	362	343	361	374	410	379	+ 3.0%
State Student Incentive Grants	77	77	74	60	76	76	73	− 5.2%
College Work Study	660	624	615	683	645	656	662	+ 0.3%
Perkins Loans (formerly National Direct Student Loans)	694	580	597	682	677	703	829	+ 19.5%
Guaranteed Student Loans and Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students	6,203	7,223	6,694	7,578	8,608	8,839	9,099	+ 46.7%
Subtotal	10,388	11,165	10,740	12,157	13,416	14,256	14,525	+ 39.8%
Specially directed aid								
Social Security	1,883	1,996	733	220	35	0	0	−100.0%
Veterans	1,714	1,351	1,356	1,033	874	667	517	− 69.8%
Other grants	119	102	81	59	56	48	48	− 59.3%
Other loans	61	88	157	219	244	248	210	+245.2%
Subtotal	3,777	3,536	2,327	1,531	1,208	963	776	− 79.5%
Total federal aid	14,165	14,701	13,067	13,687	14,624	15,219	15,301	+ 8.0%
State grant programs	801	921	1,006	1,106	1,222	1,311	1,508	+ 88.0%
Institutionally awarded aid	2,060	2,247	2,507	2,881	3,221	3,480	3,735	+ 81.3%
Total federal, state, and institutional aid	$17,026	$17,869	$16,580	$17,674	$19,067	$20,010	$20,545	+ 20.7%

Total amounts, in millions of constant 1982 dollars

	Academic Years							Per-cent change 1980-81 to 1986-87
Federally supported programs	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86*	1986-87*	
Generally available aid								
Pell Grants	$2,660	$2,358	$2,377	$2,647	$2,770	$3,168	$3,021	+ 13.6%
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	410	371	337	342	341	364	329	− 19.8%
State Student Incentive Grants	86	79	72	57	69	67	63	− 26.2%
College Work Study	736	640	604	648	589	582	574	− 22.0%
Perkins Loans (formerly National Direct Student Loans)	773	595	587	647	618	623	719	− 7.0%
Guaranteed Student Loans and Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students	6,913	7,408	6,580	7,185	7,856	7,838	7,893	+ 14.2%
Subtotal	11,577	11,450	10,558	11,527	12,243	12,642	12,599	+ 8.8%
Specially directed aid								
Social Security	2,099	2,047	721	209	32	0	0	−100.0%
Veterans	1,911	1,385	1,333	979	798	592	448	− 76.5%
Other grants	132	105	80	56	51	43	42	− 68.3%
Other loans	68	90	155	208	222	220	182	+168.6%
Subtotal	4,209	3,626	2,287	1,451	1,103	854	673	− 84.0%
Total federal aid	15,787	15,076	12,845	12,978	13,345	13,497	13,272	− 15.9%
State grant programs	893	945	989	1,049	1,115	1,162	1,308	+ 46.6%
Institutionally awarded aid	2,296	2,304	2,464	2,731	2,939	3,086	3,240	+ 41.1%
Total federal, state, and institutional aid	$18,975	$18,328	$16,298	$16,758	$17,400	$17,745	$17,820	− 6.1%

Number of student-aid recipients and amount of aid per recipient

	Academic Years							Per-cent change 1980-81 to 1986-87
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86*	1986-87*	
Pell Grants								
Recipients	2,708,000	2,709,000	2,523,000	2,759,000	2,747,000	2,813,000	2,619,000	− 3.3%
Aid per recipient—current dollars	$881	$849	$958	$1,012	$1,105	$1,270	$1,330	+ 51.0%
Aid per recipient—constant dollars	$982	$870	$942	$960	$1,008	$1,126	$1,154	+ 17.5%
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants								
Recipients	717,000	659,000	641,000	649,000	652,000	686,000	689,000	− 3.9%
Aid per recipient—current dollars	$513	$549	$535	$557	$573	$598	$550	+ 7.2%
Aid per recipient—constant dollars	$572	$563	$526	$528	$523	$530	$477	− 16.6%
College Work Study								
Recipients	819,000	739,000	720,000	772,000	735,000	728,000	753,000	− 8.1%
Aid per recipient—current dollars	$806	$844	$854	$886	$877	$901	$879	+ 9.1%
Aid per recipient—constant dollars	$898	$866	$839	$840	$800	$799	$763	− 15.0%
Perkins Loans (formerly National Direct Student Loans)								
Recipients	813,000	684,000	675,000	719,000	697,000	701,000	896,000	+ 10.2%
Aid per recipient—current dollars	$853	$848	$884	$949	$971	$1,003	$925	+ 8.4%
Aid per recipient—constant dollars	$950	$870	$869	$900	$886	$889	$803	− 15.5%
Guaranteed Student Loans								
Recipients	2,904,000	3,135,000	2,942,000	3,147,000	3,546,000	3,536,000	3,499,000	+ 20.5%
Aid per recipient—current dollars	$2,135	$2,280	$2,208	$2,307	$2,297	$2,355	$2,381	+ 11.5%
Aid per recipient—constant dollars	$2,379	$2,339	$2,171	$2,188	$2,096	$2,088	$2,065	− 13.2%
Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students								
Recipients	1,000	29,000	80,000	122,000	177,000	193,000	281,000	+28,000%
Aid per recipient—current dollars	$2,500	$2,565	$2,456	$2,610	$2,633	$2,644	$2,735	+ 9.4%
Aid per recipient—constant dollars	$2,786	$2,630	$2,414	$2,475	$2,403	$2,345	$2,373	− 14.8%
State Grants and State Student Incentive Grants								
Recipients	1,140,000	1,448,000	1,493,000	1,528,000	1,580,000	1,585,000	1,608,000	+ 41.1%
Aid per recipient—current dollars	$770	$689	$723	$763	$822	$875	$983	+ 27.7%
Aid per recipient—constant dollars	$858	$707	$711	$724	$750	$776	$853	− 0.6%

Note: Several of the "federally supported" aid programs include small amounts of money from sources other than the federal government. For example, College Work Study includes some contributions by institutions, although most of the funds in the program are federal. Perkins Loans are financed from federal and capital contributions and collections from borrowers.

Federal State Student Incentive Grants are reported under "federally supported" aid and excluded from state awards.

Funds for Guaranteed Student Loans and Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students / Supplemental Loans for Students come mostly from private sources. The federal government subsidizes interest payments and repays defaults. Amounts reported represent loan commitments rather than amounts loaned, but there is not much difference between the two.

Veterans' benefits are payments for postsecondary education and training to veterans and their dependents.

An asterisk (*) indicates estimated figures.

Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

Percentage changes are based on unrounded figures.

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

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Scholars say researchers in American studies ignore the history and culture of minority groups: Page A4.

The discovery of articles written by the critic Paul de Man for a pro-Nazi Belgian newspaper has shaken scholars: Page A5.

A former professor who sued Clark University after being denied tenure 13 years ago is still pursuing her sex-bias case: Page A15.

Income Contingent Loans, which were unveiled by the Education Department last year, are confusing students and administrators: Page A19.

A student who aspires to be a spokesman for the deaf teaches a course called "Understanding Deafness": Page A27.

The Bayou Classic is a rarity among black-college football programs—it's a successful sports fund-raising promotion: Page A29.

Many college coaches think football programs often break N.C.A.A. rules, a survey finds: Page A29.

Australian universities are using academic salesmen to recruit students in Asian countries: Page A31.

Portugal, in pursuit of economic gains, is trying to expand research and access to universities: Page A31.

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WORRIED BY COSTS, SHAKY ECONOMY

More Young Black Men Choosing Not to Go to College

By MICHELE N-K COLLISON

SILVER SPRING, MD.

After William Wells graduates from Montgomery Blair High School here this spring, he will follow in his father's footsteps and join the Army.

"You don't have to go to college to be successful," he says. "If you have ambition, you can do anything."

"College is no guarantee of success," he adds. "A lot of blacks graduated from college and they are standing in the unemployment lines just like everybody else."

More and more young black males across the country are making career decisions similar to those made by William and many other students who attend this ethnically diverse high school in the suburbs of Washington, educators say. Instead of going to college, they are choosing to enlist in the military, attend vocational and technical schools, or take jobs.

Many are being scared away by the rising cost of higher education and an uncertain economic climate.

Now, college and university officials fear that the black male will become an increasingly rare sight on their campuses. Educators are not only worried about getting black men to the campuses; they are worried about keeping them there.

Those educators warn that recent

Continued on Page A26

PHOTOGRAPH FOR THE CHRONICLE BY SAM KITTNER

George Mason U.'s Charles Smith: "Black men often don't see college as a direct road to income."

Anxiety over Aid Cuts Spurs Drives for Gifts at Cambridge, Oxford

By DAVID WALKER

OXFORD, ENGLAND

Anxiety over declining financial support from the government has prompted two of Britain's premier academic institutions—the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford—to plan their first campaigns to attract private contributions in about 70 years.

At Oxford, where basic grants and research funds from the government account for about three-fourths of the university's annual revenue of some $175-million, the concerns have been coupled with a warning from its top official that the government is preparing to interfere in academic decision making.

"My fear," said Oxford's vice-chancel-

Continued on Page A33

Top 10 Universities In Federal Funds
(IN MILLIONS)

Johns Hopkins U.	$465.4
Mass. Inst. of Technology	212.3
Stanford U.	201.4
U. of Washington	178.2
Howard U.	169.0
Cornell U.	160.1
Columbia U.	157.7
U. of Cal. at Los Angeles	149.3
U. of Cal. at San Diego	147.3
U. of Wis. at Madison	143.6

SOURCE: NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Rankings of 100 institutions appear on Page A22.

Hispanics Sue Texas, Allege College Bias; More Lawsuits Seen

By SCOTT JASCHIK

A coalition of Hispanic associations sued the State of Texas last week, contending that the state has discriminated against Mexican-American students by failing to help them obtain education at public four-year colleges and universities.

The lawsuit, which is also directed against Texas's public four-year colleges and universities, is thought to be the first statewide desegregation action to be pursued solely by Hispanic groups. It could signal a new round of college desegregation lawsuits in other states.

The coalition's lawsuit, filed in a state district court in Brownsville, charges that Texas has not done enough to help students gain admission to and graduate from

Continued on Page A23

The Summit Puts American Sovietologists—and their Universities—in the Spotlight

By CAROLYN J. MOONEY

WASHINGTON

It's summit time, and Sovietologists in academe have become the darlings of news organizations everywhere.

They've been booked on *Good Morning, America* and just about every other television program monitoring the U.S.-Soviet summit, and a few are even serving as paid commentators.

They've been quoted in the New York *Times*, the Washington *Post*, and a long string of other publications. They've played host to journalists visiting their campuses to film Russian classes or prepare offbeat features about Russian choirs and "Sovietized" software for computers.

Up and down the East Coast, news organizations have been clamoring for academics to flesh out their summit coverage, while strategically located colleges and universities in the Washington area have been clamoring to let the world know about their experts.

The vigorous efforts appear to have paid off for just about everybody—the media, the universities, and the faculty specialists involved.

"There's a considerable amount of expertise among the faculty, and this is a way to raise the visibility of the university," says Anne Klass, a spokeswoman for Georgetown University.

Says David Shapiro, a reporter for the *MacNeil/Lehrer NewsHour* who specializes in Soviet affairs: "The summit gives us a chance to put more academics on. They say things that aren't always thought of."

Like his counterparts at other national television organizations, Mr. Shapiro received a flood of university press releases in the weeks leading up to the summit. "Almost every day, another university was sending something," he says.

Indeed, several institutions, including Georgetown, the American University, George Washington University, and the University of Virginia, sent out special summit news lists to several hundred

Continued on Page A17

MARGINALIA

We've received the following communication from George E. Nomikos of Saint Paul's College:

"I find your 'Marginalia' section entertaining and witty. However, I would like to point out your report on 'Burnout and Stress Management' (October 21).

"You refer derogatively to a statement carried in the program of the National Academic Advising Association conference to the effect that '. . . academic advisors have the potential to develop adaptive skills that can facilitate self-enhancing levels of stress.' I take strong objection to your conclusion that '[i]t's a potential they won't want to realize.'

"It is a very well known and generally accepted principle in the Behavioral Sciences that stress per se is not undesirable. Stress is a given in most occupations in today's complex society, and the emphasis is rightly put on stress management that does not necessarily involve stress reduction or elimination. Stress management implies that it is appropriate to enhance the level of constructive stress, and simultaneously reduce the destructive stress. Accordingly, the program listing in the National Academic Advising Association conference does not deserve to be ridiculed in your otherwise usually accurate 'Marginalia.' "

When we learned of our stupidity, we hit the ceiling, of course.

■

And here's a note from Douglass B. Forsyth:

"DEAR MARGINALIA: The want ad in today's edition of *The Chronicle* seeking applications or nominations for the position of president of Brown University states: 'Women and other members of minority groups are encouraged to apply.'

"When's the next census?"

■

And William T. Weir has sent us the "Note Book" column from the November 11 issue of this very newspaper, with the following statement circled:

"With the Class of '92 now firmly ensconced on the campuses, it appears the jump in applications last year was no fluke."

Mr. Weir writes:

"GENTLE PEOPLE: The class of '92 is ensconced firmly on their secondary school campuses, or if not, then the quality at the collegiate level is not up, since the students are on the 5-year plan."

■

From the University of Connecticut's *UConn Advance:*

DUEL MAJOR GETS NOD
AS NEW UCONN TRUSTEE

"David Ushery, a political science and journalism major, is UConn's newest student trustee. . . ."

En garde! —C.G.

In Brief

Harvard Professor Arrested on Drug Charge

A Harvard University professor who earlier this year had been considered for the position of U.S. Under Secretary of Education was arrested last week in Boston and charged with possession of marijuana and cocaine.

Glenn C. Loury, a political economist who teaches at Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government, was arrested after the police found packages of what they said appeared to be marijuana and cocaine in the car he was driving. Mr. Loury was arrested after a brief chase, during which he was observed putting something under the car's front seat, the police said. The incident began when the police responded to a call for help from two women standing next to Mr. Loury's parked car. Mr. Loury pleaded not guilty at his arraignment in Boston Municipal Court.

Mr. Loury withdrew his name from consideration for the Education Department position in June after he was charged with assaulting a woman with whom he had leased an apartment in Boston. The woman decided not to press charges.

Mr. Loury is a prominent black conservative who has opposed affirmative-action policies and minority-hiring quotas.

Employers to Hire More Graduates This Year

EAST LANSING, MICH.

Employers plan to hire more college graduates this academic year than they did last year, and are optimistic in spite of fears that October's stock market crash will lead to a recession, according to an annual recruiting survey.

The survey, conducted by Michigan State University, found that employers plan to hire 3.8 per cent more college graduates this year.

The data included responses from 1,019 employers in business, industry, government, and education, and were compiled before and after the stock market plunge on October 19.

"Apparently the economy is more solid than reflected by 'Black Monday' and it did not shake the confidence of the employers as much as many people believed," said John Shingleton, director emeritus of placement services at Michigan State.

Survey information compiled before October 19 indicated that employers planned to hire 5.5 per cent more graduates this year, suggesting that the job outlook was worsened somewhat by the 508-point plunge in the Dow Jones Industrial Average.

And L. Patrick Scheetz, assistant director of placement at Michigan State, said it is "possible that all the effects have not yet been felt."

Among the report's other findings:

- Large corporations are hiring 2 to 5 per cent more people than they did last year, while small corporations and businesses expect to hire 10 per cent to 17 per cent more.
- Starting salaries are expected to rise 3.2 per cent, to an average of $22,609 a year. The top starting salaries are for those who majored in chemical engineering, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, and computer science.
- The undergraduate majors that enjoyed the greatest increases in demand are hotel, restaurant, and institutional management; marketing and sales; geology; and accounting. The majors that were less in demand include metallurgy and materials science, civil engineering, and mathematics.
- Twenty-seven per cent of the employers surveyed said that new graduates who they hire are tested for drug use. Two per cent of employers said they test new employees for AIDS.

—MICHAEL W. HIRSCHORN

15 Injured, 5 Arrested in Nebraska Snow Brawl

A snowball fight between dormitory residents and members of fraternities at the University of Nebraska at Lincoln last week turned into a violent clash that left 15 injured. Five people were arrested in the incident, which involved 300 students.

Nebraska students traditionally celebrate the first snowfall of the year with a snowball fight, but the event had never before led to violence, according to a university spokesman.

Last week, however, ice crystals, rocks, and a brick were thrown, and windows and fences broken—accounting for up to $10,000 in damages.

James H. Griesen, vice-chancellor for student affairs, sent a letter to 4,000 dormitory residents and fraternity members notifying them that the university will take disciplinary action against those involved in the fracas, and urging them to refrain from any similar activities.

Court Orders Damages for Injured Cheerleader

The Washington State Supreme Court has upheld a jury's decision ordering Washington State University to pay a former cheerleader $354,000 for injuries suffered during a practice session in 1978.

Kathleen Kirk, the cheerleader, shattered bones in her left elbow when she fell backwards off the shoulders of a male cheerleader. The injury left her unable to fully extend her arm. She claimed that the university had provided inadequate coaching and supervision of the cheerleading squad.

Chief Justice James M. Dolliver, who wrote the majority opinion in the 7-to-2 ruling, said the amount of damages awarded was not excessive. He noted that Ms. Kirk had become depressed and suicidal after the injury and spent a month in a psychiatric hospital.

The university had argued that the damages were excessive and that Ms. Kirk had assumed the risk of injuries when she decided to become a cheerleader. It also had argued that a lower court erred in not allowing the admission of evidence indicating that Ms. Kirk may have been depressed before the accident because of previous medical problems.

Wis. Faculty Panel Seeks Possible Ban on ROTC

A faculty committee at the University of Wisconsin at Madison has recommended that the campus Reserve Officer Training Corps program be discontinued if military regulations barring gay students from the program are not eliminated.

The eight members of the ad hoc committee, who were appointed last year to examine the policy, voted 7 to 1 last month to recommend to the faculty senate that university regents renegotiate contracts with the federal government so as to prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation.

Seven members also recommended that the regents pursue the rule change using "legal avenues" if the contracts could not be renegotiated, a university spokeswoman said.

Five of the committee members

DIVESTMENT WATCH

Hamline Sells All Its South Africa Stock; Other Actions

Hamline University has finished selling stock in companies that do business in South Africa, its trustees have been told. The trustees ordered the action in 1985, after six years of limiting the college's South Africa–related investments to companies that abided by the Sullivan principles.

The Sullivan Principles are a code of conduct for U.S. businesses with operations in South Africa. The code was written by the Rev. Leon Sullivan in 1977, but in June he said it had not been effective and called on companies to end their operations in South Africa by March 1988.

"We haven't lost money yet," said the board's treasurer, Orem Robbins. The university's endowment is valued at $20-million.

■

Drew University's trustees have voted to further restrict the institution's investments in companies that do business in South Africa, while continuing a policy of partial divestment.

The policy permits the university to hold stocks of companies that do business in South Africa only if they earn one of the top two ratings for compliance with the Sullivan Principles. The new restriction prohibits adding new South Africa–related investment's to Drew's portfolio.

A university spokesman said that about 11 per cent of Drew's $70-million endowment was invested in stocks of companies that have South African operations.

■

Bowdoin College has completed its divestiture of stock in companies that do business in South Africa.

The college's trustees had voted in May 1986 to support the divestiture plan "if by May 31, 1987, the enfranchising process for blacks in South Africa is not at an acceptable and substantial level." The vote set October 31 as the deadline for completing the divestment.

"This action reflects the concerns of the college at the lack of any substantial progress in recognizing civil rights for blacks in South Africa," said A. LeRoy Greason, Bowdoin's president.

The divestment affected no more than $3-million of the college's $100-million portfolio.

■

University of Washington officials last week announced the institution had met its December 1 deadline for selling all of its stock in companies that do business in South Africa. The university's regents had voted in August 1986 to sell $2.5-million in such stock.

Officials of the university said they were continuing to monitor its investments to insure that companies in which it still holds stock that claim to have withdrawn from South Africa actually have done so. Student-government groups had asked the regents to take steps to guarantee that the institution had no investments in companies that circumvented divestiture.

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Amid Debate over New Loan Program, Many Students Just Want the Money

Continued from Page A19

mind," says Veronica M. Finch, director of financial aid at Hampton University. "I don't know if we have given students enough information."

Shawn Gainor, a sophomore at Hampton who has applied for an I.C.L., says she did not realize the interest rate was higher than on guaranteed loans and that the interest accrued during college. She said she would return to her university's aid office to find out more about the loan.

Secretary Bennett has predicted that the default rate on Income Contingent Loans will be low because borrowers will be able to manage repayments that are based on their earnings.

However, aid administrators are worried that many borrowers will be shocked when they realize how much debt they have accumulated and will refuse to pay the money back.

"An 18-year-old supposedly knows what is going on, but quite a few students here don't even know whether they have a loan, let alone what its terms are," says Kay L. Freeland, assistant director of student aid at Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College, which is distributing $100,000 in I.C.L.'s.

"I can just hear them two years down the road saying, What loan?" she says.

Colleges' reservations. Several aid administrators say they do not like the fact that students are charged more interest on Income Contingent Loans than on other loans, and many say they are uncomfortable encouraging students to borrow the money. Some say they would not take the loans if they were students now.

"This is a rough type of loan," says one administrator, who asked not to be identified. "If the money goes to students who are going into low-paying jobs, they will be saddled with debt for a long time."

Although many administrators dislike the terms of the loan program, they acknowledge that most of their students need all the financial help they can get.

"Philosophically I oppose it," says Cheryl J. Judson, director of student financial aid at Metropolitan State College. But she says 7,000 Metropolitan State students apply for aid each year and, even with existing federal programs, thousands do not receive enough to pay their bills. Metropolitan State is only 21 years old, and has not yet built up a big enough endowment to provide its own money to students.

10 Colleges in Test

Following are the 10 colleges and universities participating in a federal program to test the idea of Income-Contingent Loans:

Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College
Brown University
Hampton University
Loyola University of Chicago
Marquette University
Metropolitan State College
University of Missouri at Rolla
Rochester Institute of Technology
Rutgers University
Wheeling Jesuit College

"I realize that our students are goal oriented and many are single parents with other obligations," she says. "To these students, any source of funds is extremely significant."

Some college officials say they wanted to participate in the I.C.L. program not because it was the best one for students, but because it was important that their institutions have a hand in shaping the guidelines for any new federal aid program.

"It is a rare opportunity for a school our size to be involved on the ground floor, where we could have some impact," says E. F. Hall, III, director of admissions and student financial planning at Wheeling Jesuit College which has 1,018 students. "If this is going to be the wave of the future, whether we liked it or not, we thought it best we be dealing with it now."

Delays in regulations. By the time the Education Department issued regulations governing the new program in August, most of the 10 colleges and universities had already finished awarding other federal grant and loan money to students. In some cases, colleges had to hold up applications for other types of loans to allow students to consider the income-contingent loans.

That is what happened at Brown, where freshmen were sent letters last May reminding them to apply for Guaranteed Student Loans for this fall. The subsequent delay in processing guaranteed-loan applications confused many parents and students, says James C. Dorian, director of the university's loan office.

Education Department officials say they formulated rules for the I.C.L. program as quickly as they could. But the demonstration project got off to such a late start that many colleges still have not distributed all of their loan money, even though the first semester is nearly over and aid applications for the 1988-89 academic year will begin arriving in campus aid offices in just two months.

Some campus administrators say they did not have enough time to establish equitable procedures for distributing the loan money to students. Some universities offered the money only to low-income students, while others gave funds to students who were not needy enough to qualify for other federal student aid. Hampton University simply gave the loan money to students who contacted the aid office, regardless of whether they met the federal needs test.

Uncertainty. Congress is weighing substantial changes in the I.C.L. program and it is unclear that lawmakers will continue to allocate money for the loans, causing a great deal of uncertainty on the campuses.

The Senate is considering proposals that would set a lower interest rate and allow colleges to use their matching funds (which they must provide under the law) to pay the interest that accrues while students are in college. Now, colleges must put the matching money into the general fund for I.C.L.'s at their institutions. Two institutions—Brown University and the Rochester Institute of Technology—are using money from other sources to pay the interest while students are in college.

Aid administrators say the changes would make the program less financially burdensome for students, but they are concerned that Congress will not act in time for next year's students—or even if it will act at all. Although key Senators have embraced the changes and a key Education Department official, Deputy Under Secretary Bruce M. Carnes, has endorsed them, the House is not likely to adopt them.

Administrators Leery

In addition, it is unclear whether the I.C.L. project will have enough money to continue. The House has voted to give no money to the pilot project in academic 1988-89, while the Senate has approved $4.5-million.

No one is sure yet what will happen because Congress is now working on a plan to cut the federal budget deficit, which could alter spending on scores of programs.

Campus administrators say the uncertainty has made them leery of encouraging students to take out loans this year. Most colleges told students who secured I.C.L.'s that money would probably be available for the loans next year. Some college officials are worried that they will get a bad reputation among students if the program does not continue.

"How hard do you push for a program if it's only going to be around for a year?" asks Chuck Lamb, associate director of financial aid at Marquette University. "We are only two months away from starting our awards process for next year and we still don't know. Remember, we are having to deal with public relations here."

Courtney Leatherman contributed to this article.

U.S. Funds for College and Universities

The top 100 institutions in total federal obligations for fiscal 1986

	Research and development †		Total federal obligations †	
	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank
Johns Hopkins U.	$445,718,000	1	$465,453,000	1
Massachusetts Inst. of Technology	188,120,000	2	212,360,000	2
Stanford U.	180,186,000	3	201,452,000	3
U. of Washington	146,718,000	4	178,210,000	4
Howard U.‡	9,497,000	128	169,084,000	5
Cornell U.	112,707,000	9	160,138,000	6
Columbia U., Main Division	127,131,000	6	157,769,000	7
U. of California, Los Angeles	125,483,000	7	149,345,000	8
U. of California, San Diego	133,243,000	5	147,381,000	9
U. of Wisconsin, Madison	120,626,000	8	143,693,000	10
U. of Minnesota	100,898,000	15	138,970,000	11
U. of Michigan	111,232,000	11	135,186,000	12
Harvard U.	110,356,000	12	133,226,000	13
Yale U.	111,687,000	10	129,700,000	14
U. of California, Berkeley	96,834,000	16	126,380,000	15
U. of Pennsylvania	103,487,000	14	124,219,000	16
Pennsylvania State U.	87,041,000	18	123,708,000	17
U. of California, San Francisco	104,453,000	13	119,318,000	18
U. of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	88,986,000	17	104,040,000	19
Ohio State U.	58,078,000	32	96,119,000	20
U. of Colorado	73,630,000	21	92,702,000	21
U. of Southern California	77,533,000	19	92,411,000	22
Washington U.	72,750,000	22	83,777,000	23
U. of Chicago	71,535,000	23	83,262,000	24
New York U.	68,372,000	27	82,870,000	25
Duke U.	70,034,000	26	81,777,000	26
U. of Rochester	71,521,000	24	80,507,000	27
U. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	70,526,000	25	80,459,000	28
U. of Pittsburgh	59,373,000	30	79,116,000	29
U. of Texas, Austin	74,028,000	20	77,483,000	30
Michigan State U.	48,740,000	39	74,979,000	31
U. of Florida	48,911,000	38	74,267,000	32
Indiana U.	41,879,000	49	70,589,000	33
U. of Utah	55,290,000	33	69,102,000	34
U. of Iowa	52,226,000	35	68,092,000	35
U. of Maryland, College Park	53,906,000	34	67,514,000	36
Purdue U.	46,827,000	41	67,088,000	37
U. of Arizona	51,123,000	36	67,009,000	38
Boston U.	48,518,000	40	66,327,000	39
Northwestern U.	43,609,000	47	65,264,000	40
Carnegie Mellon U.	59,854,000	28	65,186,000	41
Yeshiva U.	58,518,000	31	64,261,000	42
California Institute of Technology	59,707,000	29	63,519,000	43
Georgia Institute of Technology	46,557,000	42	62,961,000	44
Texas A&M U.	35,891,000	57	61,857,000	45
Gallaudet U.‡	2,762,000	196	60,378,000	46
U. of Alabama, Birmingham	45,856,000	43	60,210,000	47
Case Western Reserve U.	49,331,000	37	57,817,000	48
Inter American U. of Puerto Rico, San German	0	—	57,145,000	49
U. of Puerto Rico, Regional Colleges Administration	0	—	56,446,000	50
New Mexico State U.	39,297,000	51	54,855,000	51
U. of California, Davis	43,618,000	46	54,182,000	52
Oregon State U.	$37,097,000	54	$50,152,000	53
Vanderbilt U.	43,990,000	44	50,141,000	54
U. of New Mexico	34,947,000	58	49,599,000	55
U. of Miami	37,618,000	53	49,347,000	56
Princeton U.	42,674,000	48	48,805,000	57
U. of Virginia	39,136,000	52	48,736,000	58
U. of Georgia	32,267,000	62	48,437,000	59
Baylor C. of Medicine	43,801,000	45	48,191,000	60
U. of Kentucky	22,394,000	82	47,943,000	61
Louisiana State U.	30,986,000	63	46,322,000	62
U. of Texas Health Science Center, Dallas	40,330,000	50	46,132,000	63
North Carolina State U.	27,482,000	71	45,791,000	64
Iowa State U.	21,207,000	88	43,472,000	65
U. of Massachusetts, Amherst	26,190,000	75	43,338,000	66
U. of Connecticut	32,604,000	61	43,285,000	67
U. of California, Irvine	33,607,000	60	42,356,000	68
U. of Illinois, Chicago	29,209,000	67	42,064,000	69
U. of Cincinnati	29,770,000	66	41,711,000	70
State U. of New York, Stony Brook	36,102,000	56	39,805,000	71
Brown U.	29,987,000	65	39,719,000	72
Rutgers U.	23,092,000	78	39,688,000	73
U. of Missouri, Columbia	21,997,000	83	39,373,000	74
U. of Hawaii, Manoa	27,758,000	70	38,815,000	75
Colorado State U.	27,303,000	73	38,221,000	76
Puerto Rico Jr. C.	0	—	38,023,000	77
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute	36,300,000	55	37,318,000	78
Emory U.	30,981,000	64	36,935,000	79
U. of California, Santa Barbara	28,880,000	69	36,654,000	80
Virginia Polytechnic Inst. & State U.	23,363,000	77	36,505,000	81
U. of Oregon, Main Campus	13,004,000	111	36,229,000	82
Virginia Commonwealth U.	26,598,000	74	36,164,000	83
Rockefeller U.	33,940,000	59	35,755,000	84
Rochester Inst. of Technology	1,397,000	241	35,653,000	85
U. of Tennessee, Knoxville	15,497,000	98	34,565,000	86
Utah State U.	21,812,000	85	34,498,000	87
U. of Kansas	20,183,000	90	33,618,000	88
Oregon Health Sciences U.	14,064,000	105	33,322,000	89
Temple U.	17,477,000	95	32,235,000	90
City U. of New York, Mount Sinai School of Medicine	28,963,000	68	32,198,000	91
Tufts U.	27,475,000	72	31,226,000	92
Oklahoma State U.	14,127,000	104	30,798,000	93
U. of Vermont	21,967,000	84	29,994,000	94
Washington State U.	17,041,000	96	29,772,000	95
U. of Maryland, Baltimore	24,574,000	76	28,961,000	96
Wayne State U.	15,015,000	101	28,395,000	97
State U. of New York, Buffalo	22,668,000	79	28,270,000	98
Florida State U.	21,418,000	87	28,120,000	99
Auburn U.	12,394,000	116	27,377,000	100
Total, 100 institutions	$5,464,889,000		$7,323,191,000	
Total, all institutions	$6,538,280,000		$11,584,087,000	

Note: Federal obligations are funds set aside for payment. Institutions do not always receive them during the year in which they were obligated.

† Amounts shown represent total obligations from 15 federal agencies that accounted for about 95 per cent of all federal obligations to universities and colleges in the United States and for virtually all federal obligations to such institutions for scientific and engineering research and development. The figures exclude research and development obligations to university-administered federally financed research-and-development centers.

‡ Howard U. and Gallaudet U. receive substantial appropriations from Congress each year for general operating expenses.

SOURCE: NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

HOLIDAY NOTICE
The next issue
of *The Chronicle,*
dated January 6,
will be mailed on December 31.

Supporters held a "scientific pep rally" for the Superconducting Supercollider: Page A4.

A faculty union in Massachusetts was ordered to return fees to 24 nonunion members: Page A11.

Universities are engaged in a dispute over the meaning of "supercomputer": Page A16.

Many university researchers welcomed Congress's reluctance to give "Star Wars" as much money as the President wants: Page A17.

The National Science Foundation apologized to a geologist who said it had passed on a rumor that he was an agent for the C.I.A.: Page A17.

The president of the Rockefeller Foundation is leaving to direct Stanford University's new Institute of International Studies: Page A23.

Getting the C.I.A. off their campuses is a focus for student activists this fall: Page A25.

A bitter dispute over big-time sports that has embroiled Portland State U. and city leaders will reach a climax this week: Page A28.

1,000 Chinese students marched in Beijing to protest the death of a fellow student: Page A33.

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Expected End of Mandatory Retirement in 1990's Unlikely to Cause Glut of Professors, Study Finds

By CAROLYN J. MOONEY

Contrary to many predictions, the expected 1994 elimination of mandatory retirement for professors probably won't produce a glut of faculty members, according to a new study by two researchers at the Pennsylvania State University.

Instead, the study warns, colleges and universities should be concerned about future faculty shortages that will be especially acute in certain disciplines that have a large percentage of soon-to-be retiring professors.

24 Universities Report

The study was based on data collected from 24 research universities asked to report on their retirement policies, average retirement age, and faculty distribution by age and academic discipline. Not all universities reported in every category.

The study found that a federal policy change raising the mandatory-retirement age from 65 to 70 in 1982 had not significantly altered faculty members' retirement patterns, and predicted that the expected elimination of mandatory retirement in 1994 would not heavily change them, either. It also provided statistics showing that changing market demands for different disciplines could further compound a projected shortage of scholars in the future. As a result, universities could face serious faculty shortages in disciplines that currently employ large sectors of the professoriate, such as the humanities, mathematics, physical and life sciences, engineering, and languages, the study concluded.

Professors Reaching 65 In the Next 10 Years

Agriculture	22%
Business	15
Education	25
Engineering	22
Health sciences	16
Languages, area studies, and humanities	22
Mathematics, life, and physical sciences	21
Social sciences, psychology	20
Visual, performing arts	25

Based on responses from 14 universities in a study by G. Gregory Lozier and Michael J. Dooris, Pennsylvania State U.

"Changing interest in and demand for different disciplines over the past three decades have greatly affected the age distribution of faculty by discipline," the study said. "Such differences will have dramatic impact on prospective retirement rates and the demand for replacement faculty in particular fields."

Shortage of Data

The study was done by G. Gregory Lozier, executive director of the office of planning and analysis at Penn State, and Michael J. Dooris, a senior planning analyst at the university. It is the latest in a series of efforts by higher-education officials nationwide to predict how the expected abolition of mandatory retirement—as well as demographic changes in the demand for scholars—will affect future faculty-staffing needs. Because there has been a shortage of data on the mandatory-

Continued on Page A11

Education Receives $1.95-Billion in Gifts from Corporations

By LIZ McMILLEN

Education got its biggest share ever of the corporate-philanthropy pie last year, as businesses gave charitable organizations an estimated $4.5-billion, a record, according to a new study by the Conference Board.

But the rate of growth, 2 per cent, was the smallest since 1975.

In a report to be released this week, the Conference Board said gifts of company products, land, and equipment were responsible for the continued, although modest, growth in charitable contributions by corporations.

Overall corporate giving in 1987 should remain the same, or possibly dip slightly, the board said.

Reports from 370 Companies

The report was based on responses from some 370 companies to an annual survey conducted jointly by the Conference Board, a business research organization, and the Council for Aid to Education. The survey was conducted before the stock-market crash.

Next month, the C.F.A.E. will release a detailed analysis of corporate giving to education in 1986.

Although education traditionally receives the largest share of overall corpo-

Continued on Page A24

Science Summit: U.S., Soviet Researchers Trade Information on Major Programs

By KIM McDONALD

WASHINGTON

American science leaders were given their first taste of *glasnost* last week when they met with top members of the Soviet Academy of Sciences in what participants described as an unusually frank exchange of information on the major science, technology, and economic programs in the two countries.

Frank Press, president of the National Academy of Sciences, who presided over the unprecedented three-hour discussion between 38 American and 10 Soviet science leaders, said the Russians' main message was that they had embarked on a bold experiment to restructure their economy and improve their educational system and that they had no reluctance about sharing the details with Americans.

Pound's Version of 'Elektra' Gets a Première

For almost 40 years a translation of Sophocles's *Elektra* by the poet Ezra Pound and a colleague escaped much notice. Now the play has had a world première. Story on Page A4.

"For many of the Americans in the room, this was their first view of the Soviets," he added, "and they were surprised by their utter frankness."

Future Collaboration Possible

Mr. Press indicated that he had been heartened by the large contingent of Soviet scientists who accompanied Mikhail S. Gorbachev to last week's summit with President Reagan. He said it indicated to him that the Russian leader had "elevated the status of science in his country."

Such a change, he said, was an encouraging sign that future collaboration between American and Soviet scientists was increasingly possible.

Lawrence Klein, a professor of economics at the University of Pennsylvania who attended the meeting, agreed.

"It looks very promising," Mr. Klein said.

Mr. Press said one area of great interest to American economists at the meeting was the effect on the Soviet economy of the introduction of reforms, such as new systems to provide incentives for managers and workers.

"It's quite a profound experiment," Mr. Press said.

Another area of interest was an ambi-

Continued on Page A6

MARGINALIA

CAMERON GERLACH

Again we take our Penn in hand
(If *we* don't, some pettifogger'll)
And send from here throughout the land
Our annual year-end doggerel:

On Hollins and the Ivies,
On Scranton and Malone,
Of all degrees, we now bestow,
This one, our very own:

The merriest of seasons,
The happiest of years,
For '88 we wish for you
Much laughter; never tears.

Let's tip our Stetson to Tufts and Taft,
Let's play a tune for Thiel and Yuba.
For all the nation's music schools,
Let's toot loud on our tuba.

Let's decorate the house with Berry,
Load the board with Rice and Bacone;
While in the kitchen, Bethune-Cookman's
Chestnut pie is in the Macon.

For Carnegie, let's have a Mellon,
For Citrus C., an Orange that's oranger.
For Indian River, heaps of Curry;
For Campbell U., a soup-filled porringer.

Let's cut the steaming pie of kidney
For every supping Duke and King;
To all who come from Hampden-Sydney,
Let's serve the Bethel everything.

Let's draw Clearwater from the Wells
And quaff a wholesome potion.
Or have a glass of Brandywine
Or stronger stuff, by Goshen.

Possibly some Benedictine
Or some wine (Catawba)
Helping everyone to be
Jolly, not macabre.

Let's up, Ohio State, and at 'em;
Raise our brimming eggnog glasses,
'Tis the season, Sweet Briar, Chatham
(Alice Lloyd, at Pippa, Passes).

Let's toast all those at U. of M.,
At Harvard, Hopkins, Brown, Pomona,
At Lehigh U. in Bethlehem,
At Goucher, Stanford, Cal Sonoma.

To Whitman C. in Walla Walla,
To M.I.T. and then Biola,
To U. Missouri's branch at Rolla,
Let's give a Case of Coker cola.

Let's gather round the tall Pine Manor,
Vassar, Nassau, Husson, Hesser,
And raise a cup of happiness
To all of Mass.'s lads and Lassen.

Let's sing out Carrolls, every one:
Montana's and Wisconsin's;
And not forget Ohio's (John);
Let's serenade the Johnsons.

Let's dance round Wash.'s Evergreen,
Oakwood, or Sequoias;
Let's call the Pine Bluff; Cedar Crest;
And bow to Georgetown's Hoyas.

Let's dance a holiday fandango;
Pirouette a Grace-ful waltz
For Clarion State in old Venango
And for SUNY at New Paltz.

Let's deck the halls of higher knowledge
Dear to you and yours this season;
Hail each university or college—
Ivy, redbrick; healthy, wheezin'.

Let's venture forth and greet our colleagues
In the professoriate;
If not in class, let's search for them.
(Where's their laboratory at?)

Let's Doane our furry sleigh apparel
And fly to Idaho at Moscow
Soar to snowy roofs at Maryl-
Hurst, then off to fete Don Bosco.

By Shepherd, Fox is watched by nights
While Angelina, Harper, harpist,
Watching o'er Loretto Heights,
Gladden Sitka, where the sharpest

Cold of winter, joined by Snow,
Free-zes Waters on Sage and Reed,
Glazes White Pine, whitens Mo.;
While Frost be-Jewells Mann and steed.

Brisk the air we'll find at Frostburg;
Brisk the Pace at Rush and Skidmore;
While the warmth at Isothermal
Never varies (wish it did, more).

Our spine will tingle (a Christmas tactic
At Logan College of Chiropractic).

On Mesa, Butte, and Limestone Boulder,
At Crowley's Ridge, by Stony Brook,
At Rockmont C. and Rocky Mountain,
We will find a wintry look.

At Harcum, herald angels sing;
The air is filled with sounds of Bliss.
At Angelo, there's caroling;
Let's move on south; don't miss Ole Miss.

(That's near the home of Uncle Judd,
His feet in Miss., not Harvey, Mudd.)

By the fire, let's fill the sock
Trim the Cypress: hang the Ball
And candy Kean for Bay de Noc.
Our treetop Starr will say to all

From Brandeis U. to Santa Monica,
Merry Christmas! Happy Hanukkah!

—C.G.

In Brief

Nixon's Birthplace Picked for Presidential Library

An agreement has been reached to build the Richard M. Nixon Presidential Library on a nine-acre site in Yorba Linda, Cal., where the house in which the former President was born still stands.

Under the agreement, the City of Yorba Linda will acquire the site, now owned primarily by the local school district, and the Richard Nixon Presidential Archives Foundation will spend an estimated $25-million to build the library and restore Mr. Nixon's birthplace. Construction is expected to begin in September and be completed early in 1990.

At first the library will house Mr. Nixon's Vice-Presidential papers, private White House diaries, personal papers since he left office, and manuscripts for his six books. Possession of most of his Presidential papers and tapes remains the subject of a lengthy dispute between Mr. Nixon, the National Archives, and Congress.

Dartmouth to Offer MBA at a Japanese University

The Amos Tuck School of Business Administration at Dartmouth College announced last week that it would run the first American-style M.B.A. program in a Japanese university.

The two-year program, at the International University of Japan, will be taught in English, mostly by professors from the United States.

Colin C. Blaydon, dean of the Tuck school, said some Japanese businesses had agreed to sponsor their employees in the program, and to allow their companies to be used as case studies.

International University, which will grant the degree, expects to enroll about 50 students in the first class next fall.

Scientist Given New Job After 'Star Wars' Charges

The former director of nuclear-weapons programs at the University of California's Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory has been appointed to head the laboratory's treaty-verification program as part of the resolution of a complaint he filed with the laboratory.

Roy D. Woodruff, who resigned as associate director for defense systems two years ago over an administrative dispute, has been named assistant associate director for verification.

Mr. Woodruff complained last spring in a grievance filed with the university that two senior scientists at the laboratory had undercut his responsibility for the x-ray laser program and made "overly optimistic, technically incorrect statements regarding this research to the nation's highest policymakers."

He added that the laboratory's director, Roger E. Batzel, had punished him for his dissenting views and denied him a pay increase.

Mr. Woodruff said in an interview that the university had denied his request in July, but that an internal laboratory committee had later recommended that he be appointed to the new position.

Although the personnel matter is now closed, the General Accounting Office, at the request of Rep. George E. Brown, Jr., Democrat of California, is investigating the validity of Mr. Woodruff's complaints regarding the x-ray laser, which is a central part of President Reagan's Star Wars program.

Panel Urges U. of Florida to Keep Philosophy Dept.

The philosophy department at the University of Florida should not be abolished, despite irregularities that "would be considered intolerable at any major university," an external review team has recommended.

The team, made up of three nationally prominent philosophers, found several problems in the department, which was stripped of its autonomy last year. One of the problems, the review team said, was "a deliberate rejection of normal academic standards on the part of some members of the department."

Nonetheless, the panel said it would be "unthinkable" to have a university of Florida's stature with no philosophy department.

The findings were similar to those of a 1986 internal review team, except that the earlier report went even further and recommended that the department be abolished. The department has been in a form of "academic receivership" since that review.

Charles A. Sidman, dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, responded to the report by saying he would set up an executive committee to run the department as a first step toward making it autonomous again. It has been run this year by a professor from the classics department.

Tulane Says Law Students Must Do Charity Work

In the first such program of its kind among accredited law schools, law students at Tulane University will be required to perform at least 20 hours of volunteer legal work for the poor in order to graduate.

John R. Kramer, dean of the law school, says the requirement, which will take effect next fall, represents an attempt to instill in students their ethical obligation as lawyers to help those who cannot afford legal assistance. "It will also expose them to poverty law, and to the problems of a part of society most of them are not familiar with," he added.

The students will assist New Orleans lawyers who are handling charity cases, most of which concern family problems. Although the law school will not require students to perform specific tasks, Mr. Kramer said he hoped they would work directly with clients to learn such skills as inter-

N.Y. Colleges Tell Staff to Treat AIDS

NEW YORK

The deans of 13 New York State medical colleges said last week that any faculty member, resident, or medical student who refused to treat a patient with AIDS would be dismissed.

In a draft statement, the deans urged that dismissal, "the ultimate sanction," would be the punishment in any case of refusal to care for an AIDS patient.

The policy is believed to be the first in the country to require disciplinary action for refusal to treat the disease. It goes beyond a statement last month by the American Medical Association, which said doctors had an obligation to treat AIDS, but did not advocate specific penalties for failure to do so.

Under the New York policy, medical students, interns, and residents who refuse to treat patients will be expelled from their schools or training programs. Physicians who refuse to treat patients will lose their faculty appointments and be dismissed from affiliated teaching hospitals.

AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, is an incurable, fatal viral infection that cripples the body's immune system. It is believed to be spread through unprotected sexual intercourse and by the exchange of contaminated blood or blood products. Numerous studies indicate that the virus does not spread through casual social or household contact.

"The deans determined that we need to go out in front and make an unequivocal statement about the responsibility of academic health centers," said Frank Jones, executive director of the Associated Medical Schools of New York, which represents the 13 colleges. He said he knew of no incidents yet where a member of a teaching hospital staff in New York State had refused care to an AIDS patient, but he said there had "been some concern within institutions."

The statement did not specify exactly what would constitute "refusal" to treat a patient, and it is up to each institution to determine its own disciplinary procedures, Mr. Jones said.

—M.W.H.

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Colleges Warned to Brace for Shortage of Professors Despite End to Retirement Rules

Continued from Page A1

retirement issue for researchers to draw upon, the new information in the Penn State study has attracted special interest.

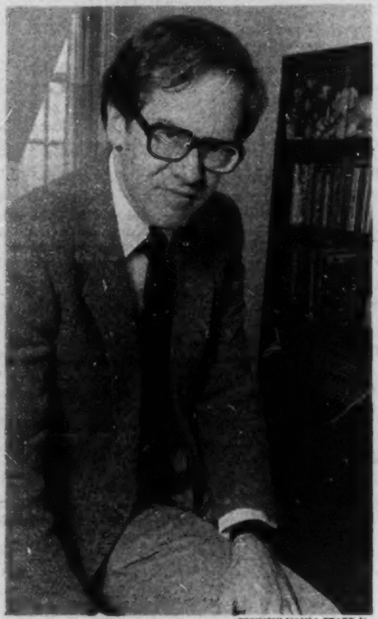
Beginning on January 1, 1994, colleges and universities will no longer be allowed to require faculty members to retire, unless Congress decides otherwise. Some observers have expressed fears that without a mandatory-retirement age, colleges and universities will be left with a surplus of elderly scholars who are no longer productive and a shortage of opportunities for new scholars.

Already, officials at some campuses have been scrambling to find ways to deal with the expected problems.

However, Mr. Lozier warned, the scrambling may be premature.

"Many institutions have become all caught up in looking at one side of the staffing issue—how to get these folks to retire," he said. "We're trying to raise the red flag and say there's another aspect to this issue.

"If institutions are only looking at how to promote turnover, they're going to have a major problem," he added. "An equally big issue—and in some fields a bigger issue—is going to be replacing the retiring faculty with an equally qualified pool."



PENNSYLVANIA STATE U.

Penn State's G. Gregory Lozier: "If institutions are only looking at how to promote turnover, they're going to have a major problem."

Two-Thirds Leave by Age of 66

Among the study's findings:

- The average age at which faculty members retire is not significantly influenced by the mandatory-retirement age.

The majority of faculty members eligible to retire did not take advantage of the 1982 policy change allowing them to stay on until age 70, according to data from 12 reporting institutions. A five-year study showed that the retirement age remained nearly the same between academic 1981-82 and 1985-86, with two-thirds of retiring faculty members continuing to leave by the age of 66.

- Future retirement rates will vary significantly by discipline. That's because faculty members in fields that grew during the 1970's and 1980's, such as business, computer science, information science, and the health sciences, are younger than their counterparts in more traditional fields such as languages, the humanities, life and physical sciences, and engineering.

For example, 27 per cent of faculty members in languages, the humanities, and engineering are between the ages of 50 and 59, the group that will need to be replaced by the end of the century. Only 14 per cent of faculty members in the computer and information sciences and 17 per cent of those in business fields are between 50 and 59. The figures are based on a survey of 21,793 faculty members at 14 reporting institutions.

- Factors other than the mandatory-retirement age are important in determining actual retirement ages. Such factors include the desirability of early-retirement incentive plans and the level of inflation.

Penn State's faculty members, for example, tend to leave earlier than their counterparts elsewhere because the state has a lucrative retirement plan that rewards those who retire early, Mr. Lozier said. Once a faculty member begins drawing retirement pay, he or she can no longer teach. Officials at the institution are studying ways to alter the retirement plan without penalizing elderly faculty members interested in part-time teaching, he said.

- Many institutions need to do a better job of planning and of monitoring their faculty needs. Not all institutions are aware of potential shortages, the study warns.

Steps that could be taken to address future shortages include recruiting mid-career faculty members who now work in private industry, hiring a new faculty member several years before an expected retirement takes place, improving faculty-development programs to boost morale for both young and older faculty members, increasing graduate-assistant stipends, and taking other steps to encourage more young scholars to stay in academe.

Other Reasons for Potential Shortage

In recent years, a number of higher-education researchers have warned about the likelihood of future faculty shortages, for reasons other than the expected elimination of mandatory retirement.

A report released last year by Howard R. Bowen and Jack H. Schuster, *American Professors: A National Resource Imperiled*, concluded that nearly half a million new faculty members would be needed over the next 25 years—replacing virtually the entire professoriate (*The Chronicle*, April 16, 1986).

A major reason for the increased demand for young scholars is higher education's rapid growth during the 1950's and 1960's, when enrollments soared and thousands of faculty members were hired. When enrollment leveled off during the 1970's, the pool of potential faculty members shrank significantly, with candidates going on instead to professional schools or jobs in business.

Meanwhile, the large group of professors hired during the boom years will soon be retiring together in large numbers.

Now the expected elimination of the mandatory-retirement age has added another twist to the speculation. Despite the lack of data, the issue has attracted considerable attention.

The National Academy of Sciences is expected to conduct a national study on the ramifications of the 1994 change. But the study, which was to be sponsored by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, was being stalled because Congress hadn't allocated the $1.2-million needed to finance it (*The Chronicle*, December 2).

> "Many institutions have become all caught up in looking at one side of the staffing issue—how to get these folks to retire."

Jay L. Chronister, a professor at the University of Virginia's School of Education, is working on a study about why faculty members retire when they do. In a recent survey of 188 retiring faculty members, he found that the single biggest factor in their decision about when to retire was the attractiveness of a retirement plan.

While such plans may address short-term needs, he said, they could discourage older, productive faculty members from staying on their jobs once the mandatory-retirement cap is lifted.

"Institutions have got to find incentives to keep those [high-quality] people on," he said. "They're losing some of their better people through early-retirement plans."

Problems Cannot Be Ignored

Mr. Schuster, the co-author of the *American Professors* study and a professor of education and public policy at Claremont Graduate School, said any data on the subject were useful. But, he strongly cautioned, even if most elderly faculty members don't take advantage of the elimination of mandatory retirement, the potential problems cannot be ignored. Colleges and universities must still be prepared to deal with difficult, touchy cases involving faculty members who stay beyond their prime, he said, even if they are few in number.

"There are significant problems on both ends," he said. "On the one hand, there's still the emerging need to hire hundreds of thousands of new faculty members at a time when the attractiveness of the academic profession is not what it used to be.

"But the other part is that while there is likely to be a relatively small number of faculty members staying on beyond age 70, some of those are going to create terribly difficult situations.

"You cannot afford *not* to pay attention to them."

Copies of the report are available at no charge from the university's Office of Planning and Analysis, 405 Old Main, University Park, Pa. 16802; (814) 863-0405.

State Hearing Officer Orders Faculty Union at U. of Massachusetts to Return Special Fees Paid by 24 Professors Who Did Not Join

BOSTON

The faculty union at the University of Massachusetts must return special fees paid by 24 non-union members because it failed to show that the money was used only for legitimate collective-bargaining activities, a state hearing officer has ruled.

A Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission officer ordered the union, the Massachusetts Society of Professors, to return the so-called agency fees to faculty members who had challenged them between 1981 and 1983. The union represents faculty members and librarians at the university's Amherst and Boston campuses.

Under their contracts with the university, faculty members who do not join the union are required to pay agency fees, which are slightly lower than regular union dues. The labor ruling did not challenge the existence of such fees, but said the union had failed to prove that the fees were assessed strictly to pay for legitimate union business.

Those who oppose the fees argue that some of the money is used for political purposes and not just for collective-bargaining activities. Union officials counter that they must be involved in politics to adequately represent faculty members and librarians.

John R. Nelson, president of the union, which is affiliated with the National Education Association, said the ruling would increase its paperwork.

No Appeal Planned

"It will require a more elaborate keeping of books and keeping track of our exact activities," said Mr. Nelson, who is also an associate professor of English at the Amherst campus.

He said, however, that the union did not plan to appeal the ruling.

The decision was welcomed by those who had challenged the agency fees of $235 in academic 1981-82 and $246 in academic 1982-83.

They had been required to put the money in escrow accounts until the matter was resolved. The hearing officer has now ordered that the money be returned to them.

The ruling is part of a nationwide trend in which courts are ordering unions to keep closer track of how their money is being spent, union officials say.

Earlier, in a separate case that challenged the fees, a Massachusetts Superior Court judge ruled that the union had failed to explain what the agency fees were used for.

That ruling exonerated three tenured professors who were suspended by the university for a week without pay in 1983 for refusing to pay the fees.

Mr. Nelson believes the latest ruling "is a reflection of the political climate of the 1980's and Reagan's America, where there has been a great deal of anti-union activity."

The decision will not affect the union's ability to collect agency fees in the future, said Mr. Nelson, who added that the union had already begun changing its bookkeeping practices. —KATHERINE S. MANGAN

Note Book

After signing the historic nuclear-missile treaty, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev devoted 25 minutes to the future leaders of America.

Some 20 high-school and college students met with him last week at the Soviet Embassy to air *their* concerns about peace, justice, and education.

The three college students in attendance hoped "to impress upon him that the next generation of leaders is just as concerned and just as interested in the topics they're discussing" as today's, said James J. Plum, executive director of the American Association of University Students, which helped organize the group.

Debra I. Javeline, a Brown University Russian-studies major, was present to encourage more opportunities for Americans to study in the Soviet Union.

Brian D. Bailey, the student-body president at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, was curious about the General Secretary's ideas for educational reform, both in America and the Soviet Union.

And Dwight A. McBride, the president-elect of the Princeton University student government, wished to know whether *glasnost* would permit Soviet students to "really question, honestly and openly, the system."

■

Mr. Gorbachev's visit to the United States last week came at a time of heightened interest in the Soviet Union on American campuses.

Many colleges and universities are reporting record enrollment in Russian language, history, government, and literature courses, spurred in part by the excitement generated by Mr. Gorbachev's high-profile leadership.

"It's an exciting time to be involved in Soviet studies," says Thomas Beyer, dean of the Russian School at Middlebury College.

Mr. Beyer reports that as many as 10 per cent of the college's freshmen take Russian-language courses and that enrollment in Russian area studies has roughly doubled in the last decade.

"Clearly, Mr. Gorbachev has learned how to use the media both in his own country and abroad to very good effect, and we're beginning to see the results of that enhanced interest," he said.

At Emory University, the five-year-old Soviet and East European Studies Program, which reports increased interest in language and area studies, will offer a graduate certificate for the first time next year. Some of the interest in Russian at Emory, says Jan Gross, director of the Emory program, "is an after-effect of the exposure to international news."

Mr. Beyer of Middlebury says one of his students jokes that a relation of hers, who once accused her of being a Communist, "now is delighted that she is following a course in Russian."

Flushed with Victories in the Divestment Movement, Student Protesters Turn Their Attention to the CIA

Demonstrators seek to ban recruiters from campuses, but some students want the freedom to choose

By ELIZABETH GREENE

Getting the Central Intelligence Agency off campuses has been the big focus for student activists this fall, especially among those who have enjoyed victories in the South Africa divestment movement and feel inspired to take on a new cause.

On campuses across the country, students who believe the intelligence agency should be banned from recruiting on university grounds have staged rallies and sit-ins. A number of students have been arrested.

One group, at Louisiana State University, planted a mock graveyard outside its university's recruitment center, replete with crosses bearing the names of contra victims.

NO CIA
CONTRAS KILL KIDS

DAVID LUBLINER, MICHIGAN DAILY

A protest against C.I.A. recruiting at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor led to the arrest of one student.

'Illegal and Immoral Actions'

"The divestment movement has slowed a bit because most major universities have divested," says Marc D. Kenen, a graduate student at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst who is involved in working against the C.I.A. "The issues are very much related.

"They both have to do with university complicity with illegal and immoral actions," he says, "whether it be C.I.A. involvement in Central America and Southern Africa or U.S.-government support of the South African regime."

Many of those who oppose the C.I.A.'s presence on campuses believe the agency has violated human rights and broken national and international laws. They say such activities should preclude it from being considered a legitimate organization with the right to recruit. The agency should conduct its interviews in the local community, they say, rather than be sanctioned on campuses.

Says Sharon Foster, a spokeswoman for the agency: "The First Amendment grants them the right to say what they want, and the First Amendment also grants us the right to recruit on campus. We are a legitimate employer of the U.S. government."

The recent protests "haven't hurt us," she says. In fact, she says, the number of applicants has been steadily increasing.

University administrators say that because the agency is part of the federal government, it meets their guidelines for recruiters. It is not for a university, they say, to make political judgments about the organization. While students could go off campus for interviews with the agency, some administrators say, it is a career center's responsibility to make access to employers as easy as possible.

Most agree with Henry Johnson, vice-president for student services at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. After a November protest that ended in the arrest of a student, he said: "The C.I.A. was here as a potential employer of our students and alumni, and we normally provide space and the opportunity for interviews for those who have positions for our graduates."

Students at Colby Want the Choice

"Our commitment is to maintain access for those students who wish to take advantage of job-interview options," Mr. Johnson added.

In addition to Ann Arbor and Louisiana State University, students have demonstrated this semester at Brown University, the State University of New York at Albany, the University of California at Los Angeles and Santa Barbara, the University of New Hampshire, the University of Illinois at Chicago, the University of Iowa, the University of Minnesota at Twin Cities, and the University of Vermont, among other places.

At Colby College in Maine, however, students are fighting a faculty vote to ban C.I.A. recruiters from the campus, charging that the professors do not have the right to keep the agency off the campus.

Most activists agree that the anti-C.I.A.

Continued on Page A27

Blacks and Hispanics Trail Whites in College-Going Rate, Study Finds

Although the educational level of Americans has increased tremendously in the last 20 years, blacks and Hispanics are far less likely than whites to enter and complete college, according to a new report by the Census Bureau.

The report, which highlights the educational background of adults aged 25 to 29 years, said that from 1965 to 1985 the proportion of whites in that age group with a high-school diploma rose to 87 per cent from 73 per cent, while the proportion of blacks with a high-school degree jumped to 81 per cent from 50 per cent. The proportion of Hispanic young adults completing high school increased to 61 per cent in 1985 from 53 per cent in 1974, the first year for which those data are available.

Women Narrow the Gap

Among the young adults, 45 per cent of the whites, 34 per cent of the blacks, and 27 per cent of the Hispanics had completed at least one year of college by 1985. In the same year, 23 per cent of the whites had completed four or more years of college, compared with 11 per cent for each of the two minority groups.

The gap in the educational levels of men and women has narrowed since the 1960's, according to the report. In 1965, 10 per cent of the women aged 25 to 29 and 16 per cent of the men held college degrees. Twenty years later, the proportions were 21 per cent and 23 per cent, respectively.

Proportion of 25- to 29-Year Olds with 4 or More Years of College

	1985	1980	1975	1970	1965
Total					
All	22.2%	22.5%	21.9%	16.4%	12.4%
Men	23.1	24.1	25.1	20.0	15.6
Women	21.3	20.9	18.7	12.9	9.5
White					
All	23.2	23.7	22.8	17.3	13.0
Men	24.2	25.5	26.3	21.3	16.4
Women	22.2	21.9	19.4	13.3	9.8
Black					
All	11.5	11.7	10.7	7.3	6.8
Men	10.3	10.7	11.4	6.7	7.3
Women	12.6	12.5	10.1	8.0	6.8
Hispanic					
All	11.1	7.7	8.8	—	—
Men	10.9	8.4	10.0	—	—
Women	11.2	6.9	7.3	—	—

— Data not available.

SOURCE: CENSUS BUREAU

The figures also show that in 1985, educational attainment was highest in the Northeast, where 27 per cent of the young adults held college degrees, compared with 22 per cent in the West, 21 per cent in the Middle West, and 20 per cent in the South.

57,000 Households Surveyed

The figures are based on annual Census Bureau surveys of some 57,000 households.

Copies of *Educational Attainment in the United States: March 1982 to 1985* will be available later this month from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 20402; price to be determined: call (202) 783-3238 for information.

ATHLETICS NOTES

Texas to Charge Employee at SMU with Theft

A former Southern Methodist University employee may have stolen at least $10,000 from the university's athletics department, an assistant attorney general in Texas said.

John Vasquez, the assistant attorney general, said he would submit evidence to a Dallas County grand jury by next week charging a former S.M.U. employee with misapplication or theft of funds.

The allegations came nearly a year after S.M.U.'s athletics director and football coach resigned amid a scandal involving improper payments to football players. Later, the National Collegiate Athletic Association suspended S.M.U.'s 1987 football season. —DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

Eastern Washington Put on Probation by NCAA

The men's basketball team at Eastern Washington University has been placed on two years' probation by the N.C.A.A. for violations of the association's recruiting rules.

The team will not be allowed to participate in post-season competition after 1987-88.

Association officials said they had not levied the maximum penalties against the university because it reported the violations itself and took action to punish those involved.

Eastern Washington fired its head coach, Joe Folda, and reprimanded an assistant coach for their roles in the violations. It also cut one basketball scholarship and restricted its coaches' recruiting activity. —D.L.

Cleveland State Barred from Post-Season Play

The N.C.A.A. has barred the men's basketball team at Cleveland State University from post-season competition for the next two years because of recruiting violations during the 1983-84 academic year.

As part of a three-year probation, the association prohibited Cleveland State from making television appearances in 1988-89, and cut to 10 from 15 the number of recruiting visits the university will be allowed that year.

University officials characterized the penalties as "too extreme for the infractions" and said they would appeal the decision.

The N.C.A.A. report said Cleveland State had improperly provided financial aid, transportation, and housing to an athlete who was taking English-language proficiency courses.

Although the N.C.A.A. does not reveal the names of athletes involved in violations, the case reportedly involves the attempted recruitment of Manute Bol, a 7-foot, 6-inch native of the Sudan who now plays professional basketball. —SUSAN OBERLANDER

The Lineups and Money for This Season's Bowl Games

Bowl	Date	Time (EST)	Location	Teams	Estimated payment per team
All-American	Dec. 22	8:00 pm	Birmingham, Ala.	Brigham Young vs. Virginia	$ 800,000
Aloha	Dec. 25	3:45 pm	Honolulu	Florida vs. UCLA	500,000
Bluebonnet	Dec. 31	7:00 pm	Houston	Pittsburgh vs. Texas	500,000
Cotton	Jan. 1	1:30 pm	Dallas	Notre Dame vs. Texas A&M	2,200,000
Fiesta	Jan. 1	1:30 pm	Tempe, Ariz.	Florida State vs. Nebraska	2,100,000
Florida Citrus	Jan. 1	Noon	Orlando, Fla.	Clemson vs. Penn State	1,000,000
Freedom	Dec. 30	8:00 pm	Anaheim, Cal.	Air Force vs. Arizona State	500,000
Gator	Dec. 31	2:30 pm	Jacksonville, Fla.	Louisiana State vs. South Carolina	1,000,000
Hall of Fame	Jan 2	1:00 pm	Tampa, Fla.	Alabama vs. Michigan	800,000
Holiday	Dec. 30	7:30 pm	San Diego	Iowa vs. Wyoming	750,000
Independence	Dec. 19	8:00 pm	Shreveport, La.	Tulane vs. Washington	500,000
Liberty	Dec. 29	8:00 pm	Memphis	Arkansas vs. Georgia	1,000,000
Orange	Jan. 1	8:30 pm	Miami	Miami (Fla.) vs. Oklahoma	2,500,000
Peach	Jan. 2	1:00 pm	Atlanta	Indiana vs. Tennessee	800,000
Rose	Jan. 1	5:00 pm	Pasadena, Cal.	Michigan State vs. Southern California	6,000,000
Sugar	Jan. 1	3:30 pm	New Orleans	Auburn vs. Syracuse	2,650,000
Sun	Dec. 25	2:35 pm	El Paso	Oklahoma State vs. West Virginia	850,000

People in Athletics

Jeff Brown, women's basketball coach at Kenyon College, to women's basketball coach at Drew U.

Steve Cottrell, men's basketball coach at Western Carolina U., has resigned.

Eric Hayes, assistant men's and women's tennis coach at Clemson U., to women's tennis coach at U. of Kansas.

Lynn Heckman, women's volleyball coach at Bridgeport Engineering Institute, also to men's volleyball coach.

Marie Kinney, men's and women's swimming and diving coach at Belmont (Mass.) High School, to men's and women's swimming and diving coach at U. of Massachusetts at Boston.

Herb Krusen, assistant men's basketball coach at Western Carolina U., to men's basketball coach.

Bob Maguire, men's track and field coach at Cambridge (Mass.) Rindge and Latin High School, to men's track and field coach at U. of Massachusetts at Boston.

Jerry Olson, men's basketball coach at Iowa Wesleyan College, also to baseball coach.

Wallace Piña, athletics director at John Jay College, has resigned.

Vicki Rees, women's basketball coach at Mount Senario College, to women's basketball coach at Central Methodist College.

Roger B. Sanders, athletics director at Bloomsburg U. of Pennsylvania, has resigned.

Dale Snyder, assistant women's basketball coach at Harvard U., to women's basketball coach at U. of Massachusetts at Boston.

Steve Stetson, football coach at Boston U., has been dismissed.

Pat Swofford, men's and women's tennis coach at Idaho State U., has resigned.

Betsy Vail, women's tennis coach at Centennial (Ill.) High School, to women's tennis coach at Drew U.

John Walker, men's and women's swimming and diving coach at Harvard U., has resigned.

Bob Ward, assistant men's basketball coach at George Mason U., to men's basketball coach and athletics director at St. John Fisher College.

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News Summary

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Small colleges are scrambling to recruit and hold on to computer-science professors: Page A11.

Few colleges are making long-range plans to deal with the problem of an aging faculty, a new study has found: Page A11.

Science research fared better than other college programs in the federal budget for 1988: Page A16.

A proposal to turn the laboratories of the National Institutes of Health into a private university has been greeted with skepticism: Page A16.

New state laws governing charitable solicitations could place burdensome restrictions on college fund raising: Page A29.

Admissions officers report more and more students are submitting videotapes with their written applications: Page A31.

Officials of Arizona State University have joined in a bid to lure the St. Louis Cardinals football team to Phoenix: Page A33.

The agenda of next week's annual N.C.A.A. convention is lacking proposals for major changes: Page A33.

The Australian government has called for the most sweeping reforms of higher education in the country's history: Page A35.

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CIVIL-RIGHTS GROUPS SHOCKED

Judge Dismisses the Case Used for 15 Years to Prod States, U.S. on Campus Segregation

– By CHERYL M. FIELDS

WASHINGTON

In a ruling that could dramatically reshape the ground rules for civil-rights lawsuits, a federal judge here has dismissed landmark litigation that for nearly 15 years forced states in the South to submit college-desegregation plans and prodded federal civil-rights agencies to resolve bias complaints within set time limits.

Judge John H. Pratt of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia held that under a 1984 Supreme Court ruling, the civil-rights organizations that had pursued the lawsuit—known as the *Adams* case—no longer had the legal standing to continue it.

He added that it was "entirely speculative" whether use of the federal government's ultimate civil-rights weapon—a cutoff of federal tax funds—would lead discriminatory states or institutions to change their actions.

And he said that two of his past orders, by imposing precise time limits for each step in the process of resolving bias complaints, "intrude on the functions of the executive branch and violate the doctrine of separation of powers."

The text of Judge John H. Pratt's order dismissing the landmark *Adams* college-desegregation case begins on Page A23.

Spokesmen for the civil-rights groups, expressing shock and disappointment, immediately said they would appeal the ruling to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, and, if necessary, to the Supreme Court.

Other rights advocates said Judge Pratt's decision, if upheld, might prod Congress to strengthen civil-rights statutes. Some also said it might put increased pressure on Southern governors and legislatures to take more leadership in eliminating the vestiges of segregation in their public colleges.

Wendell L. Willkie, II, General Counsel of the Education Department, said the decision would not result in "any significant change in policy" by its Office for Civil Rights. The civil-rights office is proceeding with plans to announce early next year whether it will require any further action

Continued on Page A22

College Leaders Call for 'Spirit of Partnership' with Reagan's Successor

By STACY E. PALMER

WASHINGTON

Seeking to influence this year's Presidential campaign, higher-education leaders have outlined an ambitious agenda for Ronald Reagan's successor.

In a document given to the candidates who are vying for the Democratic and Republican Presidential nominations, the college and university officials said the next Administration should consider a wide range of measures to bolster higher education, including expansion of federal student aid, increased financing for construction and renovation of campus buildings, and greater support for research in the physical and social sciences.

The 33-member panel, known as the Commission on National Challenges in Higher Education, was established by the president of the American Council on Education, Robert H. Atwell. The council is an umbrella organization that represents a broad range of interests in higher education. Members of the panel included 23 college presidents, as well as several faculty members and representatives of organized labor and business. William C. Friday, president emeritus of the University of North Carolina, led the commission.

The text of the *Memorandum to the 41st President*, prepared by 33 higher-education leaders, begins on Page A18.

The 16-page document did not include any direct attacks on the policies of the Reagan Administration—many of which have infuriated college leaders during the past seven years—but it did call for a "new spirit of partnership between the federal government and higher education."

Recruiting Minority Students

The panel cited more than a dozen specific ways in which the federal government could either expand aid to colleges and students or develop new ways of providing support for American higher education.

It recommended that particular attention be paid to attracting minority students and encouraging them to pursue graduate training.

Most of the ideas in the report were

Continued on Page A18

European Companies Form Research Network to Forge University-Industry Links

By DAVID DICKSON

PARIS

A multi-million-dollar research network called the European Institute of Technology will be created soon by major European technology companies and the European branches of the International Business Machines Corporation and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The institute will seek to encourage greater collaboration among academic and industrial researchers in Europe. It is expected to finance research at universities and other institutions throughout the continent in fields relevant to the long-term needs of the sponsoring companies.

The idea for such an undertaking was conceived three years ago by members of the European Roundtable, a group of about 20 European industrialists that had been set up by Per Gyllenhammer, chairman of Volvo, the Swedish automobile manufacturer.

Initially the thought was to establish a European version of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. However, because of concerns over start-up costs and political complications in choosing its location, planners agreed instead to create the European institute as a network of research centers. It will start out with a central office in Paris.

Seeks to Strengthen Competitiveness

"Our goal is to strengthen industrial research, development, and competitiveness in Europe," said the institute's executive director, John M. Marcum. "This will be done by strengthening and building on the excellence that already exists in Europe's university system, as well as in its national and corporate laboratories."

He noted, for example, that scientists at I.B.M.'s research laboratory in Rüschlikon, Switzerland, had won four Nobel prizes in the last two years.

Until last month, Mr. Marcum, a former White House science official, was director of the science and technology office at the

Continued on Page A36

U. of California Embroiled in a Star Wars Dispute

A dispute over Star Wars research has raised questions about the University of California's responsibility for the accuracy of information released at a lab it oversees. Page A4.

MARGINALIA

Memorandum received by a faculty member at the University of Hawaii at Hilo:

"At a recent meeting of the Chancellor's Council there was a brief discussion of the fact that the dumpsters on campus should be used for 'official' (i.e., generated on campus) rubbish only.

"I have been informed that you may be disposing of 'unofficial' garbage by depositing it in conveniently located dumpsters on campus. If so, please don't; if not, pardon the allegation.

"I hope this message does not put a damper on your holiday spirit."

Of course not. Happy New Year!

■

The 1987-88 academic catalogue at Mercer University Atlanta lists faculty members under this heading:

COLLEGE OF ARTS
AND SILENCES

■

Iris Molotsky, of the American Association of University Professors, found this in the table of contents of Reserve Officers Association's *ROA National Security Report:*

"WEINBERGER: Colleges Must Help Defend a Free Soviety."

■

From the University of New Mexico *Daily Lobo:*

". . . Other bills the committee approved include:

" ■ A $5 million quality enhancement bill which would be administered by the Commission on Higher Education for special projects to improve acacemic standards and cooperation among the state's colleges and universities. . . ."

Hurry!

■

When *Notices of the American Mathematical Society* tabulated faculty members at four-year colleges and universities in its November issue, it gave the following count of full professors without the doctorate:

Total:	163
With tenure:	192

■

You'll be glad to know that, according to the third-quarter report of Pfizer Inc., the company is "maintaining a close relationship with universisites."

■

Headline in the University of Connecticut's *UConn Advance:*

DUEL MAJOR GETS NOD
AS NEW UCONN TRUSTEE

Casting his votes at 20 paces?

■

The Portland State University *Vanguard* quotes Provost Frank Martino: "If you give me an extra five million dollars a year, I'll turn Portland State into Stanford by next week."

—C.G.

In Brief

$1.6-MILLION FIRE AT U. OF DAYTON

JEFF MILLER, UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON

Flames billow above a statue of St. Joseph and the Christ child in a fire that caused an estimated $1.6-million in damage to the University of Dayton's historic St. Joseph Hall.

Ex-President of College Indicted in $70,000 Theft

Gerard T. Indelicato, who resigned last month as president of Bridgewater State College in the face of federal and state investigations into his financial dealings, has been indicted on charges of swindling more than $70,000 from a Massachusetts adult-education program.

The former chief education adviser to Gov. Michael Dukakis was also charged with directly receiving checks for almost $40,000 from the adult-education program he headed between 1979 and 1983.

Mr. Indelicato served on the staff of Governor Dukakis from 1983 to 1986. He took over as head of Bridgewater State in August 1986.

Mr. Indelicato was indicted on eight charges involving mail and wire fraud, false statements on income-tax returns, and lying before a federal grand jury. He is also being investigated in connection with the alleged forging of signatures on a deed conveying a parcel of land near the Bridgewater campus where he is building a house.

Kin of Earthquake Victim Ask Cal. for $5-Million

The family of a student killed at California State University at Los Angeles during a major earthquake last October has filed a $5-million claim against the State of California for wrongful death and emotional distress.

The claim, filed with the State Board of Control, contends that Lupe Elias-Exposito was crushed by a concrete panel that fell from a parking structure as a result of negligent design, construction, and maintenance.

A lawyer for the family said that a similar panel had fallen from the same structure in 1976, and that the university had secured other such panels on the campus in the wake of the October temblor. The university declined to comment.

Coaching Company to Pay $52,000 in Copyright Case

A test-coaching company has admitted, in a settlement ending a two-year-old lawsuit, that it violated the Educational Testing Service's copyright of the Scholastic Aptitude Test and several achievement tests.

The coaching company, Princeton Review, Inc., will pay E.T.S. $52,000 under the terms of the settlement. The settlement also prohibits the company from distributing to its students any S.A.T. or achievement-test questions that have not been previously released by E.T.S.

E.T.S. sued Princeton Review and its president, John Katzman, after learning that the coaching company's instructors were giving students current editions of the E.T.S. tests on which to practice. E.T.S. said the coaching company's copyright violations had forced the retirement of one S.A.T., two achievement tests, and 34 individual questions—324 questions in all.

Head of Roxbury College Resigns Under Fire

Brunetta R. Wolfman, the president of Roxbury Community College since 1983, has resigned in the wake of continuing charges of financial mismanagement.

Ms. Wolfman cited "disharmony between the president and the board" as the reason for her resignation, which takes effect next December.

Last summer Ms. Wolfman came under fire for making financial contributions to political candidates with money from a college trust fund. She later repaid $394.

State Auditor A. Joseph DeNucci said Ms. Wolfman had not been able to solve the institution's serious financial-management problems and had allowed the college to slip into "fiscal chaos."

Oregon Chancellor Quits at Request of Governor

William E. Davis, chancellor of the Oregon State System of Higher Education, announced last week that he would resign in June at the request of Gov. Neil Goldschmidt, a Democrat.

A spokesman for the Governor said he thought Mr. Davis had been damaged by a series of political fights in the last year, but added that the Governor thought Mr. Davis had been a good chancellor.

"Neil basically thought he had

Secretary Bennett Unveils His Ideal Secondary Curriculum

WASHINGTON

Education Secretary William J. Bennett last week said high schools should consider more stringent requirements for graduation. He said high-school graduates should have completed the following studies: four years of English, three years each of social studies, math, and science, two years each of foreign language and physical education, and one year of fine arts.

Mr. Bennett made his recommendation in a report, called *James Madison High School,* which contained his ideas for the ideal high school curriculum. He said that the ideas did not represent federal policy and noted that the Education Department was barred from prescribing what should be taught in American schools.

Mr. Bennett said he had named his high-school curriculum after the nation's fourth President because Madison was an articulate proponent of the view that democracies can work well only if their citizens have a solid education.

Copies of his report are available free from the Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Washington 20202.

Graduation Requirements for a Model High School

English
- One year of each of the following (arranged sequentially):
  - Introduction to Literature
  - American Literature
  - British Literature
  - Introduction to World Literature

Fine arts
- Art history (one semester)
- Music history (one semester)

Foreign language
- Two years required in a single language

Mathematics:
- Three years required from among the following choices:
  - Algebra I
  - Plane and Solid Geometry
  - Algebra II and Trigonometry
  - Statistics and Probability (one semester)
  - Pre-Calculus (one semester)
  - Calculus AB or BC

Physical and health education
- Two years required

Science
- Three years required from among the following choices:
  - Astronomy and Geology
  - Biology
  - Chemistry
  - Physics or Principles of Technology

Social Studies
- One year of each of the following (arranged sequentially):
  - Western Civilization
  - American History
- One semester of each of:
  - Principles of American Democracy
  - American Democracy and the World

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Ways & Means

The killings at Kent State University took place in 1970, but Ohio Rep. Paul H. Jones says they have continued to hurt the university politically.

Mr. Jones says that in the years following the incident, the Board of Regents tried to "punish" the university by refusing to approve new building funds. The punishment, he says, was to appease then-Gov. James A. Rhodes, who was widely criticized when the Ohio National Guard killed four people during a protest at Kent State against the Vietnam War.

Mr. Rhodes has left office, but Mr. Jones says a pattern was set that has never been broken.

Last month Representative Jones sent a letter to William B. Coulter, chancellor of the Ohio Board of Regents, threatening that the 15 legislators who represent districts including the university's main campus and seven branch campuses would hold up the regents' building request unless the board recommended "something close" to the $19.5-million in building funds Kent State requested.

William J. Napier, vice-chancellor for external relations at the Board of Regents, says Mr. Jones's charge is "ridiculous," adding, "Every segment of the higher-education community feels it hasn't quite gotten its fair share."

The Board of Regents has subsequently approved a $17.4-million building request for Kent State, a $7-million increase from the previous year's request—enough to satisfy Mr. Jones.

But Mr. Napier says the board's decision was not influenced by Mr. Jones' threat. "We hear from members all the time about the colleges in their districts," he says.

■

About 20 experts are to gather at a secluded conference center for three days next week to discuss ways to reduce student-loan defaults.

Rep. Pat Williams, Democrat of Montana, has asked college lobbyists, bank officials, a recent college graduate, and an Education Department administrator to sift through solutions that have been offered for reducing defaults and identify the most promising ones.

The federal government currently is spending $1.3-billion annually on defaults and efforts to reduce that amount have been a hot issue on Capitol Hill.

S. Gray Garwood, staff director of the House Postsecondary Education Subcommittee, which Mr. Williams chairs, said the Congressman had called the meeting of experts because he believed the usual vehicle through which lawmakers seek information—Congressional hearings—would not be sufficient.

"The hearing brings 15 witnesses, each of whom have five minutes to summarize his or her remarks," said Mr. Garwood. "That isn't conducive to a lengthy discussion to try to arrive at solutions."

Government & Politics

U.S. Funds for Most College Programs Drop Slightly in 1988 Budget; Some Science Projects Get Increases

Science Projects

By COLLEEN CORDES

WASHINGTON

Campus research programs generally fared well in the federal budget for fiscal 1988, with many snaring modest increases.

The National Science Foundation, for example, won an increase of nearly 6 per cent and the National Institutes of Health, a perennial favorite in Congress, an increase of nearly 8 per cent.

For researchers, however, the National Science Foundation's allotment was a big disappointment. They had been hoping that Congress would see eye to eye with the President, who wanted to boost the foundation's budget by nearly 17 per cent.

The 7.8-per-cent increase that Congress approved for the National Institutes of Health will bring that agency's total spending for this year to about $6.667-billion. Much of the extra money will be directed to research on acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). Spending for AIDS research would rise by about 72 per cent. Spending for other kinds of research at the institutes this year would go up by just about 4.8 per cent.

The total amount of money that Congress provided for research and education on AIDS, including spending by other federal agencies, is $906.5-million.

More Flexibility for Grants

In a report that Congress wrote to explain its spending bill, lawmakers told the institutes to award "approximately" 6,100 grants in research competitions. Because those directions are in the report, which is not legally binding, rather than in the bill itself, and because they are not exact, the institutes will have more flexibility than they have had in some past years.

The institutes have complained in the past that they had to reduce the sizes of grants that were being continued from one year to the next in order to award as many new grants as Congress required.

Congress instructed the N.I.H. and the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration to take no longer than six months to make awards for AIDS research.

The budget for basic research at the Department of Defense will go up by just 1 per cent, compared to the 3-per-cent increase the President wanted. The total for basic research will be about $902.2-million.

About $85-million of that amount was directed to the University Research Initiative, a relatively new program that supports multidisciplinary research and training at universities. That represents an in-

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Many Graduate Students Face New Federal Taxes as Exemption Expires

WASHINGTON

Many graduate students may have to pay new taxes this year because Congress has failed to renew an exemption for many of their stipends.

The provision, which expired at the end of 1987, also allowed employers to provide tax-free tuition benefits to their employees. Many colleges and universities, particularly those in large cities, say the tax incentives for employers have played a major role in increasing the number of adults they enrolled.

At the University of Michigan the expiration of the tax provision will mean that teaching assistants who are not residents of the state will have about $185 in new federal taxes withheld each month from their paychecks. Some may be able to obtain a refund of part of that money, depending on their financial circumstances.

Congress has allowed the tax provision

Continued on Page A28

College Programs

By ROBIN WILSON

WASHINGTON

Colleges and their students will receive slightly less money from most federal education programs under the budget for fiscal 1988 that President Reagan has signed into law.

With the exception of money for programs that aid minority and disadvantaged students, funds for most higher-education programs in fiscal 1988 will drop between 1 per cent and 5 per cent below this year's levels.

College officials, who had lobbied hard for increases in higher-education programs earlier in the year, only to see their hopes dashed in the last few days before Congress adjourned in December, said thousands of students would lose aid as a result of cuts in some financial-aid programs. The officials also are worried that an increase in spending on Pell Grants—which go to the neediest students—is in jeopardy because of discrepancies in calculating awards.

In addition, state agencies that guarantee student loans are balking because the budget law requires them to draw $234-million from reserve accounts that they have amassed over the years and give it to the federal government. Members of Congress said that would help trim the federal deficit without directly affecting students.

But the South Dakota Education Assistance Corporation has stopped guaranteeing new loans to avoid giving up the money, and officials there warn that students may have a hard time getting loans if agencies in other states follow suit.

Education Fared Well, Aides Say

Despite the reductions, Congressional aides say education programs fared well in the fiscal 1988 budget. The Gramm-Rud-

Continued on Page A28

Proposal to Turn NIH Labs into a Private University Greeted with Skepticism

WASHINGTON

The White House has been considering a proposal that would turn the research laboratories of the National Institutes of Health into a private university. The idea is unlikely to get very far, however: It has generated mostly skepticism and opposition among scientists and the Congressional leaders whose support would be necessary for such a change.

Donald S. Fredrickson, the immediate past director of the National Institutes of Health, dismissed the idea as "theater of the absurd." Such a move, he said, would be similar to the Smithsonian Institution's auctioning off part of its world-renowned collections.

Several researchers said they feared such a change would reduce federal support for biomedical research and intensify competition for the money that was available.

The intramural research laboratories of the N.I.H.—which are government laboratories—received about $662.8-million last year, about 11 per cent of the institutes' total budget. Most of the balance was distributed to researchers at universities and other research institutions who competed for grants to perform the extramural research that the institutes support.

Idea Originated with OMB

The idea of turning the intramural laboratories into a private university reportedly originated in the branch of the White House Office of Management and Budget that is in charge of preparing the institutes' budget.

That division of the O.M.B. has recommended that the Department of Health and Human Services be asked to prepare a plan to transform the intramural laboratories into a private research institution that would have to compete for federal support, according to a document from the budget office. The department is the parent agency of the N.I.H.

Congress will be drafting legislation to extend the authority of the institutes this year and the proposal, if approved by the President, would be part of the Administration's proposal for such a bill. The idea could also be incorporated into the Administration's budget proposal for fiscal 1989, which is to be issued in mid-February.

After the New York *Times* reported that the O.M.B. was considering the idea, a White House spokesman conceded that the proposal was being floated as a "trial balloon." He said it had not yet been "fleshed out," nor presented to the President for his approval.

The document—labeled as an "issue paper" for discussions on the department's budget for next year—did not provide details as to how the change would be put into effect. It argued, however, that it would be a permanent solution to the "administrative constraints" facing intramural researchers, such as the fact that the government cannot pay top scientists as much as universities or private companies can. A "private N.I.H.," it added, "might be mod-

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Higher-Education Funds in the Fiscal 1988 Budget

In the Department of Education

	Fiscal 1987 actual	President's request	Fiscal 1988 actual
Student assistance			
Pell Grants	$3,862,000,000	$2,710,000,000	$4,260,430,000
Supplemental Grants	412,500,000	0	408,415,000
College Work-Study	592,500,000	0	588,249,000
Income-contingent loans	5,000,000	600,000,000	4,308,000
State Student Incentive Grants	76,000,000	0	72,762,000
Perkins Loans	188,000,000	0	185,736,000
Guaranteed Student Loans	2,717,000,000	1,176,574,000	2,565,000,000
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarships	15,500,000	0	14,840,000
Graduate support			
Patricia Roberts Harris graduate fellowships	11,750,000	0	15,304,000
Jacob K. Javits fellowships	4,700,000	0	6,702,000
Patricia Roberts Harris public-service fellowships	2,500,000	0	3,221,000
Institutional assistance			
Cooperative education	14,400,000	0	13,787,000
Developing institutions			
Aid for historically black colleges	50,741,000	40,741,000	73,161,000
Challenge grants	215,000	0	0
Endowment grants	19,785,000	10,000,000	19,148,000
Institutional support	75,467,000	0	60,061,000
Facilities			
Construction grants	0	0	6,702,000
Loans and insurance	19,205,000	0	0
Interest subsidies	23,000,000	22,500,000	21,542,000
International education	33,050,000	0	30,685,000
Law School Clinical Experience	1,500,000	0	3,830,000
Veterans' Education Outreach	3,000,000	0	2,872,000
Bilingual education			
Bilingual vocational training	3,686,000	0	3,734,000
Training grants	33,564,000	33,564,000	35,447,000

	Fiscal 1987 actual	President's request	Fiscal 1988 actual
Library resources			
Research libraries	$6,000,000	$ 0	$5,744,000
Training and demonstration	1,000,000	0	718,000
Aid to disadvantaged			
College-aid migrant programs	1,200,000	0	1,340,000
Legal Training for the Disadvantaged	1,500,000	0	1,915,000
Minority Institutions Science Improvement	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,266,000
Programs for disadvantaged students	176,370,000	82,370,000	205,841,000
Education research and statistics			
Education research	49,423,000	48,645,000	46,573,000
Education statistics	14,100,000	21,586,000	20,953,000
Education for the handicapped			
National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research	48,500,000	48,500,000	51,100,000
Research and development	18,000,000	18,000,000	17,233,000
Personnel development	67,730,000	50,000,000	66,410,000
Rehabilitation training	29,550,000	25,838,000	30,000,000
Postsecondary programs	5,900,000	5,900,000	5,840,000
Miscellaneous			
Adult education	112,881,000	130,000,000	124,462,000
Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education	12,163,000	7,500,000	11,645,000
Office for Civil Rights	43,000,000	42,975,000	40,530,000
Teacher training	91,177,000	80,000,000	131,700,000
Vocational education	874,819,000	0	881,095,000
Women's educational equity	3,500,000	0	3,351,000

In Other Federal Agencies

	Fiscal 1987 actual	President's request	Fiscal 1988 actual
Scientific research			
National Institutes of Health			
Cancer Institute	$1,403,431,000	$1,311,873,000	$1,469,327,000
Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	930,369,000	826,903,000	965,536,000
Institute of Dental Research	118,056,000	108,576,000	126,297,000
Institute of Diabetes, Digestive and Kidney Diseases	511,430,000	444,004,000	534,733,000
Institute of Arthritis, Musculoskeletal, and Skin Diseases	138,780,000	123,009,000	147,679,000
Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke	490,553,000	433,005,000	534,692,000
Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	545,835,000	572,752,000	638,800,000
Institute of General Medical Sciences	571,221,000	484,504,000	632,676,000
Institute of Child Health and Human Development	366,997,000	322,532,000	396,811,000
Eye Institute	216,792,000	188,564,000	224,947,000
Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	209,451,000	200,947,000	215,666,000
Institute on Aging	177,792,000	156,174,000	194,746,000
Research Resources	322,906,000	280,415,000	368,153,000
International Center	11,429,000	12,366,000	15,651,000
Center for Nursing Research	20,018,000	16,530,000	23,380,000
Library of Medicine	61,926,000	64,399,000	67,910,000
Total N.I.H.	6,186,198,000	5,612,837,000	6,666,693,000
National Science Foundation			
Program administration	77,800,000	94,487,000	84,480,000
Total research	1,406,150,000	1,634,487,000	1,453,000,000
Science and engineering education	99,000,000	115,000,000	139,200,000
Antarctic program	117,000,000	143,000,000	124,800,000
Total National Science Foundation	1,622,850,000	1,892,487,000	1,717,000,000
Department of Agriculture			
Cooperative research			
Hatch Act support	148,800,000	155,500,000	155,545,000
Payments to black colleges	22,300,000	23,300,000	23,333,000
Special research grants	49,000,000	0	31,185,000
Competitive research grants	40,700,000	44,500,000	42,372,000
Animal-health research	5,500,000	0	5,705,000
Total cooperative research	307,900,000	240,200,000	303,654,000
Extension service	332,200,000	262,600,000	357,963,000
Department of Defense			
Basic research	891,700,000	918,000,000	902,201,000
University Research Initiative	34,000,000	93,000,000	85,000,000
Department of Energy			
General science and research	708,400,000	814,498,000	804,498,000
Superconducting Supercollider	20,000,000	35,000,000	25,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency			
Research and development	202,500,000	187,600,000	186,350,000
Strategic Defense Initiative			
Research and development	3,616,000,000	5,700,000,000	3,900,000,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration			
Research and development	3,127,700,000	3,651,200,000	3,274,200,000

	Fiscal 1987 actual	President's request	Fiscal 1988 actual
Health research and training			
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration			
Mental health research	$410,481,000	$355,886,000	$436,589,000
Centers for Disease Control			
Occupational safety, health research and training	70,093,000	66,033,000	70,010,000
Health professions			
Health-professions education			
Exceptional-need scholarships	7,000,000	0	6,702,000
Aid to disadvantaged students	27,250,000	0	27,406,000
Nurse training	53,300,000	0	54,046,000
Primary-care and family-medicine training	66,260,000	26,300,00	64,415,000
Total, Health-professions education	203,710,000	30,500,000	210,042,000
National Health Service Corps	39,984,000	43,163,000	52,657,000
National Health Service Corps scholarships	2,300,000	0	2,202,000
Medical-facilities guarantees and loans	20,000,000	22,000,000	22,000,000
Area health-education centers	18,000,000	0	17,233,000
Arts and humanities			
National Endowment for the Humanities			
Education programs	16,350,000	14,329,000	16,350,000
Fellowship programs	15,460,000	14,551,000	15,560,000
Research programs	16,400,000	14,897,000	16,400,000
General programs	22,580,000	19,247,000	22,580,000
State programs	21,000,000	17,871,000	21,300,000
Challenge grants	16,500,000	15,937,000	16,500,000
Treasury matching grants	12,000,000	11,114,000	12,000,000
Total National Endowment for the Humanities	138,890,000	126,890,000	140,435,000
National Endowment for the Arts	165,281,000	145,200,000	167,731,000
Institute of Museum Services	21,250,000	19,250,000	21,944,000
National Archives & Records Administration	100,321,000	110,266,000	116,000,000
Civil rights			
Commission on Civil Rights	7,500,000	9,800,000	5,707,000
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	165,000,000	193,457,000	179,812,000
Miscellaneous			
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	200,000,000	214,000,000	232,648,000
GI Bill education and training	693,056,000	627,829,000	648,385,000
Peace Corps	130,760,000	130,682,000	146,200,000
U.S. Information Agency educational and cultural exchanges	145,000,000	152,500,000	150,040,000
Postal subsidies for non-profit organizations	650,000,000	0	517,000,000
Small Business Development Centers	35,000,000	31,100,000	40,000,000

Funds for Most College Programs Drop

Continued from Page A16

man-Hollings deficit-reduction law required Congress to cut the deficit by at least $23-billion, and many other federal domestic programs suffered larger reductions than did education programs.

How Programs Fared

Here is how specific higher-education programs fared:

Pell Grants. Spending on Pell Grants in academic 1988-89 will increase by about 9 per cent, to $4.3-billion.

The Congressional Budget Office said that would allow the maximum grant per student to rise by $100, to $2,200. The Education Department, however, has maintained that at least $4.5-billion will be necessary to allow the maximum grant to grow to that amount.

Bruce M. Carnes, Deputy Under Secretary of Education, said that if Congress does not approve more money, the Education Department will direct colleges to cut Pell Grants to some students during the 1988-89 academic year.

Congressional aides agreed that such a reduction would be possible, but they said lawmakers might require the Education Department to spend extra money during academic 1988-89 so that cuts need not be made.

Any extra amount spent would have to be deducted from funds provided for Pell Grants for the following academic year.

The discrepancy between estimates by the Congressional Budget Office and those of the Education Department has arisen because officials must determine more than a year in advance how many students will qualify for Pell Grants and how much they will be eligible for.

Guaranteed Student Loans. Approximately $234-million is to be taken from reserve funds maintained by state agencies that reinsure student loans to lenders in their states.

A 1986 report by the General Accounting Office, Congress's investigative arm, found that state loan agencies had accumulated nearly $1-billion in reserves, an amount the office said was "disproportionately high" in relation to the risk of defaults on guaranteed loans. The accounting office set out guidelines for requiring agencies to turn over the money to the federal government, and Congress incorporated them in the budget law.

David Reicher, a lawyer for the South Dakota Education Assistance Corporation, said the agency had contracts with banks that require it to maintain more in reserves than the G.A.O. guidelines allow. The South Dakota agency has refused to give up $8.7-million that the G.A.O. has said is excess reserve money.

Education Department officials said that another agency would step in to guarantee loans to students in South Dakota.

But Mr. Reicher said other agencies were also considering a suspension of their new-loan operations. If that happens, he said, loans to students could be in jeopardy.

Mr. Reicher and other officials said that asking agencies to turn over reserve money was unfair because most of the funds did not come from the federal government in the first place.

Money in the reserve accounts came largely from fees that agencies are authorized to charge students and from interest earned on those funds.

Some legislators said they might reconsider the issue when Congress reconvenes later this month.

Some Graduate Students Face New Taxes

Continued from Page A16

for tuition to expire several times in the past few years, but in each instance voted to reinstate it and insure that the Internal Revenue Service did not make anyone pay taxes for the period in which the provision lapsed. Legislative support for the tax-free benefits has been so strong that many colleges and universities were not terribly concerned in 1986 when it took Congress eight months to enact an extension of the provision. Many institutions even decided not to withhold taxes from students' paychecks during the period the provision was in limbo because they were so certain that the tax-free benefits would be preserved. That was technically a violation of federal law, but it caused no problems for students or colleges.

Some observers, however, are less sanguine about the prospects for renewal of the provision in the near future. They say colleges should be cautious in deciding whether or not to withhold taxes.

Making the tax situation even more complicated for graduate students was Congress's failure to fix most of the clerical and drafting errors in last year's sweeping overhaul of the tax code.

Legislation that would have have corrected mistakes in the new law—such as a provision that has mistakenly made it very complicated for some research and teaching assistants to receive tax-free aid—was dropped just before Congress adjourned for a month-long holiday recess.

Some Science Projects Get Increases

Continued from Page A16

crease of about 150 per cent for the program. But the total is still about 9 per cent less than the President requested.

Congress did, however, provide $25-million for another program to help universities buy scientific instruments. The President had not requested any money for that item.

Congress decided to meet the President's request for $25-million for research on the Superconducting Supercollider, which would be the world's largest particle accelerator. But it did not appropriate the $10-million he sought to prepare for the construction phase of the massive project.

The $25-million, however, will allow the competition for selecting a site for the S.S.C. to continue on schedule. Last week, the National Academy of Sciences announced the list of finalists in that competition. (See story on Page A4.)

Lawmakers also cut back on the President's proposal for another big science project—the space station. Congress provided $425-million for the station—only about 55 per cent of what the President had wanted.

Text of Order in Desegregation Case

Continued from Preceding Page

1975, the final regulations under Title IX were promulgated. Defs. Memo. at 30.

Count V charges H.E.W. with failure to enforce Titles VII and VIII of the Public Health Service Act, 42 U.S.C. §295h-9 (1970), 42 U.S.C. §298b-2 (1976), by failing to issue final rules and regulations. Amended Complaint, Paragraphs 89-95. Defendants respond that under the Department of Education Organization Act, 20 U.S.C. §3441 (1979), defendant Department of Education transferred its enforcement responsibilities to the Department of Health and Human Services, and that H.H.S. is no longer a party to this litigation. Defs. Memo. at 30.

The WEAL plaintiffs, in a lengthy opposition to defendants' motion to dismiss, do not meet head on defendants' claims of mootness. Rather, they cite a long litany of cases where complaints under Title IX and Executive Order No. 11246 have not been acted upon and compliance reviews have not been undertaken within the prescribed time frames.

2. Plaintiffs—Intervenors in Adams

Defendants claim that all of the complaints of the plaintiff-intervenors in *Adams* concern H.E.W.'s past policy of non-enforcement of Title IX, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and Title VI with respect to national origin discrimination complaints. Accordingly defendants assert that, "since any policy regarding Title IX, Section 504 and Title VI national origin discrimination complaints is no longer effective, the action brought by these intervenors are moot." Defs. Memo. at 32.

A detailed analysis of each of defendants' claims of mootness with respect to each of the multitude of matters raised by the WEAL plaintiffs and the plaintiff-intervenors in *Adams* is difficult on the basis of the record before us. In view of our treatment of the issue of standing, we prefer to avoid this unnecessary and possibly indecisive exercise and make no determination concerning defendants' claims of mootness.

III. Conclusion

For all of the reasons set forth above, it is our holding that all of the plaintiffs and intervenors in *Adams*, as well as all of the plaintiffs in WEAL, lack standing to continue this litigation.

Accordingly, we grant defendants' motion to dismiss.

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Criticism of the Constitution for excluding women and blacks caused controversy at the American Historical Association meeting: Page A4.

The nonfiction work of noted U.S. writers is being analyzed more thoroughly, scholars say: Page A4.

A panel at Rutgers has recommended the dismissal of a professor accused of taking part in unethical activities: Page A11.

The 1988 federal budget is not as generous to higher education as colleges had hoped: Page A15.

The stock-market crash wiped out all hope the National Science Foundation had for a proposed 17-per-cent budget increase: Page A15.

Gov. Mario M. Cuomo proposed that some students be guaranteed the money to go to New York colleges if they finish high school: Page A15.

Companies plan to hire more college graduates this year despite the October market crash: Page A35.

A woman who is an acting athletics director could strike a blow for sexual equality in the administration of college sports: Page A37.

College football coaches won the right to take pension benefits from one institution to another: Page A37.

France's minister for higher education has proposed a national system of two-year colleges: Page A43.

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OFT-REPEATED ARGUMENT

Do Winning Teams Spur Contributions? Scholars and Fund Raisers Are Skeptical

By DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

While the University of Nebraska's football team played in the Fiesta Bowl on New Year's Day, a team of Nebraska fund raisers took part in a high-powered game of its own.

At cocktail parties, pep rallies, and luncheons throughout- game week, envoys from the university's fund-raising foundation hobnobbed with alumni and boosters. Those who raise money for the entire university, as well as those who solicit funds for sports, ventured to Tempe, Ariz., home of the Fiesta Bowl, to woo Nebraskans who live in the Phoenix area and those who came just for the game.

Their quest: to try to translate the football team's public visibility and on-the-field success into fund-raising dollars.

"This kind of event gives you a better opportunity to mix and mingle with more important people than anything else you've got," says J. Robert Sandberg, president of the University Foundation, which invited major donors to join in the bowl festivities. Nebraska's alumni office also sponsored a trip to the game.

"Sports make your alumni feel good," Mr. Sandberg adds. "If you're a state university, they're something that people who don't give a damn about higher education can take pride in. It gives them a link to the university that otherwise wouldn't be there at all."

Proponents of big-time sports have long held that a visible, successful sports program greatly adds to an institution's financial well-being. They argue that a winning, big-time program attracts students, fosters institutional name recognition, and stimulates state aid and voluntary giving.

The argument has been repeated with such frequency and certainty that it seems to have become accepted as fact by many.

But most of the fund raisers and scholars who have studied the relationship between athletic success and fund raising are skeptical about the link.

They agree, almost unanimously, that

Continued on Page A32

PHOTOGRAPH FOR THE CHRONICLE BY JOHN C. PHILLIPS

U. of Nebraska fund raiser Lee Liggett (left): "We try to take advantage of something like the Fiesta Bowl, because it is a very high-visibility event."

Students' Out-of-Class Learning Is Stressed in Report on Reform

A new report on reform of general education urges colleges to consider how students learn, both inside and outside the classroom: Page A11.

Most States' Budgets for Public Colleges Seen Tight in 1988

Governors and legislators leery about economy, shun tax raises

By SCOTT JASCHIK

As state legislatures convene for their 1988 sessions, frugality will be the dominant theme and public colleges in most states can expect lean budgets.

A combination of political and economic conditions create the grim outlook for state higher-education support: uncertainty about the national economy, brought about by last fall's stock-market crash; continued regional economic problems in states that depend for their revenue on agriculture, oil, or timber; and the reluctance of governors or legislatures to raise taxes in an election year.

A few states, notably those in New England and the Middle Atlantic region, are expected to fare well this year. But a survey of state political and higher-education officials found widespread doubt that public colleges will receive anything close to their budget requests.

"If colleges can simply maintain their current spending base, they'll be doing quite well," says Karen M. Benker, director of research for the National Association of State Budget Officers.

"The new budgets are going to be clones of the ones just adopted," she adds.

This will be in sharp contrast, she says, to just a few years ago, when many states

Continued on Page A22

- A state-by-state summary of the legislative outlook: Page A23.
- College lobbyists shift into high gear as 1988 legislatures convene: Page A11.

Economic Crises in Latin America Strain Beleaguered Universities

AULA 15
FACULTAD DE VETERINARIA

PHOTOGRAPH FOR THE CHRONICLE BY EDUARDO GIL

Argentina's universities are suffering from declining standards and scarce resources. Above, a scene at the University of Buenos Aires.

Worsening financial problems throughout Latin America are straining beleaguered systems of public higher education close to the breaking point.

At root is the region's combined foreign debt of some $400-billion. The outgrowth in many countries has been a nearly disastrous combination of economic developments—runaway inflation, devalued currencies, shrinking budgets, rising unemployment, persistent labor conflicts, and widespread social unrest.

According to Rafael Cartagena, president-elect of the International Association of University Presidents, the debt crisis is forcing Latin American governments to make increasingly difficult choices in "how they go about distributing the limited resources that they have."

For many publicly financed universities, that has come to mean less money—at least in terms of purchasing power—at a time when they are already hard put to

Continued on Page A40

MARGINALIA

Distracted, perhaps, by the season's fashions, Kennedy Sinclaire, Inc., addressed a letter to David Johnson, Hemline University.

■

Responding to an announcement from Bowdoin College that Joy Stuart of Winter Park, Fla., had won Bowdoin's Almon Goodwin Prize (awarded to a member of Phi Beta Kappa), a reporter for an Orlando newspaper phoned with a question:

"Does the winner of the Goodwin Prize *have* to be a member of that sorority?"

■

Headline in *Alumni Today*, a publication of the University of Wisconsin at Platteville:

NCA "REPORT CARD" GIVES
PASSING MARKS TO UWP;
STRENGTH, CONCERNS SITED

Now we know where they are, a reader comments.

■

Berkeley's Milton R. Stern reports: "Overheard in the faculty club of a snowbound Midwestern university: chairman of statistics department explaining why he's accepting an offer from Arizona: 'It's simple—I can jog all year and my Porsche won't rust.' "

■

In a letter to guidance counselors, the director of admissions at Fayetteville Technical Institute explained that F.T.I.'s Funeral Service Education Program is "designed to teach the 'Whole-Man Total-Funeral Concept.' "

■

It has come to this (from *Carlow Update*, a calendar of events at Carlow College):

"Computer Programs will have a meeting 12-1:15 P.M. in the Student Union."

■

Memorandum to faculty and staff members at High Point College:

". . . The speaker will be Dr. William W. Purkey, author of *The Inviting Relationship*. . . .

"Dr. Purkey is a professor of Counselor Education in the School of Education at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. He is a native Virginia and received his doctorate in Psychological Foundations of Education from the University of Virginia beginning at 11:15 a.m. in the Conference Room of the Campus Center."

Native Virginias like to recount the smallest details.

■

Note at the end of a legal document at North Central College:

"Please sing the above release and declaration."

A cappella? —C.G.

In Brief

Rochester Picked as Site for New Education Center

The new National Center for Education and the Economy will be located in Rochester, N.Y., it was announced last week.

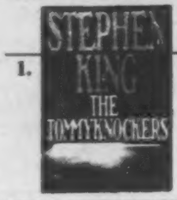
The research institute will work with the Rochester schools to test the education-reform measures proposed in the 1986 report *A Nation Prepared: Teachers for the 21st Century*.

Marc S. Tucker, a former director of the Carnegie Forum on Education and the Economy, the sponsor of the reform blueprint, is president of the new center. The forum, which had been based in Washington, will continue its work and operate out of the offices of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, its sponsor.

Rochester was chosen, a center spokesman said, because its school district has embraced the forum's call to make teaching more of a profession by giving teachers higher pay—they can now earn nearly $70,000—and more responsibility.

New York Gov. Mario M. Cuomo said he would ask the legislature for $1-million for the center. The Carnegie Corporation will provide $200,000.

What They're Reading on College Campuses

		Previous Survey
1.	 The Tommyknockers, by Stephen King	—
2.	Garden of Shadows, by V. C. Andrews	—
3.	Far Side Observer, by Gary Larson	4
4.	Windmills of the Gods, by Sidney Sheldon	—
5.	Billy and the Boingers Bootleg, by Berke Breathed	2
6.	The Closing of the American Mind, by Allan Bloom	1
7.	Leaving Home, by Garrison Keillor	—
8.	Veil, by Bob Woodward	—
9.	Time Flies, by Bill Cosby	—
10.	Whirlwind, by James Clavell	—

The Chronicle's list of best-selling books was compiled from information supplied by stores serving the following campuses: U. of Alaska at Anchorage, Baylor U., Bucknell U., U. of California at San Diego, Carleton College, Carnegie Mellon U., Case Western Reserve U., Central Michigan U., Dartmouth College, Denison U., U. of Denver, Drake U., U. of Hawaii, Indiana U., U. of Iowa, Lawrence U., Lehigh U., Mankato State U., U. of Maryland–Baltimore County, U. of Missouri at Columbia, Montana State U., U. of Nebraska at Lincoln, U. of New Orleans, U. of Notre Dame, Pennsylvania State U., U. of Pittsburgh, Portland State U., Southern Methodist U., Stanford U., Syracuse U., U. of Tennessee at Knoxville, Tulane U., Vanderbilt U., U. of Virginia, West Virginia U., Wichita State U., U. of Wisconsin at Madison, and U. of Wisconsin at Milwaukee. Reports covered sales of hardcover and paperback trade books in November.

Class-Action Bid Denied in Maryland Sex-Bias Case

A federal district judge has ruled that a sex-discrimination, pay-equity lawsuit filed against the University of Maryland does not qualify as a class-action case.

The lawsuit, filed in 1986 by 10 tenured female faculty members at the university's College Park campus, claimed the university discriminated against the women by paying them lower salaries than those paid men in similar jobs. In July, the group filed a motion for class-action certification, arguing that all female tenured faculty members employed by the university since 1978—about 200—should be included as plaintiffs in the lawsuit.

Judge Alexander Harvey, II, ruled that because salary decisions were made primarily on the departmental level, the plaintiffs' allegations "do not involve questions of law or fact common to the class."

The case is now expected to proceed as a Title VII lawsuit with only 10 plaintiffs.

2 Cheyney U. Employees Charged in Sale of Grades

The Pennsylvania Attorney General last week arrested two employees of Cheyney University of Pennsylvania for accepting bribes to change students' grades.

A spokesman for the Attorney General's office said that Joseph Johnson and David Granacher, who work in the university's computer center, altered the records of 14 students—10 of whom paid at least $50 for each grade changed. The two men were charged with 14 counts of unlawful use of a computer, 14 counts of forgery, 10 counts of bribery, and 1 count of conspiracy.

The Attorney General's office began its investigation in October at the request of the university. While the charges stem from incidents that took place in 1987, the university is said to be examining records from previous years for evidence of tampering.

3 Students Indicted for Check Forgery

Three students at Case Western Reserve University—whose scheme to make a killing in the stock market ended in disaster—have been indicted on charges of forgery, theft, and receiving stolen property.

The students allegedly forged a university check for more than $83,000 and invested the money in

Plan to Encourage Minority Students to Pursue Teaching Careers Is Proposed

WASHINGTON

Calling the number of minority students pursuing teaching careers "unacceptably low," the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education has proposed 10 steps to increase their ranks.

"A quality education requires that all students be exposed to a variety of cultural perspectives that represent the nation at large," the association said in an 18-page policy statement. "Such exposure can be accomplished only via a multi-ethnic teaching force in which racial and ethnic groups are included at a level of parity with their numbers in the population."

While members of minority groups make up about 30 per cent of the school-age population, only one in ten schoolteachers is a minority group member, the association said.

Minorities' Future Seen Bleak

Moreover, current enrollments warn of a bleak future, according to an association survey of nearly 1,300 U.S. colleges and universities.

Among students in programs leading to certification in elementary education, 90 per cent are white, 4.3 per cent are black, 2 per cent are Hispanic, and 1.8 per cent are Asian. Of those studying to be secondary-school teachers, 92 per cent are white, 4.1 per cent are black, 1.2 per cent are Hispanic, and 1.6 per cent are Asian. American Indians make up less than 1 per cent of enrollments in both groups.

Said William E. Gardner, president of the teacher-education association and education dean at the University of Minnesota: "Something has got to be done or we'll face a disastrous situation."

The crisis stems from several sources, the report said. Large numbers of minority students enroll at two-year colleges and do not earn a bachelor's degree, many are unable to meet college costs, and still others have rejected teaching in favor of more lucrative pursuits.

In addition, enrollments have slipped as a result of the more-stringent teacher-testing and certification requirements that have been enacted in recent years as a result of the education-reform movement. In the 25 states that require testing of teacher-education majors, blacks and Hispanics have below-average pass rates, the association said.

Mr. Gardner said the most important of the group's proposals was the creation of a federal program that would give annual grants of $4,000 to $5,000 to talented minority undergraduates. Students would not be required to teach after receiving their degrees, but it is expected that only those seriously committed to teaching would be given a grant.

Symbol of Government Concern

That program alone would not solve the problem, Mr. Gardner said, but it would serve as an important symbol of the federal government's concern for the issue. He also said colleges and universities would have to work harder to recruit minority students. "It's the only thing that will make the call for federal action legitimate," Mr. Gardner said.

In addition to federal scholarships, the association proposed:

- State scholarship programs.
- Work-study programs in which high-school students would work with younger children to gain exposure to teaching and earn money for college.
- Work-study programs for college students majoring in education.
- Agreements between two-year and four-year institutions to make it easier for students to transfer course credits and be assured of continued financial aid.
- Teaching assistantships and grants for holders of associate's degrees, to give them the funds to continue their college studies.
- Forgiveness of college loans for new teachers.
- A federal program of grants and forgivable loans for graduate training for mid-career college graduates who want to change careers and become teachers.
- Programs to provide support services to members of minority groups and others who teach in ethnically diverse classrooms.
- Federal grants for research to find ways besides standardized tests to assess the skills of minorities.

Single copies of the report, "Minority Teacher Recruitment and Retention: A Call for Action" are available free of charge from the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, Suite 610, One Dupont Circle, Washington 20036.

—JEAN EVANGELAUF

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FACT FILE: Earned Degrees Conferred in 1985-86

Public institutions	Bachelor's degrees			Master's degrees			Doctor's degrees		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Agriculture and natural resources	11,160	5,028	16,188	2,550	1,028	3,578	953	192	1,145
Architecture, environmental design	4,487	2,345	6,832	1,469	743	2,212	34	8	42
Area and ethnic studies	510	799	1,309	281	230	511	37	33	70
Business and management	83,111	70,794	153,905	17,952	8,375	26,327	510	157	667
Communications	12,363	18,029	30,392	792	1,190	1,982	91	72	163
Communications technologies	449	378	827	8	11	19	0	5	5
Computer and information sciences	17,637	9,699	27,336	2,874	1,183	4,057	187	23	210
Education	17,022	50,927	67,949	15,466	40,567	56,033	2,449	2,705	5,154
Engineering, engineering technologies	60,648	8,966	69,614	12,840	1,522	14,362	2,017	129	2,146
Foreign languages	1,608	4,183	5,791	342	832	1,174	117	158	275
Health sciences	6,650	34,406	41,056	2,502	8,844	11,346	452	427	879
Home economics	761	12,360	13,121	166	1,537	1,703	62	181	243
Law	273	470	743	287	67	354	3	2	5
Letters	7,391	14,190	21,581	1,625	3,080	4,705	361	421	782
Liberal/general studies	6,502	7,207	13,709	194	323	517	16	4	20
Library science	14	115	129	516	2,183	2,699	18	24	42
Life sciences	12,377	11,322	23,699	2,065	1,745	3,810	1,655	773	2,428
Mathematics	5,907	4,871	10,778	1,588	911	2,499	380	81	461
Military science	222	20	242	81	2	83	0	0	0
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	5,616	5,693	11,309	761	730	1,491	129	81	210
Parks and recreation	1,401	2,408	3,809	198	216	414	26	13	39
Philosophy and religion	1,127	618	1,745	203	103	306	114	35	149
Physical sciences	10,771	3,696	14,467	3,300	1,026	4,326	1,985	361	2,346
Protective services	6,141	3,857	9,998	435	218	653	13	4	17
Psychology	7,901	17,407	25,308	1,438	2,483	3,921	801	765	1,566
Public affairs	2,785	6,294	9,079	3,325	6,165	9,490	85	96	181
Social sciences	32,011	23,961	55,972	3,812	2,447	6,259	1,167	589	1,756
Theology	4	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Visual and performing arts	8,400	13,293	21,693	2,269	2,803	5,072	248	184	432
All fields	325,249	333,337	658,586	79,339	90,564	169,903	13,910	7,523	21,433

Private institutions	Bachelor's degrees			Master's degrees			Doctor's degrees		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Agriculture and natural resources	384	251	635	151	72	223	13	0	13
Architecture, environmental design	1,337	950	2,287	660	388	1,048	22	9	31
Area and ethnic studies	750	1,001	1,751	208	208	416	52	35	87
Business and management	46,160	38,095	84,255	28,336	12,474	40,810	249	53	302
Communications	4,524	6,750	11,274	613	905	1,518	20	29	49
Communications technologies	311	287	598	197	107	304	5	1	6
Computer and information sciences	9,286	5,267	14,553	2,784	1,229	4,013	112	22	134
Education	3,964	15,308	19,272	5,253	15,067	20,320	866	1,090	1,956
Engineering, engineering technologies	22,724	3,615	26,339	6,328	971	7,299	1,164	100	1,264
Foreign languages	1,176	3,135	4,311	167	380	547	68	105	173
Health sciences	3,033	20,446	23,479	1,958	5,320	7,278	152	210	362
Home economics	296	1,871	2,167	115	480	595	16	52	68
Law	146	308	454	1,154	416	1,570	45	4	49
Letters	4,774	9,079	13,853	544	1,042	1,586	182	251	433
Liberal/general studies	2,142	3,397	5,539	254	383	637	10	8	18
Library science	3	25	28	205	722	927	9	11	20
Life sciences	7,616	7,209	14,825	551	652	1,203	574	356	930
Mathematics	2,818	2,710	5,528	459	201	660	238	43	281
Military science	13	1	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	1,889	2,502	4,391	1,033	580	1,613	69	40	109
Parks and recreation	262	362	624	36	45	81	0	0	0
Philosophy and religion	3,034	1,460	4,494	510	347	857	259	69	328
Physical sciences	4,998	2,266	7,264	1,170	406	1,576	978	227	1,205
Protective services	1,822	884	2,706	313	108	421	4	0	4
Psychology	4,677	10,536	15,213	1,485	2,887	4,372	696	826	1,522
Public affairs	1,885	2,914	4,779	2,783	4,027	6,810	89	115	204
Social sciences	20,643	17,088	37,731	2,527	1,642	4,169	803	396	1,199
Theology	4,123	1,474	5,597	2,869	1,598	4,467	1,066	117	1,183
Visual and performing arts	5,884	9,372	15,256	1,506	1,838	3,344	148	142	290
All fields	160,674	168,563	329,237	64,169	54,495	118,664	7,909	4,311	12,220

All institutions	Bachelor's degrees			Master's degrees			Doctor's degrees		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Agriculture and natural resources	11,544	5,279	16,823	2,701	1,100	3,801	966	192	1,158
Architecture, environmental design	5,824	3,295	9,119	2,129	1,131	3,260	56	17	73
Area and ethnic studies	1,260	1,800	3,060	489	438	927	89	68	157
Business and management	129,271	108,889	238,160	46,288	20,849	67,137	759	210	969
Communications	16,887	24,779	41,666	1,405	2,095	3,500	111	101	212
Communications technologies	760	665	1,425	205	118	323	5	6	11
Computer and information sciences	26,923	14,966	41,889	5,658	2,412	8,070	299	45	344
Education	20,986	66,235	87,221	20,719	55,634	76,353	3,315	3,795	7,110
Engineering, engineering technologies	83,372	12,581	95,953	19,168	2,493	21,661	3,181	229	3,410
Foreign languages	2,784	7,318	10,102	509	1,212	1,721	185	263	448
Health sciences	9,683	54,852	64,535	4,460	14,164	18,624	604	637	1,241
Home economics	1,057	14,231	15,288	281	2,017	2,298	78	233	311
Law	419	778	1,197	1,441	483	1,924	48	6	54
Letters	12,165	23,269	35,434	2,169	4,122	6,291	543	672	1,215
Liberal/general studies	8,644	10,604	19,248	448	706	1,154	26	12	38
Library science	17	140	157	721	2,905	3,626	27	35	62
Life sciences	19,993	18,531	38,524	2,616	2,397	5,013	2,229	1,129	3,358
Mathematics	8,725	7,581	16,306	2,047	1,112	3,159	618	124	742
Military science	235	21	256	81	2	83	0	0	0
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	7,505	8,195	15,700	1,794	1,310	3,104	198	121	319
Parks and recreation	1,663	2,770	4,433	234	261	495	26	13	39
Philosophy and religion	4,161	2,078	6,239	713	450	1,163	373	104	477
Physical sciences	15,769	5,962	21,731	4,470	1,432	5,902	2,963	588	3,551
Protective services	7,963	4,741	12,704	748	326	1,074	17	4	21
Psychology	12,578	27,943	40,521	2,923	5,370	8,293	1,497	1,591	3,088
Public affairs	4,670	9,208	13,878	6,108	10,192	16,300	174	211	385
Social sciences	52,654	41,049	93,703	6,339	4,089	10,428	1,970	985	2,955
Theology	4,127	1,475	5,602	2,869	1,598	4,467	1,066	117	1,183
Visual and performing arts	14,284	22,665	36,949	3,775	4,641	8,416	396	326	722
All fields	485,923	501,900	987,823	143,508	145,059	288,567	21,819	11,834	33,653

Professional degrees	Public institutions			Private institutions			All institutions		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Chiropractic	0	0	0	2,554	841	3,395	2,554	841	3,395
Dentistry	2,170	657	2,827	1,737	482	2,219	3,907	1,139	5,046
Law	8,157	5,262	13,419	13,717	8,708	22,425	21,874	13,970	35,844
Medicine	6,908	3,083	9,991	4,114	1,833	5,947	11,022	4,916	15,938
Optometry	302	139	441	442	146	588	744	285	1,029
Osteopathic medicine	355	131	486	804	257	1,061	1,159	388	1,547
Pharmacy	219	254	473	213	217	430	432	471	903
Podiatry, podiatric medicine	0	0	0	488	124	612	488	124	612
Theological professions	0	0	0	5,865	1,418	7,283	5,865	1,418	7,283
Veterinary medicine	1,008	923	1,931	183	156	339	1,191	1,079	2,270
Other	0	0	0	25	18	43	25	18	43
All fields	19,119	10,449	29,568	30,142	14,200	44,342	49,261	24,649	73,910

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Alaskan and Siberian scientists will exchange research and medical information on the effects of climate on the Arctic population: Page A4.

A U.S. agency will expand the testing of a potential AIDS vaccine to six university-based centers so researchers can study its impact on a broader cross-section of people: Page A4.

Search committees should forget about letters of reference and lists of rules, says a new guide on recruiting campus administrators: Page A11.

Publishers of textbooks for higher education may include computer disks in more books: Page A11.

Supporters of black colleges say the dismissal of a 15-year-old desegregation case will make it harder to win more funds from state legislatures: Page A21.

Rumors are flying about the Education Secretary's plans after President Reagan leaves office: Page A21.

The state of higher education was debated in Chicago by representatives of philanthropy: Page A29.

Freshman interest in business is at peak levels, and students continue to be preoccupied by material wealth, a survey found: Page A31.

Widespread dissatisfaction with higher education in West Germany has led to calls for a process to rank its universities: Page A41.

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END OF LOVE AFFAIR WITH LOANS?

Experts Extol Anew the Advantages of Saving for College

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

Saving for college is back in vogue.

After America's decade-long love affair with college loans, many financial-aid experts are advising parents to start saving early for their children's higher education.

At "financial-aid nights" for Tennessee high-school students and their parents, Ron Gambill, executive director of the state's student-aid agency, hands out compound-interest tables. "I'm trying to show parents that if you put aside just a little bit a week, it's amazing what it will amount to over time."

He admits the message may arrive too late to benefit his audience. "What we'd really like to do is go to the elementary schools and talk to parents there about what's coming and how to get prepared for it," he says.

A few weeks ago, Thomas G. Mortenson, a researcher at the American College Testing Program who studies financial aid, took his 11-year-old daughter shopping for a zero-coupon bond. He's worried about how to meet her college expenses.

'I'm Scared Stiff'

"Knowing what I know about the future of financial-aid funding, I'm scared stiff," he says. "I wanted her to have a certificate in front of her that says, There's your first one thousand dollars for college."

Mr. Mortenson is not alone in worrying about how to pay for a college education. With tuitions rising at twice the rate of inflation and anxiety mounting that too many students are too deeply in debt, an effort to change the psychology of paying for college is gaining steam.

While few can dispute the virtue of saving, some educators warn that it is not a panacea. The poor will still need grants, they say, and the middle class will still need loans. They add that academe must convince the public that college is a worthwhile investment; even attractive financial incentives may not induce people to save if they lack confidence in the quality of higher education.

And even if they have that confidence, they still need guidance.

"I am not convinced that families are

Continued on Page A32

Bloom's Best Seller Called 'Racist' and 'Elitist' by Former SUNY Chief

By SCOTT HELLER

WASHINGTON

A national best seller that has castigated America's colleges and universities is racist, elitist, and "profoundly wrong" in its view of students, especially members of minority groups, says the former chancellor of the State University of New York.

Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., now the head of higher education's leading pension companies, made the attack on Allan Bloom's *The Closing of the American Mind* in a speech he was to deliver at last week's meeting of the Association of American Colleges.

"For Mr. Bloom—and for a small but perhaps growing cadre of other academics, of whom he is the exemplar—it is students

Continued on Page A12

Supreme Court Backs Official Who Censored School Newspaper, Skirts Issue at Colleges

By CHERYL M. FIELDS

WASHINGTON

High-school journalists do not have the same broad First Amendment protection for free speech that adults do, the Supreme Court said last week in upholding a Missouri high-school principal's right to delete articles on divorce and teenage pregnancy from a school-sponsored newspaper.

The Court's 5-to-3 ruling may not have particular significance for higher education, some lawyers for colleges and universities said, noting earlier Supreme Court decisions that held college students to be adults subject to prevailing legal standards.

A footnote in Justice Byron R. White's majority opinion explicitly stated that the new decision did not decide whether college officials had the same authority as high-school officials to censor material in college-financed publications when they felt that it conflicted with educational goals.

"In a way, it's a little frightening that the Court didn't point out the distinction between high schools and colleges," said

Continued on Page A22

NCAA Votes 122 Rules Changes

At last week's National Collegiate Athletic Association meeting:

- Small colleges tightened aid rules.
- Wider sharing of big-time sports' income was urged—and ridiculed.
- 122 rules changes were adopted.

Details begin on Page A37.

France's 450-Year-Old Bibliothèque Nationale Faces a 'Spiral of Decline'

FLAMMARION/LE SEUIL

Librarian Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie agrees with a report to the French Minister of Culture that the Bibliothèque Nationale needs an overhaul.

By DAVID DICKSON

PARIS

The Bibliothèque Nationale, a home away from home for generations of scholars in the social, intellectual, and cultural history of France, is facing hard times.

Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie, a historian who was recently appointed the library's general administrator, says it needs an overhaul. A report commissioned by the Minister of Culture, François Léotard, has made the same point.

According to Mr. Ladurie, improvements in the 450-year-old library should be among the cultural priorities of the next French president, who is scheduled to be chosen in May. He made the comments after the report commissioned by Mr. Léotard called the library overly ambitious, inefficient, and organizationally archaic.

New Branch Proposed

The report was prepared by Francis Beck, a former official in the Culture Ministry. He said the library was caught in a "spiral of decline" and should be brought closer to the level of comparable institutions in Britain and the United States, among other countries.

In particular, Mr. Beck suggested that a branch of the library be built in a Paris suburb to take pressure off current facilities in the city. He also recommended of-

Continued on Page A42

MARGINALIA

A reader chides us for our choice of the verb in this sentence: "The truck careered down the highway. . . ." Probably he thinks we meant *careened*; but no, we meant *careered*. Says *The American Heritage Illustrated Encyclopedic Dictionary:*

"Both *careen* and *career* may refer to rapid and uncontrolled movement, the similarity in their form having promoted their use as synonyms. Many people try to maintain a distinction in meaning between the words, restricting *career* to forward movement, and *careen* to leaning and tilting, as in nautical usage. . . ."

■

Another reader takes us to task for a headline in our December 2 issue:

ALIEN STUDENTS AT UCLA
END HUNGER STRIKE

"Guess the food's better at the University of Mars," he twits.

American Heritage, again:

"**alien** *adj.* 1. Owing political allegiance to a country other than the one in which one is resident; foreign: *a large alien population*. . . ."

■

Writes another:

"*The Chronicle* missed a good opportunity for some ironic relief in relation to a trying subject when you placed the article on "MILLIONS TO MANAGE RESEARCH" on Page A23 instead of A21."

For readers not in the know: Circular A21 contains guidelines for universities to follow in calculating the indirect costs of doing research for the federal government.

■

We've been scolded by Mary Frances Damour, a trustee of Mount Saint Clare College, as follows:

"It is my opinion that 'youall' do not realize that everyone who reads your publication does not KNOW where every college and university in the United States and in the world IS!

"Article after article fails to answer one of the who-what-when-WHERE-why questions taught in basic journalism. (Tut! Tut!)

"I realize, of course, that the University of Iowa is located in Iowa, but how many of your readers know where MY college is?"

Even *we* have to look up the locations of some of the institutions we write about. And even *we* specify the locations of colleges and universities with similar names—*e.g.*, Washington College (Md.), Washington University (Mo.); and the 13 institutions with "Saint Mary" in their names.

But where does one draw the line? Should we give the location of every institution we mention: Harvard University (Mass.)? Or develop a list of the places everybody is *sure* to know about, and give locations for all the rest? We cower at the implication of first- and second-class citizenship.

Ms. Damour's college, by the by, is in Clinton, Iowa. —C.G.

In Brief

Stanford Bans Smoking at Outdoor Athletics Sites

A ban on smoking in the seats and aisles of the football stadium and all other major outdoor athletics facilities at Stanford University was approved last week and goes into effect January 29.

A ban on smoking in all other outdoor facilities, including Frost Amphitheater, where rock concerts and other cultural events are held, is also under consideration. Smoking already is prohibited in most indoor areas at Stanford.

The ban was approved by the athletics department in keeping with a policy adopted by Stanford in 1985 to seek to make the campus "as smoke-free as practicably possible." An advisory committee had asked the department to study limits on smoking in the football, baseball, tennis, soccer, swimming, and field-hockey facilities, where smoking will now be banned.

Notre Dame Drops Plan to Send Students to Israel

As a result of increased violence and tension in the Middle East, the University of Notre Dame has canceled its foreign-study program in Jerusalem for the spring semester.

The 12 students who had intended to participate will instead study on the campus, according to Isabel Charles, associate provost and director of foreign-study programs for the university.

Ms. Charles said that Landrum Bolling, director of Notre Dame's Jerusalem program and of its Ecumenical Institute at Tantur, Israel, had warned that the tense situation in the area would limit the students' freedom of movement and would detract from the quality of the program. Ms. Charles said she expected the Jerusalem program to resume next fall.

Drug Use by Students Declines

WASHINGTON

Use of cocaine and marijuana among a representative sample of college students declined significantly in the past year, according to a survey released last week by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

The annual survey of drug and alcohol use reported that 37 per cent of students polled said they had used marijuana within the last year, down from 40.9 per cent in 1986.

Use of cocaine, often regarded as epidemic among young people, declined for the second year in a row. Some 13.7 per cent of those polled said they had used cocaine in the previous year, compared to 17.1 per cent in 1986, and 17.3 per cent in 1985.

The figures for marijuana and cocaine were the lowest since the survey was first conducted in 1980.

Use of most other drugs, including stimulants and sedatives, also declined. Use of heroin and LSD increased by statistically insignificant amounts, while 2 per cent of students said they had tried "crack," a processed form of cocaine that can be smoked.

However, the survey found that alcohol use among students remained high, with 90.9 per cent saying they had consumed alcohol in the previous year, down slightly from 91.5 per cent the year before.

The survey, conducted for the department by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research, is one of the most widely cited indicators of drug and alcohol use among young people.

The college survey, which yielded 1,220 responses from college students, was conducted as an annual follow-up to a wider survey of drug use among high-school seniors, also released last week.

The high-school survey found a similar decrease in drug use.

—MICHAEL W. HIRSCHORN

Judge to Review Grant for Vocational Center

A federal district judge last week informed the U.S. Education Department that he intends to review a federal investigation of a $30-million research grant made to a consortium of universities led by the University of California at Berkeley. He cautioned the department against distributing the funds in the interim.

The action by Judge George C. Smith came in a lawsuit filed against the Education Department by the Ohio State University, which has claimed that the competition for the five-year research grant to run the National Center for Vocational Education was conducted unfairly. Ohio State had applied to continue operating the center.

An Education Department official said the department believed the grant was properly awarded and that the court order would not interrupt distribution of the funds. The General Accounting Office—the investigative arm of Congress—last month found that the process used to determine the grant winner had been flawed. Judge Smith said he will review the G.A.O. report and decide by this week whether another investigation is necessary.

Law-School Employee Fired for Selling Exam

A 16-year employee of the University of Texas at Austin law school was fired after selling a final examination to an undercover police officer last month.

Law-school officials and campus police declined to file charges against the man, who has not protested the dismissal.

The former employee was arrested in early December after agreeing to sell a final examination for a course in wills and estates to the undercover officer for $50. The "sting" operation was set up after a student reported that the employee, who worked in the law school's print shop, had offered to sell her the test.

The law school has established a committee to review practices for typing and duplicating exams, in order to try to prevent a repeat of the incident.

Long Island U. Expands Work-and-Study Option

Students at Long Island University will be able to take classes and get professional work experience in alternating terms under wide-ranging changes in undergraduate education announced last week.

The university will introduce an expanded orientation program for freshmen and will survey students on their "interests and goals" as soon as they apply, following up

DIVESTMENT WATCH

TIAA Sharpens Policy on South Africa Holdings; Other Actions

Higher education's two largest pension companies last week sharpened a policy of pressing corporations in which they own stock to stop doing business in South Africa.

The pension companies—the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association and the College Retirement Equities Fund—said they were "concerned" that some of the corporations continued to have strong business ties to South Africa after having supposedly ended operations there.

TIAA-CREF's trustees approved a new definition of "withdrawal" that specifies "the termination of all marketing rights or obligations in South Africa, as well as any licenses, franchises, or other agreements to supply goods, materials, products, service, or technology to that country."

The trustees also said that TIAA-CREF would give "special consideration" to any withdrawal plans that both benefit black South Africans and work against the South African government's policy of apartheid.

A spokesman for the companies said that CREF, in preparation for this year's round of shareholder meetings, had submitted resolutions to 20 corporations in which it owns stock. The resolutions, according to the spokesman, call on the corporations to withdraw from South Africa as soon as possible can.

The two companies control investments valued at about $60-billion.

■

The University of Missouri's trustees have voted to sell all stocks the institution owns in companies that do business in South Africa.

A university spokesman said the decision would affect endowment and retirement-fund investments worth about $75-million. The trustees said sale of the stocks should be accomplished within five years.

The university has just finished selling $7.1-million in stocks in companies that do business in South Africa and have failed to conform to the Rev. Leon Sullivan's code of responsible behavior for American corporations.

C. Peter Magrath, the university's president, said the decision to divest completely was "the right step and the correct signal for the University of Missouri to give in fulfilling its highest values and ideals." He added that he had seen no persuasive evidence that a phased divestment program would be unprofitable.

■

The University of Washington's claim that it has sold all its stock in companies doing business in South Africa (*The Chronicle*, December 9) has been challenged by a group of students.

The university regents voted in August 1986 to sell stock, worth about $2.5-million, in companies doing business in South Africa. A spokesman said the university had indeed met its December 1 deadline for doing so, as it had reported. However, Students Against Apartheid, a campus group, said the university still held an additional $2.5-million in stocks in companies doing business, indirectly and through subsidiaries, in South Africa.

Bob Roseth, the university's spokesman, said it had sold all its stock in companies listed as having operations in South Africa by the Investor Responsibility Research Center, an independent organization that monitors South Africa-related business activity. He said officials of the university would continue monitoring its investments to try to insure that companies in which it still held stock that claim to have withdrawn from South Africa actually have done so.

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Note Book

Live via satellite, it's the University of Tulsa.

The admissions office at the Oklahoma university tried a new recruiting twist last week when it took its campaign to the air waves.

The university, hoping to increase enrollment, beamed a live broadcast to four high-school student receptions in St. Louis, Kansas City, Dallas, and Chicago.

"We're taking our campus live to these students," said Koy Floyd, a spokesman for the university.

The program, which cost Tulsa $50,000 to produce and broadcast, featured Jim Hartz, a former co-host of NBC's "Today" show and an alumnus of the university; comedian Andy Andrews; a rock group called "1964 as the Beatles;" and interviews with students and recent alumni in the university's new student center.

Said Tulsa's dean of admissions, John Corso: "The students who are coming to campus are more in tune with high technology. They have access to computers, and watch a lot of M.T.V. It's a take-off of today's technology that we hope will capture their attention."

▪

Black students, who number only 250 among the more than 17,000 students at Central Michigan University, are pressuring administrators to allow them to pick black roommates when they live in campus dormitories.

The students are arguing that living with other blacks would lessen their feeling of alienation at the Mt. Pleasant campus, where a dormitory dispute between a black and white student last spring escalated into a larger racial confrontation.

"White students are practically assured that they will be in the room with other white students because they are such an overwhelming majority," Dollicia Floyd, head of a coalition of black students at Central Michigan, told the Detroit *News*.

Gary Ciaffone, Central Michigan's director of housing, told *The Chronicle* that he sees no need to change the university's housing policy, saying, "If a student comes in and has a request, we will honor that request as much as we can."

▪

For those who cannot get enough of trends, the *Campus Market Report* has a list of what was "in" and what was "out" in 1987.

Among the "outs:" wine coolers, Fergie bows, yuppies, jogging, credit cards, cocaine, promiscuity, diet talk, and Ft. Lauderdale as a spring break hotspot.

Among the "ins:" walking, alcohol-free rushes, meat loaf, Ecstasy (a drug known formally as MDMA), aviator jackets, five extra pounds, short hair, large jewelry, sunglasses, and community service.

Looking into the future, the prognosticators of pop predicted for 1988: more married students, thanks to AIDS; lower business-school enrollments; fewer fraternity members; and more programs for alcoholics.

Freshman Interest in Business Careers Hits New Level, and Money Remains a Top Priority, Study Finds

More interest in teaching is reported, although proportion is still well below that of late 1960's

By MICHAEL W. HIRSCHORN

WASHINGTON

Freshman interest in business is at peak levels, and students continue to be preoccupied by material wealth and career success, a wide-ranging survey of freshman attitudes has found.

At the same time, the survey found a resurgence of interest in teaching careers. Of the freshmen polled last fall, 8.1 per cent said they intended to pursue teaching careers, up from a low of 4.7 per cent in 1982.

The annual survey, conducted by the Cooperative Institutional Research Program at the University of California at Los Angeles, found that 24.6 per cent of freshmen hoped to pursue business careers, up from 24.1 per cent last year.

Last fall's figure is more than twice the number of students, 11.6 per cent, who were interested in a business career in 1966, the first year the survey was conducted.

Students' interest in business has risen almost continuously since 1972, when 10.5 per cent of freshmen hoped to work in business fields.

Among women, 22 per cent expressed interest in business careers, down from 22.6 per cent in 1986, but a sharp increase from the 13.6 per cent who expressed similar preferences 10 years ago.

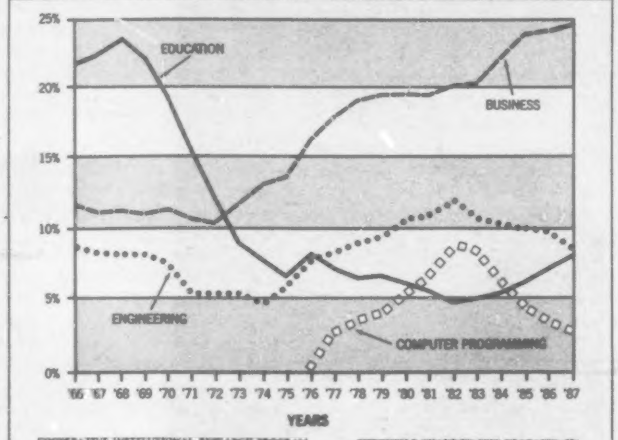
Although the new numbers on freshman interest in teaching fell far short of the 23.5 per cent in 1968 who hoped to pursue teaching careers, they showed the greatest interest in the profession in 14 years.

"There was a time when being a teacher was a very honorable type of profession," said Kenneth C. Green, associate director of the Cooperative Institutional Research Program. "That's coming back."

The extensive survey, sponsored jointly by the American Council on Education and U.C.L.A. and released here last week, offered insights into everything from expected majors and student smoking habits, to

Continued on Page A34

How Career Choices of Freshmen Have Changed



COOPERATIVE INSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH PROGRAM

CHRONICLE CHART BY JUD GRAGASIN, JR.

Equity in Higher Education Still Eludes Blacks, Urban League Says

By MICHELE N-K COLLISON

WASHINGTON

Two decades after blacks began attending the nation's colleges in substantial numbers, they have yet to realize the promise of educational opportunity, argues a report released last week by the National Urban League.

"Equity in higher education still eludes blacks as a group," Niara Sudarkasa, president of Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, wrote in one of 11 essays released as part of the Urban League's annual report on the state of black America. "The statistics show clearly that blacks are the only ones who are consistently losing ground in the quest for educational equality."

Blacks, who made up 9.4 per cent of total college enrollment in 1976, made up 8.8 per cent of the total college population in 1984, the last year for which such figures are available. The decline occurred despite the fact that the number of black 18-to-24 year-olds with high-school degrees increased to 2.8 million in 1985 from 2.7 million in 1980.

Ms. Sudarkasa sounded many of the same themes as educators who have sought to explain the phenomenon of decreasing college-going rates by blacks in recent years. And like many recent critics of higher education and the government's financial-aid policies, Ms. Sudarkasa painted a picture of federal and institutional indifference to the financial, educational, and social needs of black students.

'Economic Factors' Blamed

Ms. Sudarkasa argued that enrollment of black students is closely aligned to federal financial-aid programs, and that black enrollment rose during the 1960's in large part because of a federal commitment to financing minority education.

She blamed most of the recent decline in black enrollment on an increasing shift in financial-aid programs from grants to loans. There is a "strong case for the proposition that economic factors have been the main cause of the declining black enrollment in higher education over the past decade," Ms. Sudarkasa wrote.

She cited an increasing reliance by institutions on loans, the rising cost of a college education, and the erosion in the real incomes of black families in the 1970's as contributing to the decline in the number of black students attending college.

"To date, neither the federal government, the states, nor the individual colleges and universities have been willing to

Continued on Page A34

High Court Refuses to Block Ruling Requiring Georgetown U. to Support Homosexual Groups

WASHINGTON

The Supreme Court last week refused to set aside an appeals-court decision that requires Georgetown University to provide two organizations for gay students with the same support services that other student groups receive.

Georgetown had asked the justices to stay the decision, handed down in December by the District of Columbia's Court of Appeals, while the university prepared a formal appeal.

The action last week does not prevent the university from filing an appeal to the Supreme Court, but it does mean that the university must comply immediately with the terms of the lower court's ruling. The order ended a temporary stay granted by Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist, and was issued without any recorded dissent. Justice Antonin Scalia, who is a graduate of Georgetown, did not participate in the decision.

The ruling came in a complicated case that dates to 1979, when two organizations for homosexual students—one representing undergraduates and the other law students—sued Georgetown. The groups claimed that Georgetown's refusal to recognize them violated the District's Human Rights Act. The act prohibits various types of discrimination, among them discrimination on the basis of sexual preference.

'Tangible Benefits' Required

Georgetown, which is affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church, has argued that a ruling requiring it to recognize or support the two organizations would violate its Constitutional right to the "free exercise" of its religious beliefs. The Catholic church considers homosexual activity immoral.

The appeals court's decision said the university did not have to offer the two organizations recognition, but that it would be required to provide them with the "tangible benefits" that other recognized groups were given. Among the benefits are a campus mailbox, photocopying privileges, access to university facilities, and the right to apply for money from the student government.

Freshman Interest in Business Careers Hits New Level

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the percentage of students who attended a recital or concert, stayed up all night, or came late to class in the last year. The report's findings were culled from 209,627 responses gathered at 390 two- and four-year colleges and universities.

The survey had bad news for the computing, engineering, and nursing professions. The new numbers indicated a continuing decline in freshman interest in those areas.

Last year, 8.5 per cent of freshmen expressed interest in engineering careers, down from 12 per cent in 1982; and only 2.7 of the freshmen polled in 1987 were interested in computing careers, a sharp drop from the 1982 figure of 8.8 per cent.

Interest in nursing careers dropped to 4 per cent for this year's freshmen, from a high of 10.2 per cent in 1974.

The survey, one of the most widely cited indicators of undergraduate attitudes, has in recent years painted a picture of students who are more and more interested in material wealth and career success than the students of a decade or two ago.

"*Newsweek* magazine announced the end of the 80's, prematurely, I think," said Alexander W. Astin, director of the U.C.L.A.-based research program. "Our data indicate that materialism still reigns."

The survey found that "being very well off financially" was one of the top personal goals of 75.6 per cent of those polled, up from 73.2 per cent in 1986 and 70.9 per cent in 1985, and nearly twice the 1970 figure of 39.1 per cent.

The number of students who said they attended college "to make more money" also reached its highest point in the 22-year history of the survey.

At the same time, the percentage of students who called "developing a meaningful philosophy of life" an important goal dropped to 39.4 per cent, down from 40.6 per cent in 1986 and 82.9 per cent in 1967.

The survey showed no indication that a preoccupation with wealth among today's students has coincided with a shift to the right in student political views. During the Reagan Presidency, the percentage of students who have identified themselves as "conservative" or "far right" has hovered at one-fifth of those polled, while slightly more than a fifth have identified themselves as being liberal or far-left.

Liberal Stances on Policy Issues

As in every year since 1973, the majority of students polled last fall, 56 per cent, identified themselves as "middle of the road." That figure marks a slight decline from the peak of 60.3 per cent figure recorded in 1980, but is greater than the 45.4 per cent of students who called themselves moderates in 1970.

Although a majority of students called themselves moderates, most took traditionally liberal stances on a wide range of policy issues.

"Many students may have stopped calling themselves 'liberals' because 'liberal' became a dirty word. It got a reputation of being almost impotent," Mr. Green said. "But when you look at the specific student preferences on a variety of issues, you see very strong support for a variety of traditional liberal stances."

More than 80 per cent of the freshmen last fall agreed with the belief that the government is not doing enough to control pollution; more than 70 per cent believed the government is not promoting disarmament (though that number might have been smaller had the question been asked after the December summit meeting between the superpowers); and more than 65 per cent agreed that the government is not protecting consumers.

Majorities of those polled also agreed that abortion should be legal, that busing is acceptable to achieve racial balances in schools, that nuclear disarmament is attainable, that sex is acceptable if people like each other, and that it is acceptable to live together before marriage.

Slightly more than a quarter of the students polled believed federal spending on the military should be increased and an equal number believed married women should stay at home.

Some 47.6 per cent of those polled said colleges and universities should not invest in the stock of companies with ties to South Africa, up from 43.3 per cent of those polled in 1986.

Strong support among students for a number of progressive positions, however, did not extend to the rights of homosexuals. The percentage of students who favored a ban on homosexual relations increased to 53.1 per cent, its highest point in the 12 years the question has been asked. That figure marked a small increase from the 52.2 per cent who favored such a ban in 1986. From 1976 to 1985, between 47 and 49 per cent of the students surveyed favored such anti-gay legislation.

Heightened Fears of AIDS

The researchers attributed the recent increase to heightened fears of the AIDS virus, and said the new surge in anti-homosexual sentiment came largely from women concerned about the spread of the disease.

However, Mr. Astin said he was puzzled by the continuing support for premarital heterosexual activity among women, given the widespread fear of AIDS. "It may be that women are more inclined to identify their concerns about AIDS with homosexual behavior than with heterosexual behavior," he said.

Meanwhile, students continued to stake out conservative positions on so-called law-and-order issues.

Fewer than a fifth of the students favored the legalization of marijuana, a finding Mr. Astin called "one of the most dramatic changes in values we've seen."

As recently as 1977, 52.9 per cent of students favored the legalization of marijuana. "Obviously the drug is out of fashion," said Mr. Astin.

Fewer than a quarter of the freshmen favored abolition of the death penalty, and more than two-thirds believed there is too much concern for the rights of criminals.

In other areas, the survey found a continuing decline in the percentage of students who smoke. For the entering class of 1991, 8.9 per cent reported that they smoked frequently. The data showed that women were more likely to smoke than men—10.4 per cent of the women, compared to 7.3 per cent of the men.

Copies of the report, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1987*, are available for $15 each, postpaid, from the Higher Education Research Institute at U.C.L.A.'s Graduate School of Education, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles 90024-1521.

Equity Eludes Blacks, Urban League Says

Continued from Page A31

commit the necessary resources on a long-term and sustained basis to reverse this decline," Ms. Sudarkasa wrote. "Had such a commitment been made in the mid-seventies to safeguard the gains from the sixties, the black enrollment picture would look very different today."

Many colleges and universities have also stiffened their admissions requirements and curtailed their minority-recruitment activities because of hostility to affirmative-action programs, Ms. Sudarkasa wrote.

Even when black students do enroll in college, they often do not succeed, the report said. "In far too many cases, predominantly white institutions have only provided revolving doors through which black students enter and exit with little more for their efforts than outstanding loans and a shaken confidence in their own abilities."

Ms. Sudarkasa argued that black students often leave for financial reasons, and because of isolation, insensitive professors, and racist students.

Ms. Sudarkasa also argued that too many black students are concentrated in community colleges, where more than 40 per cent of all black college students are enrolled. This over-representation must be eliminated "in as much as it is both the result of discrimination and discriminatory it its effect," she said.

Other parts of the annual Urban League report, which covers a wide range of issues related to minorities, also sounded the warning on black enrollment in colleges.

A report on the military noted that the armed forces, which are now 19-per-cent black, are competing with colleges for black students.

Alvin J. Schexnider, associate vice-president for academic affairs at Virginia Commonwealth University, wrote that if blacks continued to flock to the armed forces, "it could result not only in fewer blacks going to college, but greater competition for black high-school graduates among the armed services, the private sector, and higher education."

More Black Teachers Sought

Mr. Schexnider wrote that the declining number of blacks going to college would also result in fewer blacks being eligible to become military officers. "We could return to a pre-1948 profile with heavy black enlisted participation and woefully few black officers," he wrote.

In calling for education reform, another author warned that the United States must increase the supply of minority teachers and prepare all teachers to educate what will be a student body with increasing numbers of minority-group members.

Bernard Watson, president of the William Penn Foundation, called for special attention on producing more black teachers, as current trends indicate there will be a shortage of black teachers.

Copies of the report, *The State of Black America 1988*, are available for $18.00 each, from the National Urban League, Inc., Fund Department, 500 East 62nd Street, New York 10021.

The University of South Carolina

ANNOUNCES THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

The National Center for the Study of The Freshman Year Experience

This center has been established to share the successful experience of the University of South Carolina with its University 101 freshman seminar, a three-credit course on adjustment to college which has gained national and international recognition for the University. This program and freshman programs of other colleges and universities are regularly exchanged in our national, regional, and international conferences on The Freshman Year Experience.

The center will serve colleges and universities concerned about improving the initial experiences of their students in four significant ways:

Publications: *The Journal of The Freshman Year Experience*, a scholarly and practical publication, will be issued twice annually. *The Journal* will emphasize retention research, applied programs, and their assessment.

The Newsletter of The Freshman Year Experience will contain capsule reports of successful courses and programs dedicated to enriching the first year of college.

Information: A national database of information will be made available through a toll-free number to colleges and universities interested in establishing and improving first-year programs.

Colleges that make inquiry will be referred to other similar institutions for further information. Program ideas will be made available from summaries of the presentations at The Freshman Year Experience conferences.

Conferences: Conferences and workshops sponsored by the center will feature scholarly presentations on the collegiate experience. Workshops will seek to create models of successful freshman intervention programs unique to each participating institution.

Visitation: The center welcomes visiting scholars on sabbatical and offers the use of its facilities while providing on-site observation of its programs in operation. Staff and space are made available to individuals as well as campus groups seeking a "work retreat" to develop programs.

The center is supported in part by the Commission on Higher Education of the State of South Carolina and works cooperatively with professional associations which relate to academic and student affairs. Specifics of the center's operations will be forthcoming to colleges and universities.

Staff:

John M. Gardner, Director, University 101 and The Freshman Year Experience

Raymond O. Murphy, Co-Director for the National Center for the Study of the Freshman Year Experience

Dorothy S. Fidler, Associate Director for the National Center for the Study of the Freshman Year Experience

Mary Stuart Hunter, Co-Director for Conferences and Administration

A. Jerome Jewler, Co-Director for University 101 Instruction and Faculty Development

FACT FILE: Attitudes and Characteristics of This Year's Freshmen

Age by December 31, 1987:

16 or younger	0.1%
17	2.5%
18	71.8%
19	19.7%
20	2.1%
21-24	1.9%
25-29	0.8%
30-39	0.9%
40-54	0.2%
55 or older	0.0%

Racial/ethnic background:

White	86.0%
Black	8.7%
American Indian	0.9%
Asian-American	2.3%
Mexican-American	1.0%
Puerto Rican-American	1.2%
Other	1.6%

Average grade in high school:

A or A+	10.3%
A–	10.9%
B+	19.4%
B	22.4%
B–	17.0%
C+	10.0%
C	9.5%
D	0.4%

Year of high-school graduation:

1987	92.5%
1986	2.9%
1985	0.8%
1984 or earlier	2.2%
H.S. equivalency (G.E.D. test)	1.4%
Never completed high school	0.2%

Have met or exceeded recommended years of study, as proposed by the National Commission on Excellence in Education, in:

English (4 years)	93.5%
Mathematics (3 years)	88.4%
Foreign language (2 years)	73.4%
Physical science (2 years)	49.4%
Biological science (2 years)	34.0%
History, American government (1 year)	99.2%
Computer science (.5 years)	57.8%
Art or music (1 year)	64.1%

Disabilities:

Health-related	1.0%
Hearing	0.7%
Learning	1.2%
Orthopedic	0.8%
Speech	0.2%
Visual	1.9%
Other	1.0%

Current religious preference:

Baptist	13.1%
Buddhist	0.4%
Congregational	1.6%
Eastern Orthodox	0.5%
Episcopal	2.7%
Islamic	0.2%
Jewish	2.7%
Latter Day Saints	0.2%
Lutheran	8.2%
Methodist	9.2%
Presbyterian	4.8%
Quaker	0.2%
Roman Catholic	36.0%
Seventh-Day Adventist	0.2%
Other Protestant	4.9%
None	10.1%
Other	4.9%

Native English speaker:

Yes	95.4%
No	4.6%

Residence planned during fall term:

With parents or relatives	29.5%
Other private home or apartment	8.4%
College dormitory	58.5%
Fraternity or sorority house	0.7%
Other campus housing	2.2%
Other	0.7%

Residence preferred during fall term:

With parents or relatives	14.4%
Other private home or apartment	31.9%
College dormitory	38.4%
Fraternity or sorority house	7.5%
Other campus housing	5.5%
Other	2.2%

Father's occupation:

Artist (incl. performer)	0.9%
Businessman	30.7%
Member of clergy or religious worker	0.9%
Engineer	8.3%
Farmer or forester	3.4%
Lawyer	1.7%
Military career officer	1.8%
Physician or dentist	2.4%
Other health professional	1.3%
Research scientist	0.6%

Father's occupation: (Continued)

Teacher or administrator, college	0.9%
Teacher or administrator, elementary school	0.8%
Teacher or administrator, secondary school	3.6%
Worker, skilled	10.1%
Worker, semi-skilled	4.2%
Worker, unskilled	3.1%
Other occupation	22.9%
Unemployed	2.4%

Father's education:

Grammar school or less	3.7%
Some high school	8.0%
High-school diploma	27.2%
Postsecondary other than college	5.3%
Some college	14.1%
College degree	20.7%
Some graduate school	2.7%
Graduate degree	18.3%

Mother's occupation:

Artist (incl. performer)	1.5%
Businesswoman	14.3%
Member of clergy or religious worker	0.1%
Clerical worker	11.9%
Engineer	0.2%
Farmer or forester	0.4%
Homemaker (full-time)	18.1%
Lawyer	0.3%
Nurse	7.7%
Physician or dentist	0.4%
Other health professional	1.9%
Research scientist	0.1%
Social, welfare, or recreation worker	1.3%
Teacher or administrator, college	0.4%
Teacher or administrator, elementary school	6.2%
Teacher or administrator, secondary school	3.7%
Worker, skilled	2.5%
Worker, semi-skilled	2.8%
Worker, unskilled	2.0%
Other occupation	17.9%
Unemployed	6.2%

Mother's education:

Grammar school or less	2.8%
Some high school	5.8%
High-school diploma	35.7%
Postsecondary other than college	8.6%
Some college	16.2%
College degree	18.8%
Some graduate school	2.9%
Graduate degree	9.2%

Students estimate chances are very good that they will:

Change major field	13.9%
Change career choice	12.9%
Fail one or more courses	1.4%
Graduate with honors	11.9%
Be elected to student office	3.3%
Get a job to pay college expenses	38.2%
Work full-time while attending college	3.5%
Join a social fraternity or sorority	18.1%
Play varsity athletics	15.0%
Be elected to an honor society	7.1%
Make at least a B average	39.0%
Need extra time to complete degree	6.7%
Need tutoring in some courses	11.0%
Work at outside job	21.3%
Seek vocational counseling	5.3%
Seek personal counseling	3.8%
Participate in student protests	5.7%
Transfer to another college	10.5%
Drop out permanently	0.7%
Drop out temporarily	1.0%
Get bachelor's degree	68.2%
Be satisfied with college	52.6%
Find employment in preferred field	69.9%
Marry while in college	4.1%
Marry within a year after college	14.2%

Student rated self above average or in highest 10 per cent in:

Academic ability	54.2%
Artistic ability	24.9%
Drive to achieve	59.3%
Emotional health	56.8%
Foreign language ability	29.6%
Leadership ability	50.6%
Mathematical ability	39.8%
Physical health	59.0%
Popularity	43.5%
Popularity with opposite sex	41.2%
Public speaking ability	29.3%
Self-confidence (intellectual)	48.6%
Self-confidence (social)	43.8%
Writing ability	38.8%

Number of other colleges applied to for admission this year:

None	35.2%
One	16.0%
Two	15.7%
Three	14.2%
Four	8.3%
Five	5.0%
Six or more	5.7%

Number of other college acceptances this year (of those with multiple applications):

None	17.1%
One	28.6%
Two	23.4%
Three	16.7%
Four	7.8%
Five	3.4%
Six or more	3.0%

College attended is student's:

First choice	70.3%
Second choice	22.1%
Third choice	5.1%
Other	2.6%

Prior credit at this institution:

No	96.7%
Yes	3.3%

Reasons noted as very important in deciding to go to college:

Parents' wishes	17.3%
Could not find job	3.2%
To get away from home	10.0%
To be able to get a better job	82.6%
To gain general education	60.7%
To improve reading and study skills	39.8%
Nothing better to do	2.5%
To become a more cultured person	33.5%
To be able to make more money	71.3%
To learn more about things	72.4%
To prepare for graduate school	47.2%

Reasons noted as very important in selecting college attended:

Relatives' wishes	7.0%
Teachers' advice	3.8%
Good academic reputation	56.1%
Good social reputation	26.7%
Offered financial assistance	20.2%
Offered special education programs	22.0%
Low tuition	20.9%
Advice of guidance counselor	7.5%
Wanted to live near home	17.9%
Friend's suggestion	8.1%
Recruited by college	3.5%
Recruited by athletic department	4.4%
Graduates go to top graduate schools	27.5%
Graduates get good jobs	47.5%
Not offered aid by first choice	4.2%

Highest degree planned at college attended:

None	3.5%
Vocational certificate	2.4%
Associate (or equivalent)	19.6%
Bachelor's	56.5%
Master's	12.8%
Ph.D. or Ed.D.	1.7%
M.D., D.O., D.D.S., or D.V.M.	1.2%
LL.B. or J.D.	0.8%
B.D. or M.Div.	0.2%
Other	1.3%

Highest degree planned anywhere:

None	2.0%
Vocational certificate	1.5%
Associate (or equivalent)	5.3%
Bachelor's	35.3%
Master's	34.3%
Ph.D. or Ed.D.	10.4%
M.D., D.O., D.D.S., or D.V.M.	5.3%
LL.B. or J.D.	4.2%
B.D. or M.Div.	0.3%
Other	1.5%

Probable major field of study:

Arts and Humanities	
Art, fine and applied	2.5%
English	1.2%
Foreign language	0.6%
History	0.8%
Journalism	1.5%
Music	1.0%
Philosophy	0.2%
Speech	0.2%
Theater or drama	0.7%
Theology or religion	0.2%
Other	1.1%
Biological Science	
Biology (general)	1.8%
Biochemistry or biophysics	0.5%
Botany	0.0%
Marine science	0.4%
Microbiology or bacteriology	0.3%
Zoology	0.2%
Other	0.6%
Business	
Accounting	6.2%
Business administration (general)	7.5%
Finance	2.1%
Marketing	3.4%
Management	5.1%
Secretarial studies	1.3%
Other	1.7%
Education	
Business education	0.3%
Elementary education	4.2%

Probable major field of study: Education (Continued)

Music or art education	0.3%
Physical education or recreation	1.2%
Secondary education	1.6%
Special education	0.6%
Other	0.7%
Engineering	
Aeronautical engineering	1.5%
Civil engineering	0.9%
Chemical engineering	0.6%
Electrical or electronic engineering	3.1%
Industrial engineering	0.3%
Mechanical engineering	1.7%
Other	1.3%
Physical Science	
Astronomy	0.1%
Atmospheric science	0.1%
Chemistry	0.6%
Earth science	0.1%
Marine science	0.1%
Mathematics	0.6%
Physics	0.4%
Statistics	0.0%
Other	0.2%
Professional	
Architecture, urban planning	1.0%
Home economics	0.5%
Health technology	1.2%
Library science	0.0%
Nursing	2.2%
Pharmacy	0.6%
Pre-dental, pre-medical, pre-veterinary	2.5%
Therapy (physical, occupational, etc.)	1.9%
Other	1.6%
Social Science	
Anthropology	0.1%
Economics	0.5%
Ethnic studies	0.0%
Geography	0.0%
Political science	2.6%
Psychology	3.5%
Social work	0.9%
Sociology	0.3%
Women's studies	0.0%
Other	0.2%
Technical	
Building trades	0.2%
Data processing, computer programming	1.1%
Drafting or design	0.4%
Electronics	0.3%
Mechanics	0.6%
Other	0.4%
Other Fields	
Agriculture	1.4%
Communications	2.9%
Computer science	1.6%
Forestry	0.3%
Law enforcement	1.6%
Military science	0.1%
Other	1.6%
Undecided	6.6%

Probable career occupation:

Accountant or actuary	5.9%
Actor or entertainer	1.1%
Architect or urban planner	1.5%
Artist	2.1%
Business (clerical)	1.4%
Business executive	13.1%
Business proprietor	3.9%
Business salesperson or buyer	1.7%
Clergy (minister or priest)	0.2%
Clergy (other)	0.1%
Clinical psychologist	1.5%
Computer programmer or analyst	2.7%
Conservationist or forester	0.5%
Dentist	0.5%
Dietitian or home economist	0.2%
Educator (college)	0.3%
Educator (elementary)	5.0%
Educator (secondary)	3.1%
Engineer	8.5%
Farmer or rancher	0.5%
Foreign-service worker	1.0%
Homemaker (full-time)	0.1%
Interior decorator	0.7%
Interpreter	0.2%
Journalist or writer	2.4%
Lab technician or hygienist	0.7%
Law-enforcement officer	1.3%
Lawyer or judge	4.5%
Military service	1.0%
Musician	1.1%
Nurse	2.2%
Optometrist	0.2%
Pharmacist	0.8%
Physician	3.5%
Research scientist	1.5%
School counselor	0.3%
School principal	0.0%
Social, welfare, or recreation worker	1.4%
Statistician	0.1%
Therapist	2.3%
Veterinarian	0.8%

Probable career occupation: (Continued)

Skilled trades	1.3%
Other occupation	7.2%
Undecided	11.4%

Estimated parental income:

Less than $6,000	3.6%
$6,000-$9,999	3.2%
$10,000-$14,999	5.6%
$15,000-$19,999	6.0%
$20,000-$24,999	7.6%
$25,000-$29,999	7.5%
$30,000-$34,999	9.7%
$35,000-$39,999	9.6%
$40,000-$49,999	12.4%
$50,000-$59,999	10.9%
$60,000-$74,999	9.6%
$75,000-$99,999	6.2%
$100,000-$149,999	4.2%
$150,000 or more	4.0%

Number of parents' dependents:

One	9.2%
Two	17.4%
Three	22.6%
Four	26.9%
Five	15.4%
Six or more	8.4%

Number of other dependents currently attending college:

None	69.5%
One	23.2%
Two	5.3%
Three or more	1.9%

Concern about financing college:

None	37.2%
Some	49.0%
Major	13.8%

Received any aid from:

Parents, relatives, friends	76.5%
Spouse	1.1%
Savings from summer work	54.9%
Other savings	28.4%
Part-time job on campus	18.5%
Part-time job off campus	24.1%
Full-time job while in college	1.9%
Pell Grant	17.5%
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant	5.8%
State scholarship	16.1%
College Work-Study	9.8%
Other college grant	12.9%
Other private grant	9.5%
GI benefits	1.1%
Other government aid (ROTC, etc.)	1.7%
Guaranteed Student Loan	22.0%
National Direct Student Loan	4.5%
Other college loan	5.3%
Other loan	5.0%
Other source	3.4%

Received $1,500 or more from:

Parents, relatives, friends	50.5%
Spouse	0.3%
Savings from summer work	5.8%
Other savings	4.8%
Part-time job on campus	0.7%
Part-time job off campus	1.2%
Full-time job while in college	0.5%
Pell Grant	4.3%
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant	1.0%
State scholarship	3.4%
College Work-Study	0.8%
Other college grant	5.2%
Other private grant	2.0%
GI benefits	0.5%
Other government aid (ROTC, etc.)	1.1%
Guaranteed Student Loan	12.5%
National Direct Student Loan	1.4%
Other college loan	2.2%
Other loan	2.5%
Other source	1.4%

Number of hours per week in the last year spent on:

None:	
Studying or doing homework	1.4%
Socializing with friends	0.3%
Talking with teachers outside of class	7.0%
Exercising or sports	4.0%
Partying	12.0%
Working	23.9%
Volunteer work	58.0%
Student clubs or groups	31.3%
Watching television	5.1%
Hobbies	9.6%
6 or more hours:	
Studying or doing homework	43.7%
Socializing with friends	80.3%
Talking with teachers outside of class	6.7%
Exercising or sports	48.9%
Partying	36.9%
Working	64.3%
Volunteer work	5.3%
Student clubs or groups	15.0%
Watching television	32.7%
Hobbies	28.9%

Continued on Following Page

FACT FILE: Attitudes and Characteristics of This Year's Freshmen

Continued from Preceding Page

	All institutions			2-year colleges		4-year colleges				Universities		Predominantly black colleges	
	Men	Women	Total	Public	Private	Public	Pvt. non-sectarian	Protestant	Catholic	Public	Private	Public	Private
Activities in the past year:													
Used a personal computer*	27.1%	22.4%	24.6%	19.8%	20.6%	26.7%	25.5%	24.8%	22.8%	28.6%	32.8%	24.8%	24.5%
Played a musical instrument	39.2%	44.4%	42.0%	35.9%	39.7%	42.2%	46.3%	49.4%	41.3%	46.0%	49.1%	40.4%	44.1%
Attended a religious service	80.7%	85.8%	83.4%	79.8%	84.0%	86.4%	82.2%	90.6%	91.9%	82.2%	84.7%	91.6%	93.9%
Attended a recital or concert	74.9%	80.9%	78.0%	69.9%	76.4%	80.3%	84.4%	82.7%	81.8%	82.2%	85.3%	78.9%	83.0%
Participated in a science contest	18.9%	12.8%	15.7%	10.4%	16.4%	17.0%	16.8%	17.8%	14.1%	19.8%	22.7%	22.6%	26.5%
Was president of one or more student organizations	26.9%	29.8%	28.4%	20.5%	26.1%	30.2%	32.4%	34.5%	31.2%	32.3%	40.2%	36.9%	42.3%
Won a varsity letter in sports	55.7%	40.3%	47.5%	40.2%	46.3%	51.6%	49.9%	53.2%	53.4%	50.1%	52.2%	44.3%	42.5%
Edited the school paper, yearbook, or magazine	14.0%	22.2%	18.3%	14.0%	17.2%	18.7%	23.0%	20.5%	21.2%	19.6%	26.7%	16.1%	18.3%
Didn't complete homework on time	73.0%	64.9%	68.8%	63.6%	72.9%	71.7%	73.1%	72.1%	68.5%	70.5%	66.7%	67.8%	71.0%
Was bored in class	91.4%	91.4%	91.4%	84.2%	90.7%	94.3%	94.7%	95.0%	94.7%	95.7%	95.9%	88.0%	91.1%
Tutored another student	42.4%	44.3%	43.4%	32.6%	31.7%	43.8%	47.1%	45.9%	48.4%	53.6%	65.7%	44.9%	51.7%
Did extra course work or reading*	8.4%	12.2%	10.4%	8.1%	10.0%	10.4%	12.7%	11.4%	11.2%	11.5%	14.4%	15.4%	17.2%
Studied with other students	86.9%	89.2%	88.1%	82.7%	87.5%	90.2%	89.3%	91.9%	90.7%	91.4%	92.4%	89.8%	91.5%
Overslept and missed class or an appointment	31.1%	29.5%	30.3%	28.4%	33.8%	30.1%	33.9%	30.7%	29.2%	31.0%	30.7%	29.5%	31.3%
Cheated on a test in school	32.4%	28.7%	30.4%	26.6%	31.1%	33.4%	31.1%	30.4%	34.9%	32.6%	28.9%	27.3%	32.6%
Copied homework from another student	54.9%	50.7%	52.7%	46.5%	51.3%	56.8%	53.0%	54.7%	57.4%	56.7%	53.5%	48.5%	53.2%
Smoked cigarettes*	7.3%	10.4%	8.9%	12.0%	13.3%	8.3%	9.0%	5.6%	7.9%	6.0%	5.1%	3.4%	2.6%
Drank beer	72.3%	59.9%	65.8%	67.1%	60.9%	65.2%	62.6%	55.1%	71.5%	68.8%	67.4%	31.7%	34.9%
Drank wine or liquor	64.4%	68.6%	66.6%	64.9%	61.9%	67.1%	65.3%	59.6%	72.8%	70.7%	70.6%	34.6%	44.5%
Felt overwhelmed*	11.5%	20.7%	16.4%	11.5%	17.6%	17.7%	19.3%	20.3%	17.9%	18.6%	20.0%	16.2%	18.5%
Political views:													
Far left	2.9%	1.7%	2.3%	2.6%	2.8%	2.1%	2.7%	2.1%	1.7%	1.9%	1.7%	3.7%	3.5%
Liberal	21.4%	22.9%	22.2%	19.2%	18.5%	21.7%	28.1%	21.9%	23.2%	24.3%	26.5%	28.8%	32.0%
Middle of the road	51.3%	60.2%	56.0%	61.7%	58.0%	57.4%	48.7%	51.5%	55.1%	52.7%	44.7%	46.4%	46.0%
Conservative	22.4%	14.6%	18.3%	15.5%	19.4%	17.4%	19.2%	23.1%	18.7%	19.7%	25.3%	19.3%	17.2%
Far right	2.0%	0.7%	1.3%	1.0%	1.3%	1.4%	1.3%	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%	1.7%	1.8%	1.2%
Agree strongly or somewhat that:													
Government isn't protecting the consumer	62.0%	69.5%	65.9%	69.0%	70.3%	66.5%	66.7%	64.6%	64.3%	61.9%	57.9%	76.4%	76.9%
Government isn't controlling pollution	79.1%	82.5%	80.9%	79.7%	80.9%	80.6%	83.1%	82.1%	80.5%	81.1%	83.4%	79.7%	82.9%
Taxes should be raised to reduce the federal deficit	28.9%	21.1%	24.8%	23.3%	20.2%	23.5%	27.8%	24.4%	21.6%	27.6%	29.9%	19.6%	20.6%
Military spending should be increased	32.7%	20.2%	26.2%	28.1%	26.7%	27.8%	23.2%	25.8%	21.9%	24.6%	21.1%	30.0%	23.7%
Nuclear disarmament is attainable	56.4%	59.6%	58.0%	58.4%	59.8%	57.8%	59.4%	58.0%	59.6%	56.9%	56.5%	55.3%	57.8%
The death penalty should be abolished	20.4%	27.0%	23.8%	22.7%	24.2%	24.1%	27.4%	24.4%	28.6%	21.9%	25.9%	38.1%	38.9%
Abortion should be legal	58.7%	58.7%	58.7%	56.3%	53.3%	59.9%	61.3%	50.5%	44.4%	65.9%	61.2%	61.8%	60.7%
Married women's activities should be confined to the home	32.3%	20.3%	26.0%	29.6%	31.0%	26.2%	24.4%	25.0%	24.9%	22.0%	19.2%	32.5%	30.8%
Couples should live together before marriage	58.0%	46.9%	52.1%	56.8%	46.9%	51.0%	51.2%	38.6%	44.4%	54.1%	49.5%	47.2%	46.4%
It is okay for two people who like each other to have sex even if they haven't known each other for very long	66.4%	38.8%	51.9%	55.6%	45.4%	52.1%	50.6%	38.7%	42.6%	54.8%	48.1%	41.9%	40.8%
Homosexual relations should be prohibited	62.5%	44.6%	53.1%	57.5%	60.8%	55.9%	47.0%	55.8%	49.8%	47.3%	38.9%	60.0%	56.1%
Marijuana should be legalized	23.1%	15.9%	19.3%	20.0%	17.8%	18.9%	21.5%	14.3%	15.8%	20.6%	18.8%	16.4%	16.0%
Busing to achieve racial balance in schools is all right	53.5%	57.3%	55.5%	57.7%	56.8%	56.3%	57.5%	53.8%	55.4%	51.6%	50.8%	67.7%	70.0%
There is too much concern for the rights of criminals	71.4%	65.5%	68.3%	69.2%	66.1%	68.2%	65.5%	69.0%	67.1%	68.9%	67.8%	58.1%	59.0%
Colleges should divest of South African investments	51.6%	44.0%	47.6%	44.2%	39.6%	46.9%	53.5%	46.3%	48.1%	51.1%	56.0%	54.4%	63.0%
Chief benefit of college is to increase earnings	73.8%	65.6%	69.4%	75.9%	73.5%	72.0%	60.2%	62.8%	65.4%	66.5%	54.9%	79.1%	75.3%
Students might appreciate the value of college more if they had to pay a greater share of the costs	56.4%	50.5%	53.3%	52.8%	51.1%	52.5%	54.2%	54.5%	54.4%	54.2%	54.4%	45.3%	47.6%
Objectives considered essential or very important:													
Achieving in a performing art	11.1%	14.0%	12.6%	8.8%	12.2%	12.9%	18.6%	15.1%	13.8%	13.5%	16.9%	14.0%	16.8%
Becoming an authority in his or her field	78.1%	76.4%	77.2%	74.5%	75.1%	78.2%	77.1%	76.0%	76.9%	80.3%	81.3%	81.6%	86.0%
Influencing the political structure	19.5%	13.6%	16.4%	12.3%	13.8%	16.3%	20.9%	17.2%	19.2%	18.6%	24.5%	24.3%	32.2%
Influencing social values	32.8%	38.8%	36.0%	31.2%	38.7%	37.0%	41.6%	42.0%	39.5%	35.8%	39.3%	43.9%	53.6%
Raising a family	55.9%	59.5%	57.8%	53.0%	57.5%	58.3%	60.3%	62.1%	63.2%	59.9%	63.7%	46.9%	54.8%
Being very well-off financially	79.5%	72.1%	75.6%	78.4%	77.3%	77.2%	69.0%	66.8%	73.0%	76.3%	71.3%	89.5%	89.2%
Helping others who are in difficulty	50.0%	66.5%	58.7%	54.6%	62.5%	59.3%	63.2%	65.2%	62.4%	58.0%	62.0%	66.7%	76.6%
Making a contribution to scientific theory	15.9%	9.3%	12.4%	11.1%	7.1%	11.4%	12.1%	10.4%	10.6%	16.9%	16.4%	14.6%	18.2%
Writing original works	12.8%	12.7%	12.8%	9.7%	10.8%	12.2%	18.1%	14.1%	13.5%	14.3%	17.6%	11.5%	16.4%
Being successful in his or her own business	55.4%	46.4%	50.7%	51.3%	59.1%	49.7%	50.4%	47.2%	50.3%	51.0%	48.1%	64.[illegible]%	68.0%
Helping clean up the environment	20.8%	14.9%	17.7%	17.1%	17.3%	17.5%	20.9%	18.2%	16.0%	17.8%	17.8%	22.8%	29.8%
Developing a philosophy of life	39.6%	39.2%	39.4%	31.9%	38.2%	39.4%	46.9%	44.4%	42.2%	42.9%	50.8%	50.5%	60.2%
Participating in community action	17.7%	21.6%	19.8%	16.0%	18.9%	21.1%	23.1%	23.4%	21.3%	20.5%	23.7%	33.8%	43.1%
Promoting racial understanding	27.6%	30.2%	29.0%	22.4%	28.2%	30.5%	37.5%	33.8%	30.8%	30.1%	36.6%	62.6%	75.2%
Being an expert on finance and commerce	34.5%	21.5%	27.6%	25.5%	27.0%	29.0%	26.9%	25.8%	28.8%	29.4%	31.2%	44.5%	45.5%
Can presently do well:													
Describe the difference between stocks and bonds	31.2%	18.6%	24.6%	21.9%	19.3%	23.5%	26.7%	24.9%	26.2%	27.2%	34.6%	20.1%	25.0%
Identify many classical compositions by title and composer	8.7%	9.3%	9.0%	6.3%	7.4%	8.4%	12.4%	10.9%	9.4%	10.9%	14.3%	8.7%	10.1%
Identify major constellations	11.7%	7.0%	9.2%	8.6%	7.3%	9.1%	10.5%	8.9%	8.2%	10.0%	10.5%	8.8%	9.4%
Describe the personal freedoms guaranteed by the Bill of Rights	36.0%	30.8%	33.2%	24.1%	26.3%	33.2%	36.7%	37.5%	34.3%	41.7%	49.9%	34.3%	37.5%
Name the animal phyla	7.8%	6.5%	7.1%	5.5%	5.4%	7.0%	7.9%	7.3%	7.0%	8.8%	10.2%	7.5%	7.5%
Perform CPR	37.5%	36.3%	36.9%	33.6%	36.3%	37.1%	38.1%	39.4%	38.0%	39.5%	40.3%	32.3%	36.6%
Play bridge	6.8%	3.2%	4.9%	4.3%	5.0%	4.5%	5.4%	4.7%	4.8%	5.6%	6.7%	3.3%	3.8%
Play chess	58.4%	22.2%	39.3%	35.7%	29.6%	37.5%	41.8%	38.1%	38.3%	45.5%	50.6%	18.9%	22.4%
Sight-read piano music	9.3%	23.0%	16.5%	12.2%	14.9%	16.2%	18.5%	20.9%	17.5%	19.7%	23.1%	13.0%	16.0%
Speak a second language fluently	12.8%	17.4%	15.2%	12.7%	14.1%	14.6%	16.7%	13.5%	16.6%	17.7%	22.8%	16.2%	13.4%
Do at least 15 push-ups	90.8%	53.9%	71.3%	68.8%	64.9%	70.9%	72.2%	71.1%	71.4%	75.4%	77.2%	59.0%	61.1%
Swim a mile without stopping	32.4%	20.0%	25.9%	23.0%	22.0%	25.1%	27.9%	24.9%	26.9%	29.5%	33.1%	10.9%	13.5%
Type 40 words or more per minute	32.8%	51.5%	42.7%	39.0%	42.8%	45.9%	39.3%	46.0%	40.6%	45.7%	43.7%	46.1%	46.6%
Use a sewing machine	14.3%	38.8%	27.2%	28.7%	29.8%	27.8%	26.0%	28.2%	26.9%	25.2%	22.6%	31.4%	28.5%
Have no interest in learning:													
Describe the difference between stocks and bonds	21.1%	35.5%	28.7%	33.1%	32.2%	28.5%	26.8%	30.2%	24.9%	25.1%	17.7%	20.6%	16.8%
Identify many classical compositions by title and composer	67.0%	60.8%	63.7%	73.6%	70.2%	65.0%	53.1%	56.7%	59.7%	57.8%	46.0%	62.0%	50.5%
Identify major constellations	47.9%	50.1%	49.0%	53.6%	50.1%	47.2%	46.6%	47.6%	49.7%	46.0%	45.4%	39.3%	39.0%
Describe the personal freedoms guaranteed by the Bill of Rights	25.0%	33.3%	29.4%	37.2%	34.2%	28.1%	24.8%	25.2%	27.7%	24.1%	17.6%	18.7%	14.9%
Name the animal phyla	65.7%	70.6%	68.3%	71.9%	74.0%	67.9%	66.9%	66.6%	68.0%	64.7%	62.3%	67.8%	59.7%
Perform CPR	8.5%	6.0%	7.2%	9.4%	7.1%	6.3%	6.7%	5.8%	6.4%	6.1%	4.9%	7.2%	4.1%
Play bridge	58.8%	68.3%	63.8%	69.2%	65.8%	63.3%	62.0%	61.3%	62.7%	59.3%	56.3%	66.3%	60.4%
Play chess	19.7%	47.8%	34.5%	39.6%	43.2%	35.2%	30.7%	33.1%	34.0%	28.8%	23.9%	45.3%	36.2%
Sight-read piano music	57.8%	42.7%	49.8%	58.6%	51.1%	49.0%	43.5%	41.8%	47.3%	45.2%	39.2%	44.4%	34.9%
Speak a second language fluently	34.3%	21.6%	27.6%	36.9%	32.0%	25.9%	22.3%	22.2%	21.7%	22.6%	13.7%	18.0%	11.9%
Do at least 15 push-ups	4.2%	20.7%	12.9%	15.9%	17.3%	13.1%	11.3%	13.1%	11.8%	9.1%	7.8%	22.0%	17.0%
Swim a mile without stopping	24.2%	30.1%	27.3%	32.7%	29.9%	26.4%	25.8%	28.0%	25.6%	21.9%	19.8%	34.7%	28.7%
Type 40 words or more per minute	16.8%	7.2%	11.7%	15.9%	12.5%	10.5%	11.3%	9.2%	8.9%	9.2%	6.8%	6.5%	4.7%
Use a sewing machine	66.2%	27.5%	45.7%	49.4%	41.4%	43.6%	44.4%	40.3%	43.2%	45.8%	46.3%	27.9%	25.4%

* Frequently only; all other activities frequently or occasionally

SOURCE: "THE AMERICAN FRESHMAN: NATIONAL NORMS FOR FALL 1987," BY ALEXANDER W. ASTIN, PUBLISHED BY AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION AND UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES

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Many campuses are turning to "strategic planning" to match what they do best with student interests and enrollment trends: Page A15.

Smaller institutions with business schools say they may form an accrediting agency that would be more attentive to their needs: Page A15.

Bishop College must improve its financial condition by March 31 or close its doors: Page A23.

Predictions that the former Governor will be made president of the Tennessee university system have upset some Democrats: Page A23.

The Rockefeller Foundation, criticized in 1985 as "slouching toward senility," has found new vigor under its present president: Page A31.

Wrenching changes in the economy have curtailed opportunities for young Americans who do not attend college: Page A35.

Students rode the "Freedom Train" to Atlanta to mark Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday: Page A35.

Officials at Arizona State helped Phoenix land the St. Louis Cardinals, but now have mixed feelings about the victory: Page A39.

Canada will increase spending on science and technology by $1.3-billion over five years: Page A41.

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OPPONENTS DON'T FIGHT IT

Biggest Pork Barrel Ever: $225-Million for Projects that Bypassed Merit Reviews

By COLLEEN CORDES

WASHINGTON

In the rush to approve a spending measure for fiscal 1988 last month, Congress quietly approved millions of dollars' worth of funds for campus research projects that had not been subject to traditional merit-review procedures.

In past years, the financing of such research—sometimes labeled "pork-barrel science" by opponents—has generated rancorous debates in Congress. But the controversy over the wisdom of allowing lawmakers to direct federal money to specific campus projects appears to have died down, and the practice has become more prevalent than ever.

A partial list of the campus projects backed by Congress even though federal agencies had not requested them: Page A26.

Congress approved more than $225-million for specific campus projects in this year's budget—an amount that experts believe sets a record.

Because members of Congress have become persuaded that economic vitality—local, as well as national—is closely tied to investments in science and education, it is widely expected that in the years to come, more and more lawmakers will try to get special projects for campuses in their states.

Much of the money for projects at specific universities is to be used for construction of research buildings or other campus facilities. Some of it, however, will be spent directly on research.

A few members of Congress will probably continue to decry such expenditures. And many university officials and representatives of scientific associations continue to condemn the process of allowing politics to become a major factor in the awarding of research dollars.

However, after losing so many battles in Congress, the opponents seem to have given up. What's more, the universities and lawmakers that have long been champions of such direct appropriations have aggressively staked a claim to the higher moral ground. Proponents argue that Congress

Continued on Page A26

Reform of Big-Time Sports Grinds to a Halt

Small colleges are tightening rules governing sports, but universities with big-time programs are resisting national reform attempts: Page-A39.

Council Asks Colleges to Adopt 'New Agenda' on Women's Issues

By LIZ McMILLEN

WASHINGTON

The American Council on Education has called on colleges and universities to adopt 15 guidelines aimed at improving the status of women on the nation's campuses.

The recommendations, which were issued last week in a report by the council's Commission on Women in Higher Education, include correcting what the writers call inequities in hiring, salaries, and tenure rates; developing personnel policies that support children and families; and encouraging and supporting new scholarship on women.

The report also urges colleges to be aware of how their policies affect women from minority groups, and it recommends the creation of campus centers that would allow faculty members and students to discuss the changing expectations of men's and women's roles.

Noting higher education's significance in shaping cultural and social values, the report urges colleges to address prevailing attitudes that may restrict the progress of women not only in the classroom but beyond, as well.

More than Half of Undergraduates

The report, called "The New Agenda of Women for Higher Education," is being distributed to help colleges meet the needs of women, who now constitute more than half of undergraduate enrollments.

" 'The New Agenda of Women for Higher Education' articulates what we hear women asking of higher education and what we believe to be higher education's responsibility to them," the report

Continued on Page A18

Black Students Seen Facing 'New Racism' on Many Campuses

Environment at 'white' colleges viewed as hostile to minorities

By CHARLES S. FARRELL

A resurgence of racist incidents in the past two years has led some educators, students, and others associated with higher education to warn of "a new racism" on college and university campuses.

It is "new," they say, in that it has taken on less extreme proportions than the racial strife of years past, when black students were fighting for access to white institutions. But now that they have won that access, black students are finding that white campuses are often hostile environments in which vestiges of the "old" racism persist: racist themes at fraternity parties, subtly different treatment by professors, and epithets scrawled on dormitory-room doors.

In the wake of the incidents, some colleges and universities have mounted programs to sensitize students, faculty members, and administrators to racial issues.

Incidents Across the Country

The most publicized incident took place more than a year ago on the campus of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst when black and white students got into a brawl after the final game of the 1986 World Series. Since then, incidents have been reported on campuses across the country:

- A fight between black and white students at Fairleigh Dickinson University's Teaneck, N.J., campus led officials to hold a symposium on racism and to ban a fraternity.
- A black student at Manhattanville College said he had been verbally and

Continued on Page A36

Amid Stench and Decay, Professors and Students in Zaire Struggle to Keep Their Impoverished University Alive

By STEVE ASKIN

LUBUMBASHI, ZAIRE

A Ph.D. candidate's defense of his dissertation was interrupted here not long ago when the sun went down. The department chairman had to go find a candle.

Irregular or non-existent electricity is only one of many severe handicaps confronting the National University of Zaire at Lubumbashi, an institution whose facilities have been so weakened by decades of neglect and widespread impoverishment that its 7,000 students and 500 faculty members are constantly struggling to keep the campus alive. Political repression and official corruption across the country have only compounded the university's difficulties.

"They should simply shut it down until the government gets serious about education and is prepared to spend some money on reconstruction," says one alumnus—an unusual person in that an estimated five of every six students here never graduate.

It is a campus of few books, hardly any sanitary facilities, decaying buildings, and a budget so small that the administration is virtually powerless to make improvements.

The World Bank has revised a report on education in Africa to stress its support for financial aid to universities: Page A41.

"We know what we have to do, we know how to do it, and we have the personnel," says Rector Lombeya Bosongo Likund'Elio. "But we don't have the money."

Although the Lubumbashi campus—one of Zaire's three national universities—may be an extreme example, its troubles illus-

Continued on Page A42

MARGINALIA

Memorandum to tenants of One Dupont Circle, the National Center for Higher Education in Washington:

"Stairwell B will be open between the hours of 4:30 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. . . . This action will facilitate egress from the building during peek activity on the elevators."

And mollify shy persons.

■

Notice in *Promotion and Employment Opportunities*, published at the University of California, San Diego:

"MUSEUM PREPARATOR (Scripps Aquarium-Museum/Scripps Institution of Oceanography). Assist with maintenance of aquarium specimens and faculty, including preparation of food and feeding. . . ."

Everybody loves a little coddling.

■

From the editor's column in *Science:*

"In the United States, Ford employs about 100,000 people who are represented by the UAW. . . . The previous educational attainments of the employees vary. About 25 percent have not completed high school. Another 60 percent stopped studies after completing high school. About 20 percent have had some college or university experience."

And one or two flunked math and became journal editors.

■

From the Lubbock (Tex.) *Avalanche-Journal:*

"AUSTIN—A Littlefield teacher is one of seven persons tapped Wednesday by Gov. Bill Clements to serve on the Texas Literacy Council. . . .

"In announcing the appointments, Clements noted that wiping out literacy in Texas is one of his primary goals."

Let's all pitch in and help.

■

Sign in a building at the University of North Florida:

QUITE PLEASE
YOU ARE ENTERING A TESTING ZONE

Spelling exam?

■

News item in *Spectrum*, the student newspaper at North Dakota State University:

"Donald Score, an SU graduate student in sociology, will announce today his intention to be a candidate for the North Dakota House of Representatives in District 45. . . .

"Score will first have to receive the endorsement of the Democratic Party in District 45. He said there is a screening committee currently looking at several people.

"If Score passes mustard at the committee level, he would go on to seek nominations at the District 45 Democratic Party convention."

We relish the prospect. —C.G.

In Brief

TIAA Gets Approval for Money-Market Plan

The Securities and Exchange Commission last week gave conditional approval for higher education's largest pension companies to introduce a long-delayed money-market account. The commission also scheduled an administrative hearing on the companies' operations for March 16.

The S.E.C. said the companies—Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association and College Retirement Equities Fund—could create the money-market fund if they also introduced another account, from which participants could freely transfer money when they wished. Stanford University and other campuses had objected to the companies' request for exemptions from S.E.C. rules on whether money already invested in an account could be withdrawn or rolled into other funds (*The Chronicle*, November 18, 1987).

T.I.A.A.-C.R.E.F. officials said they were pleased by the S.E.C. decision, pointing out that the creation of a second fund had been recommended in a report on the companies' future and was already under discussion.

An S.E.C. lawyer said administrative hearings were very rare. The hearing is expected to raise many of the controversial matters that have dogged the companies in recent years, including their restrictions on redeeming money already invested and procedures for shareholder elections.

Court Says College Panels Are Not Bound by Trial Rules

BOSTON

University disciplinary proceedings can provide a fair hearing for a student facing suspension without using all the procedures required in criminal trials, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit ruled last week.

The ruling overturned a district-court decision holding that the University of Rhode Island violated the constitutional right of student Raymond J. Gorman, III, to due process of the laws.

Mr. Gorman claimed that his right had been violated because university procedures did not allow him to have a lawyer present or to tape-record the proceedings of the University Board on Student Conduct, which ordered his suspension following two lengthy hearings.

The hearings by the panel of six students and one faculty member were held after two university employees charged Mr. Gorman, then a member of the student senate, with harassment and verbal abuse after disputes over use of a student van.

'Answer, Explain, Defend'

"In fostering and insuring the requirements of due process, courts should not require that a fair hearing be one that necessarily must follow the traditional common-law adversarial method," the appeals court ruled. The key is whether "the individual has had an opportunity to answer, explain and defend," the court said.

A student's rights "must be balanced against the need to promote and protect the primary function of institutions that exist to provide education," it added.

"The undue judicialization of an administrative hearing, particularly in an academic environment, may result in an improper allocation of resources and prove counterproductive," the court said.

Mr. Gorman's lawyer said he had not read the ruling and could not say if he would appeal.

Nicholas T. Long, an Assistant Attorney General of Rhode Island who argued the case for the university, said: "This is a significant pro-student-rights decision. It upholds the very valuable principle that students can govern themselves and sit in judgment on their peers so long as they act fairly."

—CHERYL M. FIELDS

White Columbia Student Was Bias Victim, Jury Says

A Manhattan federal jury has determined that a Columbia University senior who was disciplined for his involvement in a racial brawl was unduly suspended and has revoked the punishment.

Drew Krause, a senior, who is white, was suspended for one semester after a university investigation found him guilty of verbal harassment in a campus fight last March between black and white students. Mr. Krause was the only student identified as displaying such behavior, according to a university spokesman, and therefore the only one suspended.

The jury found that in disciplining Mr. Krause the university had discriminated against him because he is white.

Judge Vincent L. Broderick said he disagreed with the verdict, but refused to overturn it because he believed sufficient evidence had been presented for the jury to make a judgment.

Mr. Krause's suspension was to have begun last fall, but he sued the university and was granted an injunction allowing him to attend classes until his case was decided.

The university is considering an appeal, the spokesman said.

Long Beach President in Rift on Departure Date

A dispute has arisen between Stephen Horn, who last November abruptly announced his retirement as president of California State University at Long Beach, and the chancellor of the state university system, over when Mr. Horn should leave his post.

Mr. Horn, who has declined to say whether he was asked to retire by the chancellor, W. Ann Reynolds, says he wants to remain on the job until July 1.

In a memorandum to Mr. Horn, Ms. Reynolds suggested he take the many unused vacation credits he has built up and leave on February 1.

Mr. Horn had been critical of Ms. Reynolds during her performance review last year, but her office denied any ulterior motives for asking Mr. Horn to leave his post by February 1.

Lawyers for Mr. Horn and the university system were meeting to try to resolve the disagreement.

Court Says Bankruptcy Ends Accreditation

A federal bankruptcy judge in Maine has ruled that a college's accreditation does not survive after it reorganizes under federal bankruptcy laws.

The ruling arose from a case involving Nasson College in Spring-

Academic Libraries Urged to Study Needs of Users and Set Performance Standards

SAN ANTONIO

If academic libraries are to measure themselves by the services they provide rather than by the numbers of books and journals they possess, they need to decide what services are important, says a committee of the Association of College and Research Libraries.

The committee on performance measures, which met at the American Library Association's midwinter meeting here this month, will recommend that libraries study the needs of their users before establishing such measures. The recommendation will be in a manual to be published late next year.

'A Lot of Reluctance'

Although committee members say their manual is simply a response to a changing information environment, they admit that many librarians would rather measure miles of filled shelves than the efficiency of the reference desk or the circulation per student.

"There is a lot of reluctance to apply performance measures," said Virginia Tiefel, director of library-user education at Ohio State University and chairman of the committee that is preparing the manual. "Any time you talk about measurements, people are threatened."

The committee said academic libraries should measure performance based on how well they are able to meet the needs of their patrons.

One problem with that, Ms. Tiefel said, is that most libraries are not sure what patrons want. Libraries must first do surveys to determine "what per cent of the users' needs are for specific materials, what per cent for specific information, and what per cent for information on a subject," she said.

The reason for the uncertainty about user needs, said Miriam A. Drake, director of libraries at the Georgia Institute of Technology, is the changing information environment created by electronic data bases and the proliferation of journals and books—components of the information revolution that accompanied the growth of automation.

'Shoppers for Scholars'

"We're moving from the K Mart supply model, in which the library buys the supplies and the people do all the work themselves, to a demand-driven model in which librarians become personal shoppers for scholars," Ms. Drake said.

Librarians have to find ways to help patrons "efficiently obtain small amounts of relevant information and data, not all the world's knowledge," she added.

Despite the problems, many libraries are instituting performance standards to help them compete for scarce campus resources. Leslie A. Manning, library director at the University of Colorado at Colorado Springs, said her staff had accepted the idea of performance measures because they—like others on campus—need to know how well they are doing in order to make a cogent argument for sufficient resources to carry out their programs.

Added Patricia M. Kelley: "We are all engaged in planning processes. Performance measures are a natural extension of planning."

Ms. Kelley, who is acting associate university librarian at George Washington University, said: "We need measures to know how to allocate resources, to tell administrators what we are doing well and what we ought to be achieving."

The intent of the manual, said Ms. Tiefel, is to "help us in making management decisions about libraries."

—JUDITH AXLER TURNER

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International

Dispatch Case

The excitement felt by American scholars who have had contact with Soviet counterparts in recent months is unusually significant—not just a flash in the *glasnost* pan. The Americans are beginning to speak in terms of increasingly meaningful collaboration in more fields than ever before.

Last week this space took note of a broad new agreement for cooperation between the American and Soviet science academies. Now the International Research & Exchanges Board, a 20-year-old organization that administers U.S.-Soviet research agreements in the humanities and social sciences, has signed a new two-year pact with the Soviet Union.

■

Although it is the seventh consecutive biennial agreement, said Allen H. Kassof, executive director of the exchanges board, this one holds special promise.

The Russians are looking for "hard information," particularly in economics and politics, he explained, adding that, in the new Soviet spirit of openness and restructuring, they are "in a problem-solving mode."

What are the implications for American scholarship? Said Mr. Kassof: "We're going to get increasing access to [Soviet] data in all fields. Eastern Europe is starting to move, too."

Areas of particular interest under the latest agreement are management studies and micro-economics. Other fields of inquiry include surveys of American and Soviet political opinion, and ethical problems in biology and medicine.

Mr. Kassof said American representatives also have had recent contacts with Czechoslovakia to arrange a joint meeting on economics in the United States next fall.

■

Among many other examples of developing Soviet-American interchange:

- A delegation of two dozen Russians, headed by Minister of Culture Vasiliy G. Zakharov, is due to arrive in the United States this week for a week-long series of seminars and cultural events coinciding with the 30th anniversary of first U.S.-Soviet exchange agreement. One four-day seminar, at Gettysburg College, will consider "the future of exchange."
- The Citizen Exchange Council, a non-partisan organization that recently began a series of student exchanges between American and Soviet universities, will announce an expansion of the program this week.
- The Center for Soviet-American Dialogue, a non-profit group that has taken more than 700 Americans to the Soviet Union in the last three years, will hold a five-day "Citizens' Summit" in Washington next week for nearly 90 Russians—academics, cosmonauts, editors, physicians, and others—and some 300 Americans.

World Bank Revises Report on Education in Africa to Emphasize Support for Financing of Universities

Officials say agency is not formally advising countries to transfer funds to elementary education

©ABBAS, MAGNUM

The World Bank has urged African countries to boost spending on elementary education. Above, an open-air school in Accra, Ghana.

By ROBERT L. JACOBSON

WASHINGTON

The World Bank is attempting to underscore its support for public higher education in the developing countries of Africa after a year in which some of the continent's academic and governmental leaders expressed serious misgivings about the bank's position.

Two bank officials directly concerned with the issue said last week that drafts of a newly released policy report on sub-Saharan education had been revised to point up the fact that, as one of them put it, "the bank believes in higher education in Africa" and wants it to improve along with other levels of education in the face of deteriorating conditions.

Commenting on the eve of a World Bank conference in Paris for agencies that finance African education, the officials also maintained that—contrary to criticisms by the African leaders over suggestions in previous bank literature—the agency was not formally recommending that African nations transfer some of their higher-education funds to other levels of education, particularly elementary schools.

The two officials disagreed over whether

Continued on Following Page

How Africa Compares

Proportion of per-capita gross national product spent per student

	Primary	Secondary	Higher
Sub-Saharan Africa	15%	62%	800%
Southeast Asia and Pacific	11%	20%	118%
South Asia	8%	18%	119%
Latin America	9%	26%	88%
All developing countries	14%	41%	370%
Industrial countries	22%	24%	49%

SOURCE: THE WORLD BANK

Canada Raises Science Funds $1.3-Billion; 'Smoke and Mirrors,' Critics Say

By MARK GERSON

TORONTO

Canada will add $1.3-billion (Canadian) to its spending on science and technology over the next five years, much of it directed toward universities, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney has announced.

Critics, however, complained that the plan would do little more than return federal spending on science and technology to its level in 1984, the year Prime Minister Mulroney and his Progressive Conservative government came to power.

"This is all smoke and mirrors," said William Rompkey, a member of parliament from the opposition Liberal Party.

Disappointment over Basic Research

The Canadian Association of University Teachers welcomed the additional funds, but expressed disappointment that Mr. Mulroney did not commit some of them to basic research, research in the social sciences and humanities, and a program to encourage more women to seek science and engineering degrees.

Mr. Mulroney presented his spending plan at the federally sponsored National Conference on Technology and Innovation here.

He said $250- to $300-million of the funds would be spent to set up and finance "a national program of centers of excellence on university campuses," and $25-million would be used to create 2,500 undergraduate scholarships in science, engineering, and related disciplines.

Mr. Mulroney offered no details on the centers' make-up, saying only that they would be selected by an international panel of experts and would "conduct world-

Continued on Page A44

Move to Ban Tenure Stirs Intense Lobbying in Britain

By DAVID WALKER

LONDON

Legislation that would abolish faculty tenure and tighten the government's controls over Britain's universities has prompted those institutions to embark on one of their most intense lobbying campaigns ever.

Organized lobbying of members of Parliament is still comparatively rare in Britain, but the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals has assigned one of its officials, Mary Morgan, to undertake an unprecedented full-time liaison role with the lawmakers.

The Association of University Teachers, in conjunction with the National Union of Students and labor unions representing non-academic staff members in higher education, is organizing a "day of action" on March 3, involving a mass lobby of Parliament and a street demonstration.

Auriol Stevens, spokeswoman for the

Continued on Page A44

Professors and Students in Zaire Struggle to Keep University Alive

Continued from Page A1

trate what some international experts fear may be in store for most African academic institutions in an era of deepening financial distress throughout the continent.

Such concerns, which dominated meetings of African academics in 1987, are likely to continue to receive significant international attention this year, particularly in light of a newly published policy report by the World Bank that calls on African nations to consolidate and reduce the costs of higher education as they move to expand elementary education.

Early drafts of the World Bank's report were strongly criticized by African university leaders.

Broader Economic Malaise

Here in Zaire, as in other African countries, campus problems are part of a broader economic malaise. Educators and political leaders ask: What can be done to revive institutions whose success is crucial to economic development but whose health is undermined by current economic ills?

Perhaps the most dramatic problem in Zaire has been the collapse of food production. In 1960 the country was agriculturally self-sufficient; today it must import 60 per cent of its food. But how can deteriorating universities like the one in Lubumbashi help solve that problem if they lack the resources to produce well-educated professionals?

Indeed, Lubumbashi hardly has a budget. Funds for everything except salaries and scholarships come from tuition, which was increased last year to $20 from $8 but remains far too low to meet even the most basic costs.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
SUDAN
CAMEROON
Kisangani
CONGO
GABON
UGANDA
RWANDA
BURUNDI
REPUBLIC OF ZAIRE
Kinshasa
TANZANIA
ANGOLA
AFRICA
Republic of Zaire
Lubumbashi
ZAMBIA

Physically, the university here makes a visitor think of a war zone.

Half of the seven-story administration building, which once served as headquarters for United Nations peacekeeping forces, is vacant and unusable. The dirt-gray structure, formerly white, still bears bullet scars from the five years of civil strife that followed independence from Belgium in 1960.

A slogan painted in the lobby describes the priorities of President Mobuto Sese Seko's government. Referring to the ruling party, the Popular Movement of the Revolution, the sign declares: "M.P.R. first, everything else afterwards."

Outside, the yard is strewn with garbage and the remains of old cars and trucks.

The rest of the campus is no better. In many classrooms, bare metal frames are all that is left of desks and seats whose wooden components have been stolen—probably by underpaid policemen and soldiers from nearby military installations, people here say.

Thieves have also ripped away the corrugated tin roofs of many buildings, making the classrooms unusable during the rainy season. At other times, though, roofless classrooms are preferred over many others, which lack electricity or suffer power outages lasting for weeks at a time.

Insufficient lighting might be considered a more serious problem if students here had something to read at night, but there are hardly any books. There is no central library on the campus, and most students do not use the one in town because they can't afford the 12-cent bus fare.

Apart from a few donations from expatriate faculty members and other foreigners, most of the university's departmental libraries have acquired no books since the Lubumbashi campus was nationalized in 1971, along with universities in Kisangani and Kinshasa, the nation's capital. In the Lubumbashi law school, students say all the library books were published in the colonial era.

There is no campus bookstore, and the city, with a population of about 500,000, has only two bookstores. They stock some imported novels, textbooks for elementary and high schools, and religious books, but no university-level materials.

Borrowing Professors' Books

Students who want to read must develop friendships with faculty members and borrow their books. Recently a medical student showed off a five-year-old pathology textbook he had borrowed from a professor, who had bought it while visiting the United States. The book was in English, which the student barely understood.

Most students spend 30 to 40 hours a week in classes, and they study almost entirely from lecture notes. Professors complain that the practice reinforces a legacy of colonialism—an emphasis on rote memorization over creating thinking.

"We inherited from the Belgians a system where the professor is all-knowing and the student is considered totally ignorant," says a member of the humanities faculty—who, like most of his colleagues, is unwilling to be quoted by name.

'When?' but Never 'Why?'

Adds an expatriate professor: "Students want you to open the tops of their heads and pour in knowledge. They want us to ask 'When?' or 'What?' but never 'Why?' "

Many Lubumbashi faculty members live on the economic margin in run-down homes and apartments that they rent from the university. Their salaries have not kept up with inflation, which has averaged 50 per cent a year for the past decade, according to the World Bank.

Salaries often remain unchanged for two or three years at a time, until massive salary adjustments temporarily provide professors with close to a living wage. Following the latest such adjustment about a year ago—it more than tripled the income of most faculty members—salaries ranged from the equivalent of $60 a month for graduate assistants to $500 for full professors. But the salaries are relatively much lower than those of a decade ago. Meanwhile, the price of food here is often comparable to that in the United States.

Most academics survive by moonlighting. Some own shops in town, others raise goats or chickens, and a few hold additional full-time jobs at other educational institutions.

Students have a tougher life than their teachers. More than 5,000 students live, often four or five to a tiny

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World Bank Revises Report on Education in Africa to Stress Support for Financing of Universities

Continued from Preceding Page

that stance constituted a new position for the bank, and portions of the new policy report appeared to leave considerable room for the idea of reallocating savings from higher education to elementary education.

Bank Has 'Changed Its Mind'

According to Stephen Heyneman, chief of the Education and Training Design Division in the bank's Economic Development Institute, the bank has "changed its mind" on the reallocation issue, partly in response to comments over the past year by African ministers of education and finance.

Some African leaders had criticized a 1986 World Bank publication, *Financing Education in Developing Countries*, that discusses reallocation in a favorable light. The leaders also had charged that an early version of the new policy report, which deals with education in 39 sub-Saharan countries, took the same perspective.

The sub-Saharan report was reviewed by the bank's board of directors last fall and published this month. It was to be the focus of the meeting in Paris, scheduled for this week.

Mr. Heyneman said the bank no longer subscribed to its own long-standing "advice" that, because of excessive costs and relatively inequitable benefits of higher education, the burden of financing it in developing countries should be placed more on private resources—and that the savings from such a change, as well as from more efficient operations in higher education, should be transferred to elementary education.

"It is now felt that the economic cost for making such reallocations would be less than the benefits," Mr. Heyneman observed in an internal memo at the bank.

One reason for such thinking, he said last week, is that it became clear that "more resources are going to be necessary" for African higher education, regardless of how spending on elementary and secondary education might be increased.

No 'Fundamental' Change

But Peter R. Moock, senior economist in the bank's Education and Employment Division and principal author of the newly published policy report, said that the bank had never categorically insisted on reallocations, and that its policy recommendations "have not changed in any fundamental way."

Mr. Moock said the report's tone, but not its substance, had been revised to emphasize the needs of African higher education. But he acknowledged that various statements in the report, when taken as a whole, could be viewed as sympathetic to reallocations.

Calling those references an "allowance," rather than a specific recommendation, Mr. Moock remarked: "As one who co-authored the report, I don't see it as a change in our thinking. I don't see it as a change in bank policy, either. I don't think it was ever official bank policy that governments should be persuaded to transfer funds" from one level of education to another.

The report includes these points:

- "Expansion of primary education in Africa, which is suffering from declining quality and severe underfinancing, "will inevitably require that additional resources be mobilized."
- "In principle, these additional resources can be made available either by reallocating resources within the education sector in favor of the primary level or by increasing the total allocation to the education sector."
- "In many African countries, a good case can be made for gradually increasing the proportion of public-education budgets allocated to primary education."
- Although that does not necessarily imply a decline "in absolute terms" for secondary or higher education, "most of the increase in total resources for higher education, which is urgently required in most countries, will have to come not from growth of the public budget but rather from increased private financial contributions."
- "The scarcity of funding for capital investment and non-salary operating expenses has seriously undermined the quality of education in African universities." Those institutions have "too many graduates in many fields, too few high-level personnel for postgraduate education and research, and not enough . . . advisory and consultancy services" in research and development.
- "Recent deterioration threatens the ability of most of Africa's institutions of higher education to contribute to the region's development."
- Some universities, campuses, departments, and teaching programs "need to be amalgamated into larger units of economically viable size. . . . Personnel reductions, especially of non-teaching staff, are indicated in some countries."
- Over the next 5 to 10 years, "the number of students at most institutions needs to be stabilized, by tightening admission and performance standards and by eliminating living allowances and free room and board."
- "A painful—but absolutely necessary—concomitant of this adjustment . . . will be reductions in faculty numbers beyond what would occur through normal attrition."

The report describes per-student expenditures for public higher education in sub-Saharan Africa as "exorbitantly high"—roughly six to seven times as much, as a percentage of per-capita Gross Domestic Product, as expenditures in Asia and nine times as much as in Latin America.

Confusion and Infighting

Participants in meetings where African university leaders criticized the reallocation idea last year have since reported that some confusion seemed to exist between a draft of the policy report and the 1986 report on education in developing countries.

In addition, political infighting at the World Bank may have contributed to a misrepresentation of the bank's official policy on the issue, an informed source said here last week, adding that the reallocation idea was continuing to provoke "genuine disagreement" among scholars and bank officials.

"It is something that people are still sorting out," this person said.

According to Mr. Heyneman, bank officials hope that the Paris meeting will contribute to a consensus on policy issues among leaders of major international donors to African education.

As of the early 1980's, the latest period for which data have been reported, annual grants to Africa from such agencies totaled some $750-million, compared with total educational expenditures by African governments of about $10-billion a year, Mr. Moock said.

Whether the final version of the World Bank's policy report will meet all the objections of critics remains to be seen.

One educator whose organization has been concerned about the reallocation question, Donald R. Allen, deputy director of the International Association of Universities, said in a telephone interview last week that he had thought the bank was moving in the right direction until he learned of some observations in the final version of the report. Cutbacks in public spending on students' living expenses, for example, would be "barking up the wrong tree," he said.

Copies of the World Bank's report, *Education in Sub-Saharan Africa: Policies for Adjustment, Revitalization, and Expansion*, Stock Number BK996, are available for $12.95 each, prepaid, from World Bank Publications, Department 0552, Washington 20073-0552.

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After years in academic limbo, the study of religion is being revived by American scholars: Page A4.

Scientists found aspirin so effective in preventing heart attacks that they cut short an eight-year study to release their results: Page A4.

Mixed reviews greeted an S.E.C. ruling that higher education's largest pension companies could start offering a money-market fund: Page A13.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy's new education adviser makes some college officials shudder: Page A21.

The Senate last week approved a measure designed to counteract the effects of the Supreme Court's 1984 *Grove City College* ruling: Page A21.

In his State of the Union Message, the President said more federal money was not the key to improving American education: Page A29.

The University of Calgary, one host at the XV Winter Olympic Games, is experiencing a semester unlike any other: Page A34.

A football player's decision to leave college for the N.F.L. has threatened a league rule and angered college coaches: Page A35.

The World Bank sponsored a conference in Paris for international agencies that finance education in Africa: Page A39. Academic leaders in the Sudan are enthusiastic about the bank's proposals for university reform there: Page A39.

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Dukakis Record on Higher Education Assailed by Former President of Massachusetts System

By SCOTT JASCHIK

A former president of the University of Massachusetts system is circulating a letter charging that Gov. Michael S. Dukakis, a leading candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, has a poor record of support for higher education and has been misstating his accomplishments.

Governor Dukakis has repeatedly said in his campaign that Massachusetts is a model for the nation in economic development and that much of the Bay State's economic success can be attributed to its colleges and universities.

Some college officials in Massachusetts say the letter provides an accurate account of the Governor's treatment of higher education. A former chancellor of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst says that on higher-education issues the Governor is a "phony."

Other college leaders, as well as aides to Governor Dukakis, say the letter is unfair. They say the former president of the university system, Robert C. Wood, is seeking retribution for the many times he lost battles against the Governor.

Served President Johnson

Mr. Wood is now the Henry Luce Professor of Democratic Institutions and Social Order at Wesleyan University. He served under President Johnson as Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, and was superintendent of the Boston public schools from 1978 to 1980.

In his letter, which is circulating among

Continued on Page A24

LIKE A DISEASE

'Virus' Destroys Campus Computer Data

By JUDITH AXLER TURNER

A computer "virus" created by a college student in Pakistan has damaged computer programs at three universities in the United States and resulted in changes in procedures at campus microcomputer centers.

The electronic virus, which damages programs or destroys data by erasing three of the 354 data clusters on a standard disk, can be passed from disk to disk as users share I.B.M. PC-series computers and compatible machines in university classes or computer centers. Most users do not know their disks have picked up the virus until they discover the damage that's been done.

George Washington University, the University of Delaware, and the University of Pittsburgh all have taken steps to eradicate the virus—known as the "brain" virus because it can be identified by "(c) BRAIN" on the directory screen—but are watching carefully for additional outbreaks.

"It's like any other disease," said Michael Peckman, a programmer-analyst in the computer-information and resource center at George Washington. "There's always someone who doesn't know he's got it, and passes it on to others."

Checking All Disks

The computer centers are checking all disks used by students and taking steps to make sure the virus does not hide in the computer itself. They also tell students how to identify the virus and eradicate it.

The virus was created by Basit Farooq Alvi, 19, who claims to be a college student in Lahore, Pakistan—a fact

Continued on Page A20

How computer centers thwart electronic contamination: Page A19

Doctorates Earned by Blacks Decline 26.5 Pct. in Decade

820 degrees awarded to them in 1986, over 60 pct. to women

By MICHAEL W. HIRSCHORN

WASHINGTON

Black Americans earned 820 research doctorates in 1986, 26.5 per cent fewer than they received 10 years ago.

Black males earned only 321 research doctorates—down from 684 in 1977.

By contrast, the number of doctorates awarded to black women was 499—more than 15 per cent higher than in 1977.

Black women now earn more than 60 per cent of all doctorates awarded to blacks in the United States.

The numbers were reported by the National Research Council.

Trevor L. Chandler, dean in residence at the Council of Graduate Schools in the United States, said the decline in minority doctorates "holds dire consequences for the professoriate at a later date."

"If we do not have minority graduate students, we are not going to have minority professors," he said.

The research council's wide-ranging survey of earned doctorates also found a continuing decline in the proportion of Ph.D.'s earned in the United States by U.S. citizens.

A statistical profile of the recipients of doctoral degrees in 1986 from American universities: Page A33.

They received 72.3 per cent of the 31,770 research doctorates awarded in 1986, down from 85.6 per cent in 1962.

The decline was especially marked among white males, who earned 12,257 doctorates in 1986, some 28 per cent fewer than the 17,011 doctorates they earned 10 years earlier.

The increasing presence of foreign students in graduate programs was most pronounced in engineering, where U.S. citi-

Continued on Page A32

Women Seek Time Off to Bear Children Without Jeopardizing Academic Careers

By KATHERINE S. MANGAN

When Elizabeth M. Altmaier became pregnant, she learned that she could take six weeks off from her teaching job at the University of Iowa, as long as she lined up colleagues to cover her classes.

But when her baby was delivered three weeks late, by Caesarean section, she was told there would be no extensions. Two weeks after leaving the hospital, she returned to the campus, exhausted and frustrated.

•

After losing her first three babies, Peterann Siehl had to spend six months in bed, including three months in the hospital, during her most recent pregnancy. Part of that time was during the summer, when Ms. Siehl, an assistant professor of education at Bowling Green State University, wasn't teaching anyway.

But by the time the fall term began, Ms. Siehl found that the only medical leave she was entitled to was an informal arrangement under which she had to ask her colleagues to cover her classes while she was gone. She was paid for her semester off, but department members who took over her classes received no additional compensation.

Both women, faced with the difficult task of balancing motherhood with their academic careers, would like to see their universities' maternity-leave policies strengthened to guarantee women the time off to have children without jeopardizing their careers or imposing upon their colleagues.

"It's not going to go back to the old days when the only faculty members with kids were men who had wives at home to take care of them," says Ms. Altmaier.

"New ways will have to be found to get work done and fit in people's personal needs."

As more and more women speak out, colleges and universities around the country are reassessing and revamping their policies to give parents additional time off

Continued on Page A16

MARGINALIA

More computerized fund-raising: The following announcement was received by the University of Missouri Library.

"The President and Trustees of The National Trust for Historic Preservation have the honor to announce the election of

Univ of

to full vested Membership in the National Trust with all its exclusive privileges and benefits. R.S.V.P."

■

Course announcement from Lutheran Theological Seminary:

"'PARISH MINISTRY AND THE CHALLENGE OF METRO WASHINGTON' (January 26, 1988, 10 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.) . . .

"Participants: Perish clergy and Lay Associates in Ministry."

That's *publish* or perish clergy, we assume.

■

Job advertisement in this very newspaper:

"RESEARCH: Associate / Postdoctoral. Immediate opening for permanent position at The Kinsey Institute for Research in Sex, Gender, and Reproduction at Indiana University. Position for Ph.D. (ABD considered) to assist in analysis and report writing for current research projects and grant applications. Should have interest and experience in a broad spectrum of optics . . ."

Do shifty eyes count?

■

Sign outside our office building:

DANGER
FALLING ICE
NO PASSAGE ALOUD

Mum's the word.

■

The 14th item on the agenda for a March meeting of CMA (Colleges of Mid-America) public-relations directors is "How to get mess coverage."

■

Item in a newsletter from Friends of Thunderbird (the American Graduate School of International Management):

"The Sunday evening reception for new students will be held in the home of Dr. William and Mavis Voris on Sunday afternoon, February 7th. . . ."

They just couldn't wait?

■

The chairman of a search committee at the University of Kansas wrote to at least one job applicant:

"I have the unevitable task of informing you that you are not among the group of three candidates the Department has invited to be interviewed for the advertised position in the sociology of aging. . . ."

Unevitable or not, some tasks you've simply *got* to do. —C.G.

In Brief

Documents Show the FBI Spied on Campus Groups

Documents made public last week show that the Federal Bureau of Investigation conducted extensive surveillance of campus groups at eight universities as part of a five-year investigation of organizations opposed to the Reagan Administration's policies in Central America.

The documents, obtained under the Freedom of Information Act by a New York-based lawyers' group, revealed widespread use of surveillance, undercover agents, informers, breaking-and-entering, and mail tampering to gather information on 158 liberal and left-wing organizations in 52 cities, said Bernice Crane, a spokeswoman for the group, the Center for Constitutional Rights.

The eight campuses on which the F.B.I. was active are: Arizona State University, Fisk University, Florida State University, Tennessee State University, the University of Kansas, the University of South Florida, Vanderbilt University, and Wichita State University.

Ms. Crane said deletions in the documents made it difficult to determine the extent of the F.B.I.'s activity on the campuses.

W. Gerry Gilmer, a spokesman for Florida State, said the documents showed the F.B.I. had conducted surveillance in 1983 and 1984 of a campus chapter of a national organization called the Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador.

Koop Describes Plan to Test Campus for AIDS

U.S. Surgeon General C. Everett Koop told reporters at the first global AIDS summit in London last week that health officials might test every student at one American university to help gauge the level of infection among young people. The AIDS testing would be conducted anonymously, at an urban university.

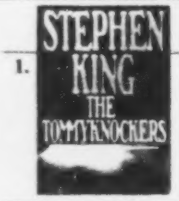
Ellen Casselberry, a spokeswoman for Mr. Koop, said the surgeon general had no definitive plans to conduct the testing. The idea was "kind of a gleam in his eye," she said. "It's something he'd like to see done."

Mr. Koop reportedly said the screening would be done under the auspices of the Centers for Disease Control or the American Medical Association.

Richard P. Keeling, chairman of the American College Health Association's AIDS task force, said he had no knowledge of plans to conduct testing at a single university. But he said officials of the Centers for Disease Control were considering a plan to test blood drawn from students on a number of campuses around the country.

The program, part of a larger effort to measure Americans' exposure to the virus that causes AIDS, would test blood drawn for other reasons, he said, and the blood samples would be identified only by age, sex, and race. The program is still in the planning stages, Dr. Keeling said.

What They're Reading on College Campuses

		Previous Survey
1.	 The Tommyknockers, by Stephen King	1
2.	Windmills of the Gods, by Sidney Sheldon	4
3.	Time Flies, by Bill Cosby	9
4.	Calvin and Hobbes, by Bill Watterson	—
5.	Far Side Observer, by Gary Larson	3
6.	Billy and the Boingers Bootleg, by Berke Breathed	5
7.	Garden of Shadows, by V. C. Andrews	2
8.	Leaving Home, by Garrison Keillor	7
9.	Perestroika, by Mikhail Gorbachev	—
10.	The Closing of the American Mind, by Allan Bloom	6

The Chronicle's list of best-selling books was compiled from information supplied by stores serving the following campuses: U. of Alaska at Anchorage, Baylor U., Bucknell U., U. of California at San Diego, Carleton College, Carnegie Mellon U., Case Western Reserve U., Central Michigan U., Cleveland State University, Dartmouth College, Denison U., U. of Denver, Drake U., U. of Hawaii, Indiana U., U. of Iowa, Lawrence U., Lehigh U., Mankato State U., U. of Missouri at Columbia, Montana State U., U. of Nebraska at Lincoln, U. of New Orleans, U. of Notre Dame, Pennsylvania State U., U. of Pittsburgh, Portland State U., San Diego State U., Stanford U., Syracuse U., U. of Tennessee at Knoxville, Tulane U., Vanderbilt U., U. of Virginia, West Virginia U., Wichita State U., U. of Wisconsin at Madison, and U. of Wisconsin at Milwaukee.

Reports covered sales of hardcover and paperback trade books in December.

Sheriff Halts Animal Sales to Cal. Veterinary School

A California sheriff has ordered a halt to sales of dogs and cats from the county animal shelter to the School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of California at Davis, a development an official of the school said would "be disastrous to our teaching program."

The decision by Rod Graham, sheriff of Yolo County, was attributed in large part to what a university spokeswoman called "heavy lobbying by animal-rights activists," who hailed the move.

Mr. Graham said the use of animals from the county shelter, which he oversees, for surgery training "doesn't feel real clean to me." He also expressed concern that some animals might have been sold to the school before adequate attempts had been made to find homes for them.

The school obtains about one-third of the dogs and cats it uses from the county, according to Dale Brooks, the university's director of animal-resources services. He said discussions were being held with the sheriff to try to avert the ban, which was scheduled to take effect this week.

Physical-Therapy Group's Accrediting Role Is Under Attack

WASHINGTON

State higher-education officials last week asked the Council on Postsecondary Accreditation to discontinue its recognition of the American Physical Therapy Association as the accrediting organization for physical-therapy programs.

James R. Mingle, executive director of the State Higher Education Executive Officers, told a panel of the council here that the physical-therapy group, as a professional association concerned primarily with the interests of physical therapists, is an inappropriate group to review education programs.

"Accreditation standards which must be ultimately approved by a body whose membership consists primarily of practitioners can neither serve the public interest nor adequately reflect institutional and state concerns," Mr. Mingle said.

He also criticized the association's plan to require all physical-therapy education programs to be at the graduate level. Currently, many programs are offered on the undergraduate level, he said, and many state officials think a change would be costly and serve no purpose.

G. Alan Stull, dean of the School of Allied Health Professions at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, said: "There exists an obvious conflict of interest between the accreditation process and advocacy role of A.P.T.A."

He said the therapists' group was "a classic example of the unfortunate consequences that can result from specialized professional accreditation when adequate safeguards are not maintained."

A 'Critical' Issue

Mr. Mingle proposed that as a condition of renewing the therapists' accrediting authority, the accreditation council require that the accrediting unit be "completely independent" of the physical-therapy association and that a wider variety of people, such as deans of allied health schools, college presidents, and lay citizens, serve on its panels.

He added that the issue was "critical" because many college officials, as well as other professional associations, had viewed the conflict about therapists as a precedent for other fields.

Virginia Nieland, director of the physical-therapy association's Department of Accreditation, denied that her organization had a conflict of interest. She said her group's support for moving physical-therapy education to the graduate level did not mean that the association would deny accreditation to other programs.

She said her group had supported the change because of the new skills required of physical therapists, not because of a desire to increase therapists' salaries, as some state officials have charged.

Of such critics, she said: "I believe they are reacting to fear of the unknown." She added that the accreditation process "is above reproach."

The accreditation council will announce its ruling in April. —S.J.

Ferris State U. to Refund $300,000 for 5 Lost Days

Ferris State University will return more than $300,000 to students who were unable to attend classes because of a five-day teachers' strike last fall.

More than 7,000 present or former students will receive either cash refunds or credits toward spring-term tuition, according to Patricia Coyle, the college's public-affairs director. She said those demanding refunds would be paid from the $293,000 not paid in salaries to striking faculty members.

University officials are meeting with a state arbitrator over whether faculty members will be paid for the time they were on strike, as well as on the question of differences in the faculty pay structure, which prompted the strike.

Chamber of Commerce to Offer Student Loans

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce last week announced it would offer student loans to employees of its 180,000 member businesses nationwide.

The chamber will be marketing the ConSern Loans for Education

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Students

Urban Community Colleges Urged to Respond to Minority Needs

By MICHELE N-K COLLISON

WASHINGTON

Urban community colleges must respond to a new challenge of educating a student body that is increasingly made up of minority-group members, the less affluent, and people who are less-prepared for college, according to a new study by the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges.

The report, which will be released here this week, says that unless there is an improvement in the education of minority-group members, youths will not have the ability to participate in an increasingly skills-oriented job market.

"The problem of the future will not be a labor shortage, but a skill shortage, born of the mismatch between the needs of the labor market and the profile of the labor pool," says the report, *Minorities in Urban Community Colleges*. "It is precisely as a result of this mismatch that a new nation will emerge within our borders—a darker nation born in poverty—out-of-school, out-of-skills, out-of-hope—unemployed and unemployable."

The report, which was written by a 14-member commission of presidents and chancellors of community colleges, outlines a broad-based plan to enhance the future of minority students in higher education. It is the latest of a number of recent reports discussing the causes and warning of the effects of a drop-off in minority achievement at all educational levels.

The problem of educating minority students is especially pressing for urban community colleges because minorities make up 64.8 per cent of their enrollment and because most members of minority groups live in cities, the commission says.

The report notes that 83 per cent of all Hispanics, 77 per cent of all blacks, and 80 per cent of all Asian-Americans live in urban areas. Those groups also have unemployment rates that are significantly above those of whites, the report says.

Inadequate Preparation

"The most important trend for all postsecondary education is that minority students tend to lose ground at each step of the educational pipeline," the commission says. "The fundamental disparity between white participation rates and those of minority students pervades all areas of postsecondary education."

The study found that the academic preparation of minority students is often inadequate. According to the report, fewer than 50 per cent of minority students have taken courses that will prepare them for college admission. "This further intensifies the problem of achieving success and excellence in the urban community college," the report says.

Concerned that the "open door" policy of the community college not become a "revolving door" for minority students, the authors of the report urge community colleges to help minority students succeed in their academic programs.

The report also warns community colleges about the increased use of standardized testing for admission and placement in higher education.

"Community colleges should use extreme care to assure that standardized testing or minimum-competency testing is never the single determinant of access to higher education or the sole determinant of success," the committee says.

The study also found that since most minority students attend community colleges, they should be encouraged to transfer to four-year institutions. But better coordination between community colleges and four-year institutions is needed to accomplish that goal, the report says. The commission singles out efforts that encourage such cooperation, such as the Ford Foundation Urban Community College Transfer Opportunities Program, which encourages students to transfer from community colleges to black colleges and universities.

The report also recommends that urban community colleges:

- Work with public schools to identify students early in high school to prepare them for community college.
- Establish or improve programs for monitoring academic progress.
- Create programs to assist minority students in test-taking skills and procedures.
- Increase the number of minority faculty members on their campuses.

Copies of the report, *Minorities in Urban Community Colleges: Tomorrow's Students Today*, are available for $7.50 from the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges Publications, 80 South Early Street, Alexandria, Va. 22304; (800) 336-4776.

Blacks Won Only 820 Doctorates in 1986, 25-Pct. Drop in Decade

Continued from Page A1

zens earned only 40.8 per cent of all the doctorates in 1986.

In a separate report, a National Research Council committee bemoaned the increasing dominance of foreign-born students in graduate-level engineering programs and urged that graduate education in engineering be made a viable alternative to high-paying jobs in industry.

The report, sponsored by the National Academy of Engineering and released last month, said the dearth of native-born students in graduate engineering programs "clearly reflects faulty policies and serious deficiencies in the U.S. educational and value systems."

Among blacks, more than half of the doctorates earned in 1986 were in education-related fields (421) and slightly less than a fifth were in the social sciences (163). Blacks earned only 14 engineering and 25 physical science Ph.D.'s in 1986.

Mr. Chandler of the Council of Graduate Schools said that administrators had become more aware of the minority enrollment problem but had yet to come up with a comprehensive plan to correct it.

A number of institutions, however, have started successful recruitment efforts, offering financial incentives and so-called early-identification programs to encourage members of minority groups to move from colleges to graduate schools.

Cornell University administers two multi-college programs to identify and recruit minority students to graduate programs. One is a six-institution summer program in which minority college juniors and seniors spend eight weeks working on a research project with a graduate adviser. Other member institutions are the University of California campuses at Berkeley and Los Angeles, Princeton University, Stanford University, and Yale University.

Eleanor M. Cox, assistant dean of the graduate school at Cornell, said the four-year-old summer program gave students an edge in applying to graduate programs. In the other program run by Cornell, 21 institutions pool the names of promising minority juniors. Graduate schools and individual faculty members then write to the students, encouraging them to apply.

One institution that has had some success attracting members of minority groups to graduate education is the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which actively recruits them as early as high school.

M.I.T., considered a leader in minority recruitment in the sciences, in 1987 awarded doctorates to eight members of non-Asian minority groups, said John B. Turner, asso-

Doctorates Earned by U.S. Citizens in 1986

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	All
Education	26	58	421	188	4,820	5,595
Engineering	6	80	14	25	1,224	1,379
Humanities	7	30	70	76	2,496	2,728
Life sciences	23	152	64	72	3,958	4,342
Physical sciences	8	107	25	53	2,714	3,003
Professional	9	31	63	23	1,246	1,389
Social sciences	20	69	163	130	4,080	4,548
All fields	99	527	820	567	20,538	22,984

Journalism-Association Chief Stirs Ire With Remarks on Advertising

Comments made to *The Chronicle* by the president of the nation's leading journalism educators' association have touched off a rancorous debate about the place of advertising and public-relations courses in journalism schools.

In October, David Weaver, president of the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication, told *The Chronicle* that he believed advertising and public relations, which have fueled a growth in journalism-school enrollment, did not belong in journalism schools (*The Chronicle*, October 14).

"I'm troubled by it," Mr. Weaver was quoted as saying in reference to the changing nature of journalism education. "I would frankly rather see advertising and public relations taught in business schools."

Other journalism educators quoted in the article also expressed reservations about the growth of enrollment in advertising and public-relations programs, which now account for some 44 per cent of the total journalism-school enrollment. Many journalism schools have re-christened themselves as schools of "communications" and have added advertising and public-relations programs.

Mr. Weaver's remarks led the Advisory Board of the association to take the unusual step of publicly disassociating itself from the president's comments. At the association's meeting in December, the board endorsed a statement printed in the January A.E.J.M.C. newsletter saying it "disagrees with the views attributed" to Mr. Weaver and reaffirming "its commitment to the breadth, diversity and commonality of interests of all members" of the A.E.J.M.C.

In the newsletter, Mr. Weaver devoted his "From the president . . ." column to the controversy, saying it had "been stressful for me and others in A.E.J.M.C."

Mr. Weaver wrote that he had received protest letters, "a few of which have resorted to some name-calling that seems inappropriate in an academic organization that is supposed to value freedom of expression and diversity of viewpoints."

Mr. Weaver wrote in the same issue of the newsletter and reiterated in an interview last week that his comments had been taken out of context by *The Chronicle* and that he had made clear he was speaking only for himself and not for the A.E.J.M.C.

"I thought I made a distinction between different types of courses that might be taught in journalism schools as opposed to business schools," Mr. Weaver said in the interview. "So when the quote came out it seemed I thought all advertising and P.R. courses should be taught in the business school, and that's not really what I think."

However, the chairwoman of the A.E.J.M.C.'s advisory board, Judy VanSlyke Turk, told *Editor & Publisher* magazine that Mr. Weaver "did not question the accuracy" of *The Chronicle* quotation at the organization's December meeting.

Mrs. Turk, who could not be reached for comment, was quoted as saying she found it hard to believe that "someone trained as a journalist would be so naive to believe that his personal opinion could be separated from his presidency of A.E.J.M.C."

Mr. Weaver, for his part, said he was "sick and tired" of the controversy. "I wish it would just die," he said.

—MICHAEL W. HIRSCHORN

Research

Developing

Research Skills for

Professional Educators

is a new program developed by Phi Delta Kappa to help educators improve their research skills. The program has two components. The first is a three-day workshop that gives novice researchers an overview of the basic concepts of research, measurement, and methodology needed to conduct a research study. The second is a contract between a sponsoring institution and Phi Delta Kappa that provides ongoing support to the participants for up to one year.

Because of its innovative format, Developing Research Skills for Professional Educators promises to have a significant impact on educational research. Phi Delta Kappa has identified a need and has designed a program to meet that need.

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ciate dean of the the graduate school.

Mr. Turner said the small but steady stream of minority doctorates was due to more than M.I.T.'s high name recognition. He noted that M.I.T. had awarded fewer than a dozen Ph.D.'s to non-Asian minority-group members in the first 110 years of its existence.

"Faculty members are the key factors," Mr. Turner said. "If they are committed to underrepresented minorities and have this as a high priority, they will have better results."

Mr. Chandler and Mr. Turner said the lack of minority Ph.D.'s went beyond the efforts of graduate schools to recruit and retain students. They cited a wide range of problems, many of which have been noted in recent reports on the status of blacks at the high-school and college levels. Among the problems are the lack of mentors for high-school students, the decreasing number of blacks in college, and the lack of guidance given to black college students.

"One doesn't move to the graduate level immediately," Mr. Chandler said. "What feeds into the graduate level is important, too."

Another problem cited by Mr. Turner is the heavy competition from U.S. industry for minority-group college engineering graduates.

The survey did not cover professional degrees awarded in such fields as medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, and jurisprudence.

Copies of *Summary Report 1986: Doctorate Recipients From United States Universities* may be obtained free from the Doctorate Records Project, Office of Scientific and Engineering Personnel, National Research Council, 2102 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington 20418.

FACT FILE: A Profile of 1986 Recipients of Doctorates

	Arts and humanities	Business and management	Computer science	Education	Engineering	Life sciences	Mathematics	Physical sciences	Social sciences	Other professional fields[1]	All fields[2]
Doctoral degrees conferred	3,461	901	399	6,602	3,376	5,720	730	3,679	5,841	1,035	31,770
Median age at conferral	35.0	35.0	32.0	39.4	31.0	31.6	30.0	29.9	33.4	37.1	33.5
Median number of years from bachelor's degree to doctorate	12.1	11.9	9.1	15.7	8.1	8.7	7.3	7.1	10.0	13.7	10.4
Median number of years registered as a graduate student	8.2	7.0	6.5	7.8	5.9	6.4	6.0	6.0	7.2	7.7	6.8
Sex											
Male	54.8%	77.0%	87.7%	45.6%	93.3%	66.0%	83.4%	83.6%	57.6%	56.3%	64.6%
Female	45.2%	23.0%	12.3%	54.4%	6.7%	34.0%	16.6%	16.4%	42.4%	43.7%	35.4%
Citizenship											
United States	78.8%	61.4%	50.9%	84.7%	40.8%	75.9%	50.3%	66.1%	77.9%	79.2%	72.3%
Non-U.S., permanent visa	4.4%	7.2%	11.8%	2.5%	10.2%	3.6%	4.9%	4.3%	3.8%	2.6%	4.5%
Non-U.S., temporary visa	9.3%	22.8%	30.6%	7.1%	40.6%	15.2%	37.3%	23.5%	11.5%	9.4%	16.6%
Unknown	7.4%	8.7%	7.5%	5.6%	8.4%	5.3%	7.5%	6.1%	6.9%	8.8%	6.6%
Marital status											
Married	55.0%	66.5%	56.6%	65.1%	59.1%	56.4%	46.0%	50.8%	53.9%	56.9%	57.3%
Not married	35.8%	23.9%	35.8%	27.4%	31.0%	36.7%	45.5%	41.7%	37.5%	33.2%	34.5%
Unknown	9.2%	9.7%	7.5%	7.5%	9.8%	6.9%	8.5%	7.5%	8.6%	9.9%	8.2%
Per cent with bachelor's degree in same field as doctorate	58.2%	34.4%	15.5%	39.0%	73.0%	57.1%	72.3%	73.4%	57.0%	23.6%	55.1%
Planned postdoctoral study											
Fellowship	4.3%	0.2%	2.8%	1.3%	4.5%	28.1%	9.6%	18.5%	8.6%	1.3%	10.3%
Research associateship	1.5%	0.9%	7.0%	1.6%	12.5%	18.5%	11.8%	27.0%	3.1%	1.0%	9.3%
Traineeship	0.5%	1.0%	1.0%	0.4%	1.8%	1.5%	1.5%	0.7%	2.0%	0.4%	1.1%
Other	1.7%	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	3.8%	0.8%	0.7%	1.2%	0.6%	1.4%
Planned postdoctoral employment											
Educational institution	63.5%	73.7%	40.6%	63.9%	25.0%	21.0%	48.5%	10.9%	36.5%	53.0%	40.1%
Industry or business	5.8%	10.1%	31.6%	6.9%	34.0%	8.9%	13.0%	26.0%	11.2%	9.5%	14.0%
Government	2.6%	2.2%	4.0%	9.6%	6.8%	6.3%	2.7%	4.9%	10.8%	7.4%	7.1%
Non-profit organization	4.7%	0.9%	1.3%	4.7%	1.1%	2.1%	0.8%	0.9%	10.2%	13.5%	4.5%
Other or unknown	4.9%	1.4%	1.8%	3.8%	2.5%	2.1%	1.8%	1.5%	5.3%	2.9%	3.3%
Postdoctoral status unknown	10.5%	9.3%	9.5%	7.3%	11.5%	7.7%	9.5%	8.9%	9.5%	10.4%	9.0%
Primary postdoctoral activity											
Research and development	7.0%	28.4%	62.7%	5.3%	62.3%	47.0%	43.8%	73.5%	23.4%	8.6%	27.4%
Teaching	72.3%	56.9%	26.3%	37.1%	22.0%	28.1%	43.8%	15.7%	28.9%	48.3%	36.7%
Administration	6.4%	5.8%	2.5%	36.7%	1.7%	4.8%	1.1%	1.7%	5.9%	14.3%	13.8%
Professional services	4.3%	3.2%	3.0%	11.6%	5.1%	10.5%	4.0%	3.6%	33.8%	17.5%	13.4%
Other	5.1%	1.8%	3.0%	2.0%	2.4%	3.9%	0.8%	2.4%	3.3%	5.4%	3.0%
Unknown	5.0%	4.0%	2.5%	7.4%	6.4%	5.7%	6.5%	3.1%	4.6%	5.9%	5.7%

[1] Excludes business and management, which is listed separately.
[2] Includes degree categories not listed separately.

SOURCE: SURVEY OF EARNED DOCTORATES, NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

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News Summary

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Biologists and chemists urged the government to proceed with a program to map the location of genes within the chromosomes: Page A4.

Developers of academic software could soon find their work subjected to peer review if a university consortium gets its way: Page A13.

As the demand for child care grows, colleges and universities are starting to view day care as a benefit worth offering employees: Page A13.

Anxiety over the market crash has turned to relief for many college fund raisers. The slowdown in giving at the end of 1987 wasn't nearly as bad as they had feared: Page A29.

A left-wing convention added up to three days of ideological infighting and internal politicking: Page A34.

Racial discrimination was the topic of a Northern Illinois conference, one of many planned nationwide to address racism: Page A35.

Attracted to jobs in business and by fascination with the Orient, more students are studying Japanese and Chinese languages: Page A35.

The executive director of the N.A.I.A. has stumped the country to sell his vision of a better image for the sports-governing body of 500 colleges and universities: Page A37.

Attempts to improve Spain's system of higher education are said to be imperiled by weak management and poor planning: Page A39.

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Professors in Israel Organize to Oppose West Bank Policies

By HERBERT M. WATZMAN

JERUSALEM

The Israeli government's policy of harsh action against Palestinian protesters in the West Bank and Gaza Strip has generated strong opposition among faculty members in this country's universities.

Putting other work aside, the faculty members have been organizing petition drives and teach-ins aimed at convincing the government and fellow citizens that Israel is paying too high a price for holding onto the territories it has occupied since the six-day war of 1967.

One petition, which was published in two national newspapers, was signed by more than 600 academics from nearly all of Israel's institutions of higher education.

Declaring that it was "impossible to separate the recent escalation of violence be-

Continued on Page A40

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Hebrew U.'s David Kretzmer: Faculty members must change the impression that all Israelis back the government's policy in the occupied territories.

For-Profit Trade Schools Defraud Students and Waste Federal Student-Aid Money, Bennett Charges in Scathing Report

Spokesmen for institutions say study is inaccurate and unfair

By ROBIN WILSON

WASHINGTON

Education Secretary William J. Bennett last week released a scathing report on for-profit trade schools and said such institutions had defrauded students and wasted federal student-aid money.

Secretary Bennett charged that many trade schools offer such poor-quality training that large numbers of their students drop out and default on their student loans when they cannot find jobs. The Secretary sent the report to Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, chairman of the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee.

In a letter accompanying the report, Mr. Bennett wrote: "The pattern of abuses revealed in these documents is an outrage perpetrated not only upon the American taxpayer but, more tragically, upon some of the most disadvantaged, and most vulnerable, members of our society."

Secretary Bennett also sent Senator Kennedy hundreds of pages of newspaper articles and Education Department documents that department officials said detailed problems at more than 500 trade schools. In the letter, Mr. Bennett listed several steps he said Congress should take to crack down on proprietary schools and said his department would call on state officials to monitor the schools more closely.

'Put Up or Shut Up'

Representatives of trade schools said the Secretary's report contained inaccurate information and did not fairly represent the situation at most of the nation's 5,500 trade schools. They said the issue had deteriorated into a personal battle between Secretary Bennett and Senator Kennedy.

At a hearing in December, Senator Kennedy vigorously disputed Secretary Bennett's claim that as many as 40 per cent of for-profit trade schools were doing a poor job of teaching students.

"Once you make a statement like that

Continued on Page A21

Civil-Rights Groups Assail U.S. Ruling That 4 States Comply With Bias Laws

By SCOTT JASCHIK

WASHINGTON

The Education Department declared last week that four states that had been under court order to desegregate their public colleges were now in compliance with federal civil-rights laws. The department said six other states that had also been under a court order were still in violation of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and faced a cutoff of federal funds to their public colleges if they did not meet certain goals by the end of this year.

Department officials said they expected the six states to fulfill their remaining obligations easily, enabling their public-college systems to be declared in compliance with federal civil-rights laws.

Civil-rights lawyers quickly attacked the department's decision. They said that none of the states had met the requirements of Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which bars discrimination in programs receiving federal assistance, and that the department had understated the

Continued on Page A24

Scholars Defend Their Efforts to Promote Literature by Women and Blacks, Decry Attack by Bennett

By SCOTT HELLER

They've been called young fascists and political schemers, coarse, ham-fisted, and, most recently, "trendy lightweights" palming off "nonsense" in the name of change.

But scholars ridiculed in a speech by Education Secretary William J. Bennett this month do not apologize for trying to include writings by women and members of minority groups in the "canon" of works read in literature courses.

Such efforts, they contend, are part of a long tradition, going back at least a hundred years, when professors argued whether 19th-century literature was a fit subject for study.

While most agree that non-traditional works are being read more often these days, they do not accept Mr. Bennett's contention that classic works are being read any less.

"It seems thoroughly dishonest of Bennett to confuse efforts to open up the curriculum with efforts to eliminate the reading of classic texts," says Cary Nelson, a professor of English at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. "I see very little evidence of people arguing that the classic texts should be eliminated."

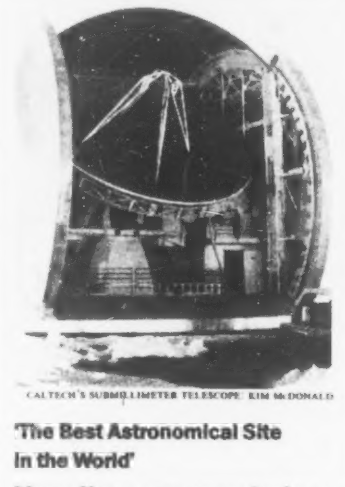
Full-Fledged War of Words

Adds Henry Louis Gates, Jr., of Cornell University: "'The process of canon reformation has always gone on. Now the same process is happening, but with new voices insisting on change."

Debate between those new voices and educators who argue that standards are being trashed has emerged as a full-fledged war of words.

Speaking before private-college presidents this month, Mr. Bennett warned that

Continued on Page A16



CALTECH'S SUBMILLIMETER TELESCOPE: KIM McDONALD

'The Best Astronomical Site In the World'

Mauna Kea, a snow-capped volcano in Hawaii that rises to nearly 14,000 feet above sea level, is home to some of the most sophisticated telescopes ever developed: Page A4.

MARGINALIA

Sickness bulletin:

A physician quoted in *On Line*, a publication of the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia, suggests that freshman orientation is " 'a good time to talk to [students] about . . . sexually transmitted diseases' like pregnancy."

■

Fun in the reference room (headline over an ad for Bradford College, in the *Maine Sunday Telegram*):

REFERENCE LIBRARIAN
PARTY-TIME TEMPORARY

■

Trying experiences in the higher reaches of government (a memo to the Library Programs staff, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Educational Research and Improvement, U.S. Department of Education):

"The Assistant Secretary notes that someone has been sending a xerox of something that turns out to be only half there when it arrives. The reason: the original that was being xeroxed from was printed on both the fronts and the backs, but the person doing the xeroxing only copied the fronts. So alternate pages arrive. This makes it very hard to read.

"OERI is not sole culprit; this kind of thing has even been known to happen in the Office of the Secretary, but it's just awful, wherever it happens. Dr. Finn wants us to check everything being sent to him to ensure that what has been xeroxed has been *fully* xeroxed."

■

Worrisome discussion at Azusa Pacific University (from the minutes of a meeting of the Research and Development Council):

"2. Discussed the desirability of seeking and illiciting of CEPF proposals prior to the release of the funds, therefore allowing more time for both applicants and R&D Council members . . . ."

■

Anything to fight illiteracy (from the *Journal* of the Senate of the State of North Carolina):

"S. 1109—Senator Drummond: A BILL TO AMEND SECTION 50-13-1630, CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976, RELATING TO THE PROHIBITION AGAINST IMPORTING, POSSESSING, SELLING, OR RELEASING INTO STATE WATERS UNDESIRABLE SPECIES OF FISH SO AS TO CORRECT SPELLING AND GRAMMATICAL ERRORS."

■

Heavy breathing at the thought of visiting Vegas (from the minutes of a meeting of the president's staff at Catonsville (Md.) Community College):

"Dean Linksz announced that registration material for the AACJC National Conference in Las Vegas was available. He asked for a pulminary count of people who would be attending."

—C.G.

In Brief

Harvard Study Examines Effect of SAT Coaching

A study of 1,500 Harvard University freshmen has found that students who were coached for the Scholastic Aptitude Test did not achieve significantly higher scores than those who were not.

In presenting the results of the study to a New England regional meeting of the College Board, William R. Fitzsimmons, Harvard's dean of admissions, said the coaching classes were "playing on parental anxiety." He said high-school students would be better off spending time on course work and extracurricular activities than attending the coaching sessions.

The study found that students who had taken the test and received coaching before taking it a second time improved their scores slightly more than students who took the test twice but received no coaching. However, the 27-point difference between the two groups fell within the S.A.T.'s margin of error.

John P. Zuman, an education researcher who conducted an earlier study that found coaching helped raise S.A.T. scores by more than 50 points, said that because the Harvard study relied on information provided by a highly select group of students, its results were too specific to generalize about.

Leaving After 17 Years, Long Beach Chief Mulls House Race

LONG BEACH, CAL.

To the very end, controversy marked Stephen Horn's tenure as president of California State University at Long Beach. Mr. Horn (*right*), who was forced out after 17 often-tumultuous years as head of the university system's second-largest campus, was to step down last week after a final clash with W. Ann Reynolds, chancellor of the 19-campus system, over when he should leave.

Last November, when he abruptly revealed his intention to retire, Mr. Horn indicated he planned to stay on the job until July 1. Ms. Reynolds subsequently suggested he step down by February 1, which he declined to do. Mr. Horn, who had been one of Ms. Reynolds's sharpest critics in recent years, insisted on fixing his own departure date.

Last week's announcement that he was leaving the university presidency was coupled with a statement that he was considering running for Congress, if the seat now held by Rep. Daniel E. Lungren, a Republican from Long Beach, were to become vacant. Gov. George Deukmejian has nominated Mr. Lungren to be state treasurer, an appointment that must be confirmed by the state Senate.

Two years ago, the campus piled up a $1-million budget deficit, which required a $900,000 bailout from the university system. A performance review last year by Ms. Reynolds's office sharply criticized Mr. Horn's fiscal management of the campus, and the trustees of the system forced him to retire or face dismissal from the $99,000-a-year post, according to sources on the board.

Before leaving, Mr. Horn appointed June M. Cooper, vice-president for faculty and staff relations, as acting president of the campus. She is the first woman and the first black person to serve as its chief executive.

CALIFORNIA STATE U. AT LONG BEACH

If Mr. Horn does not enter politics, he still can accept a 12-month appointment as a Trustees' Professor in the university system. He also holds a tenured position as a political-science professor. —J.M.

Starting Pay for MBA's Hit $50,725 Last Year

A master's in business administration now translates into more money than ever before, according to a survey of starting salaries for M.B.A. graduates from top U.S. business schools.

The survey, organized by the New York University Graduate School of Business Administration, shows that the salaries paid to such graduates reached new highs last year. Stanford University M.B.A. graduates had the highest average starting salary, $50,725.

Graduates of the business programs at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University ranked second and third, with average salaries of $50,625 and $50,225 respectively.

The other institutions in the top ten were Dartmouth College, whose M.B.A. graduates earned $49,100; Northwestern University, $48,550; University of Pennsylvania, $48,348; and Columbia University, $47,369.

Also, New York University, $46,099; University of Virginia, $46,011; and the University of Chicago, $46,000. New York University officials said the average salaries paid to graduates of the top 10 schools in 1987 were 8.2 per cent higher than in 1986.

Berkeley to Forgive Loans for Community Service

The University of California at Berkeley has started a program that will allow a small number of students to forgo repayment of their federal loans if they engage in community service or enter public service jobs on graduation.

About 100 students will be accepted by application for participation in the program, called the Financial Aid Community Service Option. It is being financed with a $125,000 federal grant.

The model program will permit cancellation of loan obligations ranging from $500 to $2,000 over the next two years. An advisory committee will select participants in the program.

The plan is designed to ameliorate the rising level of debt among students and to make it easier for needy students to volunteer for community and public service, university officials said.

ICE CUBISTS TURN NATURE'S ELEMENTS INTO ART

DAVID STRANG, MICHIGAN TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

Students at Michigan Technological University worked all night to construct this elaborate snow and ice sculpture, one of 60 built during winter carnival.

Holy Cross Official Indicted for Embezzling

A grand jury in Worcester County, Mass., has indicted the former chief accountant at the College of the Holy Cross for allegedly embezzling more than $200,000 from the college.

Vito W. Yankus was charged with four counts of larceny based on the results of an investigation conducted by the county district attorney at the request of the college, according to a spokesman for the institution.

Mr. Yankus, who worked at Holy Cross for 18 years, was fired from the college in March 1986 because of the alleged embezzlements, the spokesman said.

Mr. Yankus said he was innocent of the charges, but, on the advice of his lawyer, refused to comment further.

Ex-Head of U. of D.C. Not Guilty in Theft Trial

Robert L. Green, former president of the University of the District of Columbia, was acquitted last week on charges of fraud, theft, and perjury in connection

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In 1986, Colleges Got a Bigger Share of Corporations' Gifts to Education

NEW YORK

A forthcoming report from the Council for Aid to Education will show that colleges and universities received a greater share of the corporate education dollar in 1986 than any time in the last decade.

Nearly 77 per cent of the total educational support from businesses went to colleges and universities, up from 71 per cent in 1984. Higher education's share of corporate support has averaged about 71 per cent since 1976.

The council's report will provide a detailed analysis of figures on corporate giving to education that were released in December by the Conference Board (*The Chronicle*, December 16, 1987).

The Conference Board reported that businesses gave charitable organizations an estimated $4.5-billion in 1986, with education receiving $1.95-billion. The rate of growth, 4 per cent, was the smallest since 1975.

The report, which will be released next week, is based on responses from some 370 companies to an annual survey conducted by the Conference Board, a business research organization, and the C.F.A.E. The survey was conducted before the stock-market crash.

Donations by the 370 companies represented about 37 per cent of the total charitable giving by all U.S. corporations in 1986. The C.F.A.E. then used the survey responses and a formula to estimate the overall giving of all U.S. companies.

Surveys conducted in November by the council indicate that corporate giving to education should remain at the same level in 1987 and may increase in 1988.

Jane F. Hammond, director of research at the council, said it was too early to tell whether the increase in dollars going to colleges was a significant trend. "It may be just a blip," she said.

Every other year the C.F.A.E. asks survey participants to give details about where their corporate education dollars go. The new report will show several shifts in the purposes of corporate grants.

For colleges, the biggest change was in research and departmental grants, which declined to 40 per cent from 49 per cent of total corporate giving.

A 10-year pattern of decline in grants for unrestricted purposes and for capital projects was reversed in 1986, according to the report. Unrestricted grants, which fell to about 8 per cent of total giving in 1984 from 18 per cent in 1976, rose to almost 11 per cent in 1986.

Capital grants, which steadily declined from 17 per cent to 6 per cent between 1976 and 1984, rose to 13 per cent of the total in 1986. A single gift of property, the donation of a $40-million building from R. J. R. Nabisco to Wake Forest University, was responsible for two-thirds of that increase.

Precollege education attracted 6 per cent of the corporate education dollar, up from 5.2 per cent in 1984.

Copies of the report are available free from the Council for Aid to Education, 680 Fifth Avenue, New York 10019; (212) 541-4050.

—LIZ McMILLEN

Corporate Gifts to Education

	Corporate contributions to education	1-year change	As per cent of pretax net income	As per cent of all giving by corporations
1971	$345,000,000	+ 7.8%	0.40%	39.9%
1972	365,000,000	+ 5.8%	0.36%	36.2%
1973	410,000,000	+12.3%	0.33%	34.9%
1974	445,000,000	+ 8.5%	0.33%	37.1%
1975	450,000,000	+ 1.1%	0.34%	37.4%
1976	560,000,000	+24.4%	0.34%	37.7%
1977	665,000,000	+18.8%	0.33%	37.1%
1978	780,000,000	+17.3%	0.33%	37.4%
1979	880,000,000	+12.8%	0.34%	38.5%
1980	980,000,000	+11.4%	0.41%	41.5%
1981	1,090,000,000	+11.2%	0.48%	43.4%
1982	1,250,000,000	+14.7%	0.74%	43.0%
1983*	1,575,000,000	+22.0%	0.73%	42.0%
1984*	1,700,000,000	+11.5%	0.71%	42.3%
1985	1,875,000,000	+10.3%	0.83%	42.6%
1986	1,950,000,000	+ 4.0%	0.84%	43.3%

Allocations From 370 Corporations in 1986

	Amount	Percentage of total
Higher education		
Departmental grants	$110,449,000	17.0%
Matching gifts	98,696,000	15.2%
Project and research grants	88,157,000	13.5%
Capital grants (including endowments)	87,209,000	13.4%
Unrestricted operating grants	70,019,000	10.7%
Student aid	25,551,000	3.9%
Grants through fund-raising consortia	19,019,000	2.9%
Subtotal	$499,100,000	76.6%
Precollege education		
Public school support	$ 16,932,000	2.6%
Matching gifts	8,740,000	1.4%
Other	13,941,000	2.1%
Subtotal	$ 39,613,000	6.1%
Other educational programs		
Scholarships and fellowships	$ 37,144,000	5.7%
Education-related organizations	17,813,000	2.7%
Economic education	12,875,000	2.0%
Other	44,932,000	6.9%
Subtotal	$112,764,000	17.3%
Total allocated	$651,477,000	100.0%
Unallocated	66,504,000	
Total	$717,981,000	

* Revised from earlier estimate

SOURCE: COUNCIL FOR AID TO EDUCATION

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which worked for a year planning the conference and traveled around the country to build support for the new national movement.

"We were called racists, sexists, homophobes, everything," said Mr. Mandieta, who is now a graduate student in philosophy and sociology at the New School for Social Research.

Regional Organizations Planned

Still, the conference adjourned Sunday with tentative agreements to form seven regional organizations.

The students made tentative plans to meet again over the Labor Day weekend at Eastern Michigan University and agreed on "days of action" in April to protest apartheid and the Central Intelligence Agency, said Christine A. Kelly, a senior at Rutgers and one of the conference's organizers.

The group also appeared able to reach a loose and unofficial consensus on a range of issues, from affirmative action and social policy, to the Middle East and university governance.

Many in attendance said they were glad for the opportunity to exchange ideas and methods with activists from other parts of the country.

Chaos reigned from the outset, however, as organizers, who expected some 400 students and fellow-travelers to attend, saw more than 600 radicals descend on Rutgers's Livingston College.

If anything, said Mr. Mandieta, it was the sheer numbers in attendance that made producing a document in two or three days so difficult.

"If we had had the numbers we were expecting, we would have come out of there with some workable document around which we could coalesce the efforts for the next year," he said.

The original conference schedule was scrapped almost immediately, as some students criticized what they saw as a lack of broad participation in the planning of the agenda.

The fact that half again as many students as expected traveled to the conference forced organizers to move the meetings from smaller rooms to the gymnasium. That move angered Mr. Hoffman, who scolded one of the organizers Saturday morning: "It doesn't matter that you have 700 people here. The world will see that this room is one-third full."

But by far the most divisive issue by Saturday was the question of under-representation of minority groups, especially blacks, homosexuals, and bisexuals.

Aron E. Rael, a Chicano who is a graduate student at the University of New Mexico, said he counted only about 25 members of minority groups.

At a Saturday workshop on racism, only about a dozen of the more than 100 students in attendance were black, Hispanic, or Asian-American.

'There's a War Going On'

At the start of the workshop, one white student stood up and said: "There's a war going on against black people, and I'm interested in fighting it." He picked up his duffle bag and stormed off.

Black students at the workshop bitterly criticized what they said was white domination of the anti-apartheid movement on campuses and the lack of black input into the planning for the Rutgers conference.

After several white students told of racism on their own campus, Angela Parker, a black Howard University student, angrily told the group: "You want to tell me what white students can do for us? Don't talk to us about racism; we know about racism. Talk to your own community."

Ms. Parker was seconded by Dolores Mozone, a black student at Hunter College, who said that blacks have trouble working with white liberal groups that try to tell blacks how they should combat rac-

Continued on Following Page

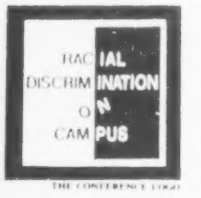
Rising Concern Over Campus Racial Bias Marked at Northern Illinois Conference

By CHARLES S. FARRELL

DE KALB, ILL.

Todd Ellis did a good job containing the rage welling within him as he recalled his bizarre encounter.

A marketing major at Northern Illinois University here, Mr. Ellis was in the campus bookstore looking for a course book when he noticed he was being followed by bookstore personnel. Soon, a campus security guard arrived and accused Mr. Ellis of shoplifting.



THE CONFERENCE LOGO

His only crime was being black.

Mr. Ellis's tale drew both nods of understanding and gestures of disbelief at a recent conference here on racial discrimination on college campuses. The conference was prompted by incidents like that encountered by Mr. Ellis and others at Northern Illinois, as well as continual reports of other racial incidents on campuses in the region and nation.

Northern Illinois had anticipated about 150 participants but drew more than 350, underscoring the concern for what many consider to be a growing problem. The conference was just one of many scheduled over the next few weeks dealing with the issue.

BARRY STARR

Michael Nettles: "People are surprised by campus racism, because higher education supposedly represents the development of higher values."

In fact, portions of the meeting were videotaped for inclusion in a national video

Continued on Following Page

Fascination With Business and the Orient Fuels Enrollment in Asian Languages

By MICHELE N-K COLLISON

When Karen Sole, a University of Oregon senior, went to Japan in 1980, she saw no other foreign students there.

That's no longer true.

"Now it's really getting to be popular," she says. "People are starting to go to Japan and China the way they travel to Europe."

Ms. Sole hopes to work with visiting Japanese businessmen. "Companies are always looking for people who know how to speak Japanese," she says. "It's very difficult to do business without knowing something about the culture and the language."

Ms. Sole's fascination with the Orient is part of a tsunami of interest in the Far East that has fueled dramatic increases in the past three years in the number of students taking classes in Japanese and Chinese. The sudden interest has sent Chinese- and Japanese-language departments scrambling to find teachers to meet the demand.

Foreign-Language Enrollment

	1986	3-year change
Japanese	23,454	+45.4%
Chinese	16,891	+28.2%
Portuguese	5,071	+14.0%
Russian	33,961	+11.8%
Spanish	411,293	+ 6.5%
Italian	40,945	+ 5.8%
Latin	25,038	+ 3.3%
French	275,328	+ 1.9%
Other	13,576	+ 0.7%
Arabic	3,417	− 0.5%
German	121,022	− 5.6%
Greek	17,608	− 9.0%
Hebrew	15,630	−14.1%
Total	1,003,234	+ 3.9%

SOURCE: MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION

A recent survey by the Modern Language Association found the number of college students taking Japanese had increased to 23,454 in 1986, from 16,127 in 1983—a 45-per-cent increase. In the same period, the number of students taking Chinese jumped 28.2 per cent—to 16,891 in 1986, from 13,178 in 1983.

To be sure, interest in Japanese and Chinese is still confined to a relatively small group of students who are willing to spend the three years necessary to become proficient speakers.

Few believe the languages will take the place of Spanjsh and French as the ones taught to most American college students. In 1986, 411,293 took Spanish classes, while 275,328 took French.

Few students are flocking to these languages because they want to read the *Tale of Genji* in the original Japanese, scholars say. Many are studying Japanese and Chinese in conjunction with courses on business or economics, or in the hope that proficiency in the language will lead to lucrative jobs in international business.

'A Growing Public Interest in Japan'

"There is a growing public interest in Japan," says Richard Brod, director of special projects for the Modern Language Association. "People notice the management books, all the Toyotas and the Sonys. There is an awareness of Japan as a major world power."

"They are taking them for practical reasons—to help their careers," says Richard Kraus, acting chairman of the East Asian Studies Department at the University of Oregon. "They are not studying the languages to search for the Asian spiritual life."

Mr. Brod of the M.L.A. says students who are studying Chinese believe they can take advantage of a vast, untapped market. "Until relatively recently, there was zero information about China," he says. "But more people are traveling to China these days, and it has the potential as a large market."

Educators say, however, that some of the growth is due to the interest of second- and third-generation descendants of Chinese and Japanese immigrants.

Ann Wade, a University of Oregon student who spent part of her childhood in Japan, is one of them. "I have fairly practical reasons for taking Japanese," she says. "I would like to be able to talk to my mother in Japanese. And I have very fond memories of Japan."

The enrollment increases have put a squeeze on East Asian Studies departments.

"There is tremendous need to increase the faculty in Chinese and Japanese languages," says Robert Eno, assistant director of East Asian Studies at Indiana University at Bloomington. "But it is very difficult to find the funding." Mr. Eno says many faculty members who teach in the East Asian–studies department at his university have "loaned themselves" to the language department to ease the teaching load.

"There is fierce competition nationwide for qualified people," says Vivian Hsu, a professor of Chinese at Oberlin College. "For anyone qualified there are plenty of jobs."

The lack of teachers has been compounded by the very difficulty of the two languages, says Oregon's Mr. Kraus. "You just can't crank out professors of Chinese and Japanese."

Educators say that a quick influx of new teaching talent is unlikely, because colleges are not providing enough money to hire and train new language instructors, let alone give them tenure.

"Asian languages are kind of a stepchild," says Stephen West, chairman of the Oriental Laguage Department at the University of California at Berkeley. "The university will usually fill the positions by temporary staffing."

A

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

The Nazca lines of Peru, etched in spirals, abstract shapes, and figures of humans and animals, are still perplexing scholars. Page A4.

Japanese researchers have discovered a superconductor that operates at much higher temperatures than any material so far. Page A8.

The failure of colleges to teach computer ethics could be catastrophic for society, critics say. Page A17.

As Kentucky's legislature approaches budget session, Robert D. Bell has emerged as a chief higher-education supporter. Page A21.

Leading scientists say the next President must upgrade the status of his science adviser. Page A31.

Students protesting racism at the U. of Massachusetts ended a takeover of a campus building. Page A41.

Tougher N.C.A.A. rules would penalize teams whose fans throw objects at a basketball game. Page A45.

Japan is failing to develop a knowledge base to meet the world's economic challenges, say many Japanese academics. Page A49.

A top Politburo member said economic progress in the Soviet Union depends on "resolute change in the educational system." Page A49.

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Opinion Leaders See Rising College Costs as Major Concern

Most in survey say students get fair value for money, however

ITHACA, N.Y.

The rising cost of higher education is a major concern among influential government officials, business leaders, and journalists, a survey to be released this week confirms.

However, most of those people think that colleges and universities are providing fair value for the money and that the federal government is not spending enough on university research.

The survey, which comes at a time when many university leaders fear that public confidence in higher education is slipping, was sponsored by Cornell University and conducted by Yankelovich, Skelly and White/Clancy, Shulman, a Connecticut-based market-research company.

The survey involved hour-long interviews with 235 people who are considered to have a major voice in shaping public opinion.

Dramatic Differences in Views

A report on the survey revealed dramatic differences in the views of four major groups of so-called opinion leaders: federal-government officials in both Congress and the executive branch, corporate leaders in charge of both personnel and research at Fortune 1000 companies, and members of the press.

For example, 31 per cent of the government officials said they were very worried about the lack of minority-group members pursuing higher education. They were also alarmed by what they considered to be inadequate financial aid for college students. Only 4 per cent of the personnel executives and 6 per cent of the corporate research directors said they were concerned about those issues.

Journalists tended to be highly skeptical of many of the claims made by college officials and generally agreed with the criticisms of higher education that have been made by Education Secretary William J. Bennett. Federal government officials appeared to be most sympathetic to many of

Continued on Page A36

A Calendar of Events in Academe

A 32-page pull-out section listing spring and summer meetings of interest to college and university faculty members and administrators follows Page A28.

A DRAMATIC SHIFT

Reagan's Budget Seeks Big Increase for Student Aid and Basic Research

WASHINGTON

Education and research were top priorities in the budget proposal that President Reagan submitted to Congress last week. Spending on student aid would increase by 9 per cent in fiscal 1989 under the President's plan, and federal support for basic research would rise by about 6 per cent.

In his last major effort to influence federal-spending priorities, President Reagan made a dramatic shift in his education policy. The man who took office in 1981 vowing to abolish the Department of Education this year recommended a record level of federal spending on education. He said he had proposed cuts in other sectors so that the government would be able to devote more to that area.

Under the President's plan, spending on basic research in fiscal 1989, which begins October 1, would be $10.3-billion. About half of that money is likely to go to researchers at colleges and universities.

Calling AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, the "most serious public-health threat of our time," Mr. Reagan sought a 35-per-cent increase in spending on research into ways to prevent and cure the disease.

He also called for a 19-per-cent increase in spending at the National Science Foundation and endorsed several big-ticket science projects, including $363-million for the Superconducting Supercollider, which would be the world's largest particle accelerator.

Members of Congress are expected to endorse the Administration's plans for robust spending on education and research, but pressure to reduce the federal budget deficit could make it difficult for colleges to win substantial increases this year.

- **A record amount in federal support for colleges and their students: Page A23.**
- **A 13-per-cent increase in support for research and development: Page A23.**
- **Higher-education funds in the Education Department and other agencies: Page A25.**
- **How the federal budget affects a major research university: Page A27.**

Soviet Science Leaders, at Meeting in U.S., Speak With Unusual Candor About Research Progress

By KIM McDONALD

BOSTON

In what American officials called a "unique and unprecedented" scholarly exchange, a delegation of Soviet science leaders last week attended the annual gathering of the largest general science association in the United States and told participants, with unusual candor, about the current state and future hopes of scientific progress in the Soviet Union.

The event was a coup for the American Association for the Advancement of Science—which drew more than 5,000 scientists to this year's meeting, twice the number that have attended in previous years—and for Alvin W. Trivelpiece, who became the association's executive director a year ago.

Mr. Trivelpiece said he had become acquainted with several Soviet science leaders while serving as director of the Energy Department's Office of Energy Research, his previous post. He "took advantage" of the movement in the Soviet Union toward "glasnost," he said, and his friendship with Yevgeny P. Velikhov, a vice-president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, to invite him to send a delegation of 10 Soviet scientists to the A.A.A.S. meeting.

While Mr. Velikhov was unable to attend because of last-minute commitments in the Soviet Union, Mr. Trivelpiece said "he made good on his promise" by sending a high-level delegation of 14 of his colleagues to the meeting.

The delegation, headed by Konstantin

Continued on Page A8

South Africa Court Voids Government Rules Meant to Quell Campus Protest

By HELEN ZILLE

CAPE TOWN

The Cape Town Supreme Court has invalidated government regulations aimed at making state subsidies for South African universities contingent on the institutions' restricting political activism by their students and staff members.

The state subsidies make up as much as 80 per cent of some institutions' budgets.

Initially, at least, the ruling will directly affect only the three institutions in the court's jurisdiction—the Universities of Cape Town and the Western Cape, which brought the case, and the University of Stellenbosch.

But the decision, reached unanimously by a three-judge panel, could come to have

Continued on Page A51

MARGINALIA

An invitation to this month's Annual International Banquet at Iowa's Northwestern College began, "Dear Faulty and Staff Members."

■

An invitation at Michigan's Oakland University said, in part:

"

TGIF
GET TOGETHER SOCIAL HOUR
ALL FACULTY AND STAFF
ARE INVITED

This is an opportunity for all of us to get together and meet with the new faculty and also to meet with some of our old faculty and staff. Please try to make this get together a success by your presents."

But nothing priced over $5, we hope.

■

An invitation to fine-arts programs at North Carolina's Queens College advises:

"You may pick the tickets up either the day of the event or the day prior, whichever comes first."

We'll try to keep track.

■

The announcement of the annual conference of the Women's Council of the (California) State University said:

"Your participation is sought, either as a presentor (by our experience we know alot about 'barriers' on campuses) or on the planning committee. Please feel free to encourage others as well.

"If your curiousity is peaked, please call me at x3205. . . ."

Sorry, but ours just valleyed.

■

From the Bowdoin College *Orient*:

". . . This past summer senior Cindy Heller vacationed in isolated El Toldo [Ecuador] . . . as a member of the Amigos de las Americas program, which sends about 500 students (16 years and older) to 15 different countries in Central and South America. There, the students direct development projects and grapple with health issues such as immunizations, rabbis vacinations, latrines, and dental and vision care."

We'd rather not think about it.

■

From the University of Tennessee (Knoxville) *Daily Beacon*:

"GATLINBURG— . . . [Pat] Robertson said it is essential for the United States to help establish a democratic government in Nicaragua in order to halt the growing Soviet influence there.

"'I would encourage the formation of a free Nicaraguan government in exile, with all the impertinences of democracy, including a constitution.'"

That's democracy at its impudent best. —C.G.

In Brief

Public Colleges Spared Revised Accounting Rules

The group charged with setting accounting standards for government agencies has said that public colleges and universities need not alter their accounting practices to reflect changes that private colleges will be required to make as of May 15.

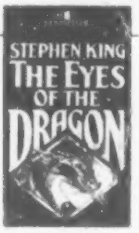
The announcement by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board exempts public colleges from changes announced last August by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, which has jurisdiction over private institutions (*The Chronicle*, September 9).

Under the new standards, private colleges will have to record depreciation expenses—the decline in value of a building or piece of equipment caused by regular use—beginning with statements for fiscal years that start after May 15.

A spokeswoman for the G.A.S.B. said the exemption was intended to give the board time to study how the proposed changes would affect public institutions. She said she did not know whether the board would make a definitive policy statement by May 15.

A spokesman for the National Association of College and University Business Officers said the organization would continue pressing the accounting-standards boards to reach an agreement that would keep accounting practices for colleges uniform.

What They're Reading on College Campuses

		Previous Survey
1.	 The Eyes of the Dragon, by Stephen King	—
2.	The Tommyknockers, by Stephen King	1
3.	The Prince of Tides, by Pat Conroy	—
4.	Garden of Shadows, by V. C. Andrews	7
5.	Windmills of the Gods, by Sidney Sheldon	2
6.	Calvin and Hobbes, by Bill Watterson	4
7.	Trump: The Art of the Deal, by Donald J. Trump with Tony Schwartz	—
8.	Far Side Observer, by Gary Larson	5
9.	The Bonfire of the Vanities, by Tom Wolfe	—
10.	A Season on the Brink, by John Feinstein	—

The Chronicle's list of best-selling books was compiled from information supplied by stores serving the following campuses: U. of Alaska at Anchorage, Baylor U., Bucknell U., U. of California at San Diego, Carleton College, Carnegie Mellon U., Case Western Reserve U., Central Michigan U., Cleveland State University, Dartmouth College, Denison U., U. of Denver, Drake U., U. of Hawaii, Indiana U., U. of Iowa, Lawrence U., Lehigh U., Mankato State U., U. of Missouri at Columbia, Montana State U., U. of Nebraska at Lincoln, U. of New Orleans, New York U., U. of Notre Dame, Pennsylvania State U., U. of Pittsburgh, Portland State U., San Diego State U., Stanford U., Syracuse U., Tulane U., Vanderbilt U., U. of Virginia, West Virginia U., Wichita State U., U. of Wisconsin at Madison, U. of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, and Xavier U. (Ohio).

Reports covered sales of hardcover and paperback trade books in January.

Pennsylvania to Intervene at Troubled Cheyney U.

Pennsylvania's State System of Higher Education announced it would work with the troubled Cheyney University of Pennsylvania to help restore "fiscal integrity" to the predominantly black public institution.

A group of system officials and Cheyney administrators will review how the university, which is operating with a $5.2-million deficit, spends and collects its money.

As part of the plan to help Cheyney, Gov. Robert P. Casey recently requested $1.75-million for the university. The system had voted to ask the State Legislature for the "enhancement funds" to help the university make physical and academic improvements, according to a system spokesman.

The university has been receiving such funds under a five-year plan for desegregation, which ends in June. "This would be another way of helping the university continue the enhancement," the spokesman said. The money would be used for, among other things, student-recruitment and retention programs, scholarships, and energy-conservation projects.

Freshman Dies After Initiation Rite; Rutgers Closes Fraternity

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.

Rutgers University last week shut down one fraternity and suspended all fraternity and sorority activities on its New Brunswick campus, following the alcohol-related death of a freshman who had taken part in an initiation rite.

The university also announced that it would conduct an investigation to determine if fraternity and sorority life, by its nature, was placing students at "special risk."

The study will cover the university's Camden and Newark campuses, as well as the main campus at New Brunswick, where the fraternity pledge died.

Edward J. Bloustein, president of the university system, announced the investigation in a statement that was sharply critical of fraternities and sororities. The organizations, he said, seem to be "disproportionately represented in some of the more aberrant behavior on our nation's campuses."

It may be, he added, that "something intrinsic in the nature of these groups" causes them to place their members and other students "at special risk."

James Callahan, an 18-year-old freshman from North Bergen, N.J., died after attending a function at the Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity house at which pledges were required to drink large quantities of alcohol. The legal drinking age in New Jersey is 21.

Final autopsy results had not been released last week, but the Middlesex County Prosecutor, Alan Rockoff, said Mr. Callahan had died from lung and heart failure. No criminal charges had been filed by late last week, and the university had not taken disciplinary action against any fraternity members.

Follows Incident at Princeton

Besides shutting down the Lambda Chi Alpha house, the university asked the national fraternity to revoke the charter of the Rutgers chapter. The fraternity last week placed the chapter on "inactive status."

The university has asked the alumni board that owns the fraternity's house on the New Brunswick campus to close it permanently.

Less than a week before the incident at Rutgers, a student at Princeton University almost died after consuming too much alcohol at a party held in an eating club there.

A total of 39 students were admitted to the campus infirmary suffering the effects of excessive drinking after parties at the clubs to welcome new members. Seven were sent to local hospitals to be treated for alcohol poisoning. One of the hospitalized students had consumed enough alcohol to kill him, according to Jacquelyn Savani, a spokeswoman for Princeton.

Many of the 13 eating clubs have since stopped serving alcohol altogether while their drinking policies are reviewed, she said, and others are being more vigilant about enforcing the state's legal drinking age.

Because the eating clubs are independent of the university, Ms. Savani said, Princeton cannot take disciplinary action against them. —CHARLES HARRISON

Illness Closes Cafeteria, Dining Halls at Caltech

The dining halls and cafeteria at the California Institute of Technology were reopened last week after being shut down following a sudden outbreak of a flu-like illness among some 100 students on the campus.

The students reported nausea, vomiting, stomach cramps, and other symptoms to the campus health center, but tests by the Pasadena City Health Department ruled out food poisoning or bacteria in the institute's drinking water. Most of the sick students had eaten in the dining halls.

Health officials theorized that the illnesses had been caused by a gastrointestinal virus and authorized the dining halls and cafeteria to reopen after being closed for one week.

Law-School Applications Up After 5-Year Decline

Reversing a five-year decline, the number of applicants to law schools is up about 17 per cent so far this year, according to an early tally by the Law School Admission Council.

Some 75,000 to 80,000 people are expected to apply to law schools in 1987-88, compared with 65,789 applicants last year. The number of applicants peaked in the mid-1970's at an estimated 85,000.

While saying that no one knew for sure why applications had soared, Beth Cobb O'Neil, an official with the council, suggested that the increase was due to rising law-firm salaries, the television show "L.A. Law," and vigorous recruiting by law schools.

She also noted that the law and the legal profession had been in the spotlight because of the Iran-contra hearings and the controversy over the nominations of Robert H. Bork and Douglas H. Ginsburg to the Supreme Court.

"People have seen a lot of law in action, and that could be a reason," she said. "If there was a cause for the rise in the 1970's, it was the Watergate hearings."

President Resigns at Mississippi Valley State

The president of Mississippi Valley State University, Joe Boyer, has resigned amid complaints that the institution was being mismanaged.

The university is currently operating with a deficit of $800,000. Before stabilizing this year, its enrollment had been on a steady de-

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Government & Politics

Ways & Means

The higher-education record of Massachusetts Gov. Michael S. Dukakis continues to spark debate.

In recent months, a letter by a former president of the University of Massachusetts that is highly critical of Governor Dukakis's record has been circulating among college officials in New England. Robert C. Wood said in the letter that legislators, not the Governor, deserve credit for increased state support for higher education (*The Chronicle*, February 3).

Mr. Wood said he had written his letter because of growing national interest in the Governor, who is a top contender for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Aides to the Governor have strongly disputed Mr. Wood's letter, saying he is seeking retribution for the many times he lost political battles to the Governor.

Now faculty and student groups have entered the fray.

In a recent newsletter, the Massachusetts Society of Professors, the union that represents faculty members and librarians at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, reminded its members that the union had decided not to endorse any candidate—even though it is an affiliate of the Massachusetts Teachers Association, which supports Governor Dukakis.

"We're looking at level funding at a time when there are crying needs in many areas," said John R. Nelson, president of the union, explaining the decision.

Mr. Nelson, an associate professor of English, added: "His public statements about the superiority of private higher education have been perceived as very prejudicial by many members of the university faculty."

Mr. Nelson said officials of the statewide teachers' association had not pressured his group to endorse the Governor, but had told him that the failure to make an endorsement was "political suicide."

■

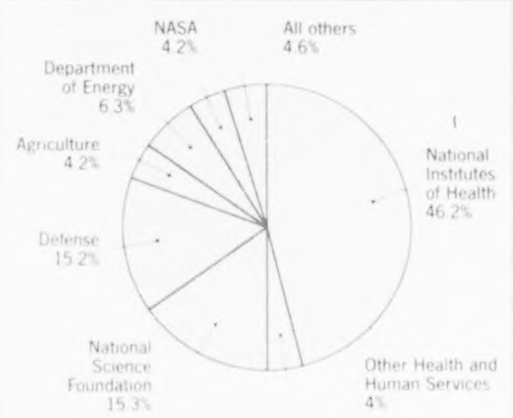
The Student Senate at the university also criticized the Governor's higher-education record this month. Days before the New Hampshire primary, which Mr. Dukakis won easily, the group unanimously adopted a resolution saying the university had faced "insensitivity and callous underfunding" from the Governor and calling on him to "end his habit of mercilessly pruning the university's budget."

Susan S. Kaplan, an aide to the Governor, said she "would disagree with anyone saying he doesn't have a strong higher-education record." She said state support for higher education had increased by 248 per cent between 1975 and 1985.

Governor Dukakis himself told a New Haven television station last week that he disagreed with Mr. Wood. "I'm very proud of what we've done, and it's very much a part of the kind of investment in our future that I think we have to do all over the country," he said.

Reagan Seeks a Record $8.8-Billion for Aid to Students; $9.2-Billion Would Go to University R&D, Up 13 Pct.

Sources of U.S. R&D Funds for Higher Education



WASHINGTON

Campus research will fare well in fiscal 1989, if President Reagan has his way.

Under his federal budget for fiscal 1989, which the White House sent to Congress last week, colleges and universities would receive an estimated increase of about 13 per cent in federal support for research and development, William R. Graham, the President's science adviser, said last week. That would bring the total amount of such money going to universities to about $9.2-billion, Mr. Graham added.

Fiscal 1989 begins on October 1.

An increase of that proportion would be sizable in any year, but it is especially ambitious at a time when Congress is under severe pressure to restrain federal spending.

Over all, the Administration's budget for science and technology is so ambitious, in fact, that it was greeted with a fair amount of skepticism.

'Complete Fantasies'

Congress and the President agreed last year to relatively small increases in spending on most domestic programs. One Congressional aide described the Administration's proposal to devote a large amount of the relatively small sum available for increases in domestic spending to science and technology as "complete fantasies."

Mr. Graham, however, defended the President's science plan as "an investment in our future" and added that he was looking forward to continued growth.

According to the budget, space- and energy-research programs, AIDS research, and the National Science Foundation would all receive substantial increases. In addition, generous allocations would be provided to start construction of major science projects, such as the Superconducting Supercollider, an X-ray telescope, and a new nuclear-fusion device called the Compact Ignition Tokamak.

On the other hand, the Administration is expected to ask Congress this week to take back the money it approved late last year for a long list of research projects, including many campus efforts, for which federal agencies had not requested money and which had not been subjected to traditional methods of review.

Following are other major elements of

Continued on Following Page

The Chronicle's coverage of the Administration's science budget for fiscal 1989 was prepared by Colleen Cordes, Courtney Leatherman, Kim McDonald, and David L. Wheeler.

By ROBIN WILSON

WASHINGTON

President Reagan last week abandoned his seven-year effort to make drastic reductions in federal spending on education.

In his budget for fiscal 1989, which he sent to Congress on Thursday, he recommended record high amounts of money for programs that aid colleges and their students.

Spending on student aid would increase by about 9 per cent to $8.8-billion for academic 1989-90, under the Administration's recommendations. About 5.9 million students would get federal aid—92,000 more than are to receive it in academic 1988-89.

Congressional aides said they expected lawmakers to welcome the President's plans to spend more on education, but they said pressure to reduce the federal budget deficit might make major increases difficult to achieve.

Some Programs Would Be Curtailed

Money for many programs that aid colleges, including those aimed at improving international education, bolstering graduate studies, and helping historically black colleges, would be either increased or given the same amount as this year.

The Administration did suggest, however, that spending on some other programs be curtailed. Money to help colleges and universities construct and renovate buildings, for example, would be eliminated under the Reagan Administration's budget plan.

In previous years, the Administration asked Congress either to reduce sharply or to eliminate money for almost all higher-education programs. This year, President

Continued on Page A26

A 'Kentucky Advocate' Rallies Support for the State's Universities

By CAROLYN J. MOONEY

When Kentucky legislators concluded their 1986 session with one of the most generous higher-education spending packages in years, many who had taken part in the budget struggle breathed a sigh of relief.

Robert D. Bell, chairman of a group of business and civic leaders that was widely credited with helping build momentum for higher education during the session, wasn't one of them.

Mr. Bell was already thinking about the next step—how to broaden support so the state's higher-education system would continue to make gains in the future.

It turned out to be a wise strategy. In the two years that followed, the system has had to make several midyear cuts, and Kentucky's new Democratic Governor, Wallace Wilkinson, has proposed an extremely tight higher-education budget that has drawn heavy criticism from college and university officials.

As a result, hopes for Mr. Bell's group—the Kentucky Advocates for Higher Education—are even higher than before. In the weeks leading up to the current legislative session, Mr. Bell has again emerged as a leading force behind the Advocates, demonstrating his knack for attracting publicity for education, building coalitions, and rallying support in a state where pride in colleges has traditionally been linked to basketball rather than academic quality.

Series of Television Spots

The Kentucky Advocates were formed in mid-1985, after the General Assembly approved a major public-school improvement package in a special legislative session. The group's 35 directors quickly mobilized to build public and legislative support for higher education before legislators met the next year.

As a vice-president for Ashland Oil, Inc., Mr. Bell had worked on a company-sponsored publicity campaign that lobbied for public-school improvements—a campaign that included, among other things, a series of television spots depicting Kentucky's poor standing in public education.

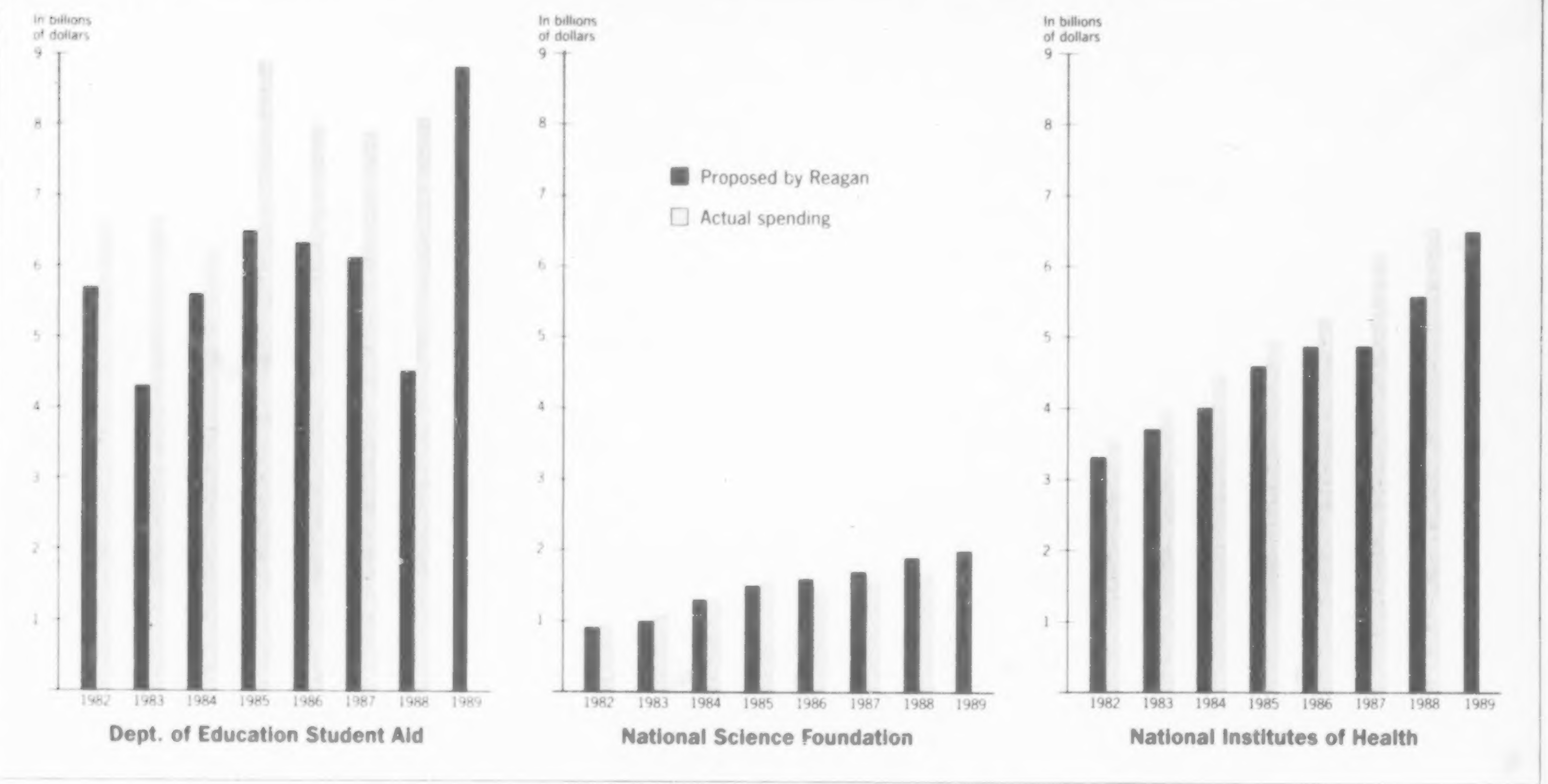
Before he retired two years ago, Mr.

Continued on Page A32

PHOTOGRAPH FOR THE CHRONICLE BY RON GARRISON

Robert D. Bell, a leading force behind the Kentucky Advocates: "I believe that the most cost-effective thing Kentucky can do is to support higher education."

HOW REAGAN'S BUDGET REQUESTS COMPARE WITH ACTUAL SPENDING



Dept. of Education Student Aid

National Science Foundation

National Institutes of Health

Universities Would Win Estimated $9.2-Billion for R&D Under Reagan Budget

Continued from Preceding Page

the President's budget proposals for research:

Health research. The Administration has apparently given up its efforts to trim the budget of the National Institutes of Health, awarding it a 5.4-per-cent increase over 1988 (excluding money for AIDS).

The Administration also abandoned a plan to turn over the intramural laboratories of the N.I.H. to the private sector. Such a proposal was circulated earlier in the White House Office of Management and Budget and stirred a great deal of adverse reaction when it was made public. The President's budget message to Congress said the Administration would not make any proposals about the structure of the institutes until a study by the National Academy of Sciences and the Institute of Medicine was completed.

Throughout the Public Health Service, which includes the Food and Drug Administration, the Centers for Disease Control, and the National Institutes of Health, the Administration proposed a 37-per-cent increase in spending on AIDS research and education.

Of the $1.3-billion to be spent on AIDS by the health service, the research budget would be be $860-million, an increase of 35 per cent from present spending. Money for prevention and education would be $440-million in 1989 under the proposed budget, an increase of 40 per cent. The National Institutes of Health would receive $588-million for AIDS research under the proposed budget—$120-million more than it got last year.

National Science Foundation. The National Science Foundation would fare particularly well under the Administration's proposal. The President, continuing his effort to double the foundation's budget by fiscal 1992, sought a 19-per-cent overall increase for the foundation. A large part of the extra money—$150-million—would be used to establish 12 to 15 new science and technology centers and to pay for their operation for the next five years.

Scientists and university representatives had mixed reactions to the new proposal for the centers.

Last year the foundation asked Congress for about $30-million to start such centers, which would conduct multidisciplinary research. However, many scientists voiced fears that the centers would drain support from grants to individual investigators. In the end, Congress gave the foundation significantly less than the President had requested, and the foundation decided to put off the start of the new centers until fiscal 1989.

Even so, members of the National Science Board, the policy-making arm of the foundation, have expressed concern that some grants to individuals had to be cut this year.

Some scientists say certain branches of the agency overextended themselves last year, making promises based on the large increase that never materialized. Cuts in some existing grants were the result, they say. Now they fear that the same thing may happen again if Congress turns down the foundation's proposal for a large increase in fiscal 1989.

Others, however, approved of the foundation's plan and pointed out that the foundation had received about 325 proposals from universities interested in establishing such centers.

The President proposed that the the centers be placed on a separate line in the N.S.F. budget, instead of putting them in a large budget account that is mainly used to make awards to individual researchers. That technical change in accounting procedures could help reassure scientists that the agency does not intend to trade off support for individual research awards against support for centers, foundation officials said.

Space science. Space-science research would receive a significant increase in fiscal 1989 as part of an effort to prepare major astronomy and planetary missions for the resumption of space-shuttle flights later this year. Funds for planetary exploration at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration would increase 23 per cent in fiscal 1989, to $404-million, while physics and astronomy projects would get 29 per cent more, or $792-million.

President Reagan also asked for $27-million to start development of a space-based X-ray telescope, known as the Advanced X-Ray Astrophysics Facility, or AXAF, which American astrophysicists have long had high on their shopping list.

Over all, NASA would receive a massive $2.4-billion increase over this year's level of $9.02-billion—a leap of more than 26 per cent. James C. Fletcher, the space agency's administrator, said the increase was needed to meet the costs of resuming space-shuttle flights, to purchase expendable launch vehicles, and to start "full-scale hardware development" of the proposed space station.

While the President's budget recommends that support for the space station be more than doubled, from $392-million to $967-million, members of Congress who slashed last year's request because they believed the overall cost of the space station was too high are likely to do so again.

Energy research. At the Energy Department, spending for research would rise 18 per cent, providing substantial increases to start the construction of major new research facilities.

Under the President's budget, funds to operate and construct energy-physics, nuclear-physics, and basic energy-science facilities would nearly double, rising from $575-million this year to $973-million in fiscal 1989.

The largest component, $363-million, would go for development and construction of the proposed Superconducting Supercollider, a $4.4-billion, 53-mile oval accelerator. Seven states remain in the national competition to win the supercollider, and the final site is expected to be selected next summer.

However, support for the project is dwindling fast. Many members of Congress have denounced the project as too costly and vowed to defeat the request.

A less controversial construction project, the Compact Ignition Tokamak, is likely to receive more support from Congress. Energy Department officials propose to build the $360-million experimental nuclear-fusion device at the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory, which is managed by Princeton University.

They would also continue support for the Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility, which is being built by a consortium of universities in Newport News, Va.

Joseph F. Salgado, Under Secretary of Energy, emphasized at the department's press briefing that increases for energy-research programs still would be substantial, rising 10 per cent from this year's levels, even if funds for the supercollider were not included.

Support for magnetic-fusion energy programs would receive a modest $35-million increase, to $360-million, while renewable-energy research programs would be cut, as in previous Reagan budget requests. Solar-energy research, for example, would decline by $16-million, to $80-million, while geothermal-energy research would drop $4.5-million to $16.4-million.

Defense research. Basic research at the Department of Defense, about half of which goes to universities, would increase by less than 2 per cent. But spending for the University Research Initiative, a basic-research program that supports multidisciplinary research and training at universities, would increase by nearly 12 per cent.

The President did not request any money to continue a new program that Congress gave $25-million to this year to help universities buy scientific instruments.

Higher-Education Funds in the Fiscal 1989 Budget

In the Department of Education

	Fiscal 1987 actual	Fiscal 1988 actual	Fiscal 1989 requested
Student assistance			
Pell Grants	$4,187,000,000	$4,260,430,000	$5,011,000,000
Supplemental Grants	412,500,000	408,415,000	416,583,000
College Work-Study	592,500,000	588,249,000	600,014,000
Income-contingent loans	5,000,000	4,308,000	50,000,000
State Student Incentive Grants	76,000,000	72,762,000	0
Perkins Loans	210,000,000	210,628,000	22,620,000
Guaranteed Student Loans	2,717,000,000	2,565,000,000	2,735,598,000
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarships	15,500,000	14,840,000	0
Graduate support			
Patricia Roberts Harris graduate fellowships	11,750,000	15,304,000	15,304,000
Jacob K. Javits fellowships	4,700,000	6,702,000	6,702,000
Patricia Roberts Harris public-service fellowships	2,500,000	3,221,000	0
Minority Participation graduate fellowships	—	3,351,000	3,351,000
Areas of National Need graduate fellowships		7,659,000	0
Institutional assistance			
Cooperative education	14,400,000	13,787,000	0
Developing institutions			
Aid for historically black colleges	51,741,000	73,162,000	80,478,000
Challenge grants	315,000	0	0
Endowment grants	19,785,000	19,148,000	20,000,000
Institutional support	75,467,000	60,060,000	36,500,000
Facilities			
Construction grants	0	6,366,000	0
Loans	19,205,000	0	0
Interest subsidies	23,000,000	21,878,000	22,744,000
College Construction Loan Insurance Association		19,100,000	0
International education	33,050,000	30,685,000	30,685,000
Law School Clinical Experience	1,500,000	3,830,000	0
Veterans' Education Outreach	3,000,000	2,872,000	0

	Fiscal 1987 actual	Fiscal 1988 actual	Fiscal 1989 requested
Bilingual education			
Bilingual vocational training	$3,686,000	$3,734,000	$ 0
Training grants	33,564,000	35,447,000	33,564,000
Library resources			
Research libraries	6,000,000	5,744,000	0
Training and demonstration	1,000,000	718,000	0
Aid to disadvantaged			
College-aid migrant programs	1,200,000	1,340,000	0
Legal Training for the Disadvantaged	1,500,000	1,915,000	1,915,000
Minority Institutions Science Improvement	5,000,000	5,266,000	5,371,000
Programs for disadvantaged students	176,370,000	205,841,000	205,841,000
Education research and statistics			
Education research	49,423,000	46,573,000	51,531,000
Education statistics	14,155,000	20,953,000	29,469,000
Education for the handicapped			
National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research	49,000,000	51,100,000	51,100,000
Research and development	18,000,000	17,233,000	17,233,000
Personnel development	67,730,000	66,410,000	66,410,000
Rehabilitation training	29,550,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
Postsecondary programs	5,900,000	5,840,000	5,840,000
Miscellaneous			
Adult education	112,881,000	134,036,000	150,000,000
Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education	12,163,000	11,645,000	13,645,000
Office for Civil Rights	43,000,000	40,530,000	41,341,000
Teacher training	91,177,000	131,727,000	147,863,000
Vocational education	881,967,000	888,243,000	888,243,000
Women's educational equity	3,500,000	3,351,000	0

In Other Federal Agencies

	Fiscal 1987 actual	Fiscal 1988 actual	Fiscal 1989 requested
Scientific research			
National Institutes of Health			
Cancer Institute	$1,402,837,000	$1,469,327,000	$1,468,256,000
Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	936,001,000	965,536,000	1,015,471,000
Institute of Dental Research	117,945,000	126,297,000	127,157,000
Institute of Diabetes, Digestive and Kidney Diseases	511,124,000	534,733,000	562,258,000
Institute of Arthritis, Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases	138,713,000	147,679,000	158,244,000
Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke	490,233,000	534,692,000	557,585,000
Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	545,523,000	638,800,000	435,084,000
Institute of General Medical Sciences	570,916,000	632,676,000	676,728,000
Institute of Child Health and Human Development	366,780,000	396,811,000	397,945,000
Eye Institute	216,637,000	224,947,000	229,021,000
Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	209,294,000	215,666,000	218,934,000
Institute on Aging	177,681,000	194,746,000	204,770,000
Research Resources	322,859,000	368,153,000	319,977,000
International Center	11,420,000	15,651,000	11,338,000
Center for Nursing Research	20,000,000	23,380,000	24,400,000
Library of Medicine	61,838,000	67,910,000	70,626,000
AIDS research*			587,630,000
Total N.I.H.	6,186,198,000	6,666,693,000	7,122,837,000
National Science Foundation			
Total research	1,406,150,000	1,453,000,000	1,603,000,000
Program administration	77,768,000	84,480,000	95,550,000
Science and technology centers	—	0	150,000,000
Science and engineering education	99,000,000	139,200,000	156,000,000
Antarctic program	117,000,000	124,800,000	141,000,000
Total National Science Foundation	1,622,850,000	1,717,000,000	2,050,000,000
Department of Agriculture			
Cooperative research			
Hatch Act support	146,629,000	155,545,000	155,545,000
Payments to black colleges	22,320,000	23,333,000	25,333,000
Special research grants	28,500,000	33,800,000	5,000,000
Competitive research grants	40,651,000	42,372,000	54,500,000
Animal-health research	5,476,000	5,476,000	0
Total cooperative research	376,673,000	303,654,000	257,500,000
Extension service	338,972,000	357,963,000	292,542,000
Department of Defense			
Basic research	891,700,000	901,403,000	916,486,000
University Research Initiative	134,000,000	85,000,000	95,000,000
Strategic Defense Initiative			
Research and development	3,616,000,000	3,900,000,000	4,831,000,000
Department of Energy			
General Science	327,000,000	355,100,000	364,986,000
Basic Energy Sciences	432,000,000	437,200,000	375,700,000
Basic Research User facilities	473,200,000	574,000,000	972,613,000
Superconducting Supercollider	20,000,000	25,000,000	363,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency			
Research and development	197,500,000	186,350,000	197,000,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration			
Research and development	3,153,700,000	3,199,400,000	4,446,700,000

	Fiscal 1987 actual	Fiscal 1988 actual	Fiscal 1989 requested
Other health research and training			
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration research	$434,000,000	$461,000,000	$484,000,000
Centers for Disease Control			
Occupational safety, health research and training	69,907,000	69,371,000	66,892,000
Health professions			
Health-professions education			
Exceptional-need scholarships	7,000,000	6,702,000	0
Aid to disadvantaged students	27,250,000	27,406,000	0
Nurse training	53,300,000	54,046,000	0
Primary care and family-medicine training	66,260,000	64,415,000	0
Total, Health-professions education	203,710,000	210,042,000	40,000,000
National Health Service Corps	37,426,000	52,657,000	35,000,000
National Health Service Corps scholarships	2,296,000	2,202,000	2,202,000
Medical-facilities guarantees and loans	20,000,000	22,000,000	21,600,000
Area health-education centers	18,000,000	17,233,000	0
Arts and humanities			
National Endowment for the Humanities			
Education programs	16,356,000	16,350,000	16,150,000
Fellowship programs	15,318,000	15,560,000	15,300,000
Research programs	16,408,000	16,400,000	16,400,000
General programs	22,579,000	22,580,000	22,340,000
State programs	21,000,000	21,300,000	21,200,000
Challenge grants	16,500,000	16,500,000	16,700,000
Treasury matching grants	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
Total National Endowment for the Humanities	138,890,000	140,435,000	140,435,000
National Endowment for the Arts	165,281,000	167,731,000	167,731,000
Institute of Museum Services	21,250,000	21,944,000	21,944,000
National Archives and Records Administration	101,659,000	116,000,000	117,862,000
Civil rights			
Commission on Civil Rights	7,519,000	5,707,000	13,376,000
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	169,529,000	179,812,000	194,624,000
Miscellaneous			
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	200,000,000	214,000,000	228,000,000
Veterans' educational benefits	744,470,000	622,793,000	549,376,000
Peace Corps	137,960,000	146,200,000	150,000,000
U.S. Information Agency educational and cultural exchanges	145,000,000	150,040,000	146,100,000
Postal subsidies for non-profit organizations	650,000,000	517,000,000	546,918,000
Small Business Development Centers	35,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000

Note: Money for AIDS research is included in spending amounts for fiscal 1987 and fiscal 1988.

Reagan Seeks a Record $8.8-Billion for Student Aid

Continued from Page A23

Reagan singled out education spending as one of his top priorities.

Indeed, education programs are among only a handful of domestic programs that would receive more money in fiscal 1989—which begins October 1—if Congress approved the Administration's plan.

Education Secretary William J. Bennett last week acknowledged that the Administration's request for more money for education represented a "strategic shift." But he said President Reagan had not given up the basic conservative principles that had been central to his campaigns for the Presidency.

"The largest goal of the President was not to shrink the federal role in education," Mr. Bennett said at a press conference at which he explained the budget proposals. "The largest goal of the President was to improve American education."

Mr. Bennett said the President realized that Congress would not listen to his ideas for reforming education as long as he asked for deep cuts in education programs.

Will Take Away 'Excuses'

"It is pointless to waste time with a budget proposal that virtually no one in the Congress takes seriously," Mr. Bennett said. "It causes great distraction from the real issues, the needed education reforms."

Secretary Bennett said President Reagan's proposals to increase spending will take away the "excuses" that lawmakers and higher-education officials have had for ignoring the Administration's ideas. With the Administration's budget proposals in hand, he said, lawmakers and college officials will be forced to think seriously about ways to improve higher education and make institutions more accountable to students.

"We'd certainly like to take away the excuse that you can't improve education because of the budget proposals of the Reagan Administration," said Secretary Bennett. "What we are saying is O.K., we see your bet, here's your money. Now let's see what kind of hand you have. Do you have aces or do you just have jokers?"

Other Major Proposals

Following are the other major proposals in the Administration's budget for education:

- Colleges that do a good job of educating their students would receive more campus-based financial aid. To receive funds under the the College Work-Study and Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants programs, institutions would have to establish a series of "student-outcome objectives" to measure how much their students had learned, how many students had graduated, and how many had obtained jobs.

Institutions that did well in meeting goals they had set in those areas would receive more money.

"The department believes that steps must be taken to ensure that students are getting educational value for their dollars and that the taxpayer's investment is well spent," says a document that outlines the Administration's proposals for education spending.

- Parents who purchased savings bonds to help pay for their children's college education would not have to pay taxes on the interest that accrued. This would be the first nationwide program aimed at encouraging parents to save for college. Several states have already established programs that give tax breaks to parents who save. The measure would cost the government about $10-million in fiscal 1989.

- The maximum Pell Grant a student could receive each year would increase by $100 to $2,300.

- Students who default on loans or have trouble paying them back would be required to have cosigners in order to borrow under the Guaranteed Student Loan program. Now, all students who pass a financial-needs test and are not in default on a student loan at the time can borrow regardless of their record on paying back other loans.

- Aid for colleges and universities that are in poor financial condition but are not historically black institutions would be reduced.

- Students would be required to have a high-school diploma or pass the General Educational Development examination to receive federal student aid.

Now, institutions are allowed to admit any students who pass an entrance exam or who talk to a counselor who determines they have the "ability to benefit" from postsecondary education.

- $2-million would be distributed through the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education for model projects that show ways in which colleges and universities could hold down their prices.

The Lobbyists Applaud

In previous years, after Education Secretary William J. Bennett presented his budget recommendations at a news conference, college lobbyists were waiting outside the doors of the Education Department to complain to reporters about the Administration's proposals. Last week, however, the college people found themselves in the unusual position of applauding the Administration's recommendations.

"The bottom line is a plus," said Charles B. Saunders, Jr., vice-president for governmental relations of the American Council on Education.

Mr. Saunders did say, however, that he did not like Mr. Reagan's proposal to abolish some higher-education programs. But he and many other college officials said the fact that the Education Department had not asked for huge spending reductions would make it much easier for lobbyists to persuade Congress to spend more on higher education.

"The minimal amount we have expected to get has always been what the President has proposed," explained Richard T. Jerue, vice-president for governmental relations of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities.

"Now," he said, "we'll be able to say that even the Administration has realized that education is an important investment."

Budget Reduction Looms

Congressional aides last week said it was likely that lawmakers would feel more comfortable approving legislation to increase education spending for fiscal 1989 if they knew that President Reagan was likely to sign it.

But they noted that members of Congress would still be bound by the budget-reduction agreement made last year. The agreement allows only programs that aid low-income people to receive increases.

Spending on most other programs would be the same as this year, and some programs are to be reduced.

"We're going to be held hostage by the budget agreement," acknowledged an aide to Democrats on the House Appropriations Committee.

Abandoning their effort to slash federal education spending has put Reagan Administration officials in the uncomfortable position of having to contradict some of their previous claims.

The department last week proposed that money be increased or maintained during fiscal 1989 for several programs that last year it had tried to eliminate.

For example, while last year the Education Department budget documents said that Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants and College Work-Study were "unnecessary institutional aid," this year the documents said they were "important sources of support for financially disadvantaged students" and asked that money for them be increased.

Last year the department said it was "inappropriate for the federal government to provide grants" to graduate students studying in the arts, humanities, and social sciences. This year it said the program "allows the federal government to encourage excellence in higher education by rewarding outstanding undergraduate achievement."

A Second Look

A senior Administration official who explained the philosophy underlying the education proposals to reporters last week said that some programs that the Administration had tried to abolish last year were not inherently "inappropriate." They simply did not deserve federal funds at a time when money for education was tight, the official said.

Now that the Administration has decided more should be spent on education, it has taken a second look at some of the programs it had wanted to eliminate, the official said.

"Some of these kick over to being defensible if you have more money," said the official. "In most of these cases, it is not a black and white situation."

JOHN C. PHILLIPS

William J. Bennett: "It is pointless to waste time with a budget proposal that virtually no one in the Congress takes seriously."

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Georgetown U. to Give 'Equal Treatment' to Campus Gay Groups

WASHINGTON

Georgetown University, locked in a decade-long battle with homosexual groups on its campus, has agreed to give them "equal treatment" and provide $3,740 to a homosexual law students' organization.

The announcement came one day after the District of Columbia's Office of Human Rights announced a "major investigation" of the university's treatment of homosexuals.

The office said it would determine whether Georgetown's treatment of homosexuals violated the District's Human Rights Act of 1977, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation.

Three students had filed a complaint with the Office of Human Rights charging that Georgetown was not complying with a November ruling by the D.C. Court of Appeals ordering the university to give homosexuals equal treatment.

'Tangible Benefits' Are Won

A spokeswoman for the Office of Human Rights said the investigation was still going forward, but that "with Georgetown's cooperation, it may not take as long as we thought."

The appeals-court ruling said that Georgetown must offer the gay groups the same "tangible benefits" it offered other student groups, but that the Roman Catholic institution could not be forced to recognize the groups officially. Catholic doctrine holds that homosexuality is immoral.

Since the appeals-court decision, the U.S. Supreme Court has twice rejected the university's request to stay the ruling.

Georgetown has yet to decide whether to file a formal appeal to the Supreme Court to overturn the appeals-court decision, said university spokesman Gary Krull.

Georgetown said it would provide a wide range of services to the law group, the Lesbian and Gay Association of Georgetown University Law Students, not only those mentioned in the 171-page appeals-court decision.

Among the services to be provided are use of photocopiers, telephones, stationery, meeting and party rooms, and offices.

A request for similar funding by the undergraduate group, the Gay People of Georgetown, is under review by a student committee.

The Georgetown decision was the latest twist in a decade-long dispute between homosexual groups and the university, which has argued that endorsing such groups would violate its freedom of conscience.

The gay groups, refused recognition by the university in 1978, sued the institution in 1980. The case had been the subject of three separate rulings before November's appeals-court decision. —M.W.H.

FACT FILE: 1987 Freshman Merit Scholars

This table shows the top 50 colleges and universities attended by freshman Merit Scholars named in 1987. The rankings were determined by *The Chronicle* from an alphabetical listing supplied by the National Merit Scholarship Corporation.

The first column lists the total number of Merit Scholarship winners, while the second column shows the number whose scholarships were paid for by the institution, not by the National Merit Scholarship Corporation or other corporate sponsors. Over all, 6,127 freshman Merit Scholars were enrolled—3,661 at 231 private institutions and 2,466 at 147 public institutions.

		Number of scholars	Number sponsored by institution
1	Harvard and Radcliffe Colleges	329	—
2	University of Texas at Austin	238	185
3	Rice University	200	130
4	Stanford University	187	—
5	Yale University	157	—
6	Princeton University	155	—
7	Georgia Institute of Technology	139	107
8	University of Chicago	133	98
9	Carleton College	113	90
10	Michigan State University	109	80
11	Texas A & M University	108	86
12	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	105	—
13	Duke University	91	9
14	Northwestern University	89	53
15	University of Florida	78	70
16	University of Michigan	76	—
17	University of California at Berkeley	71	3
18	Washington University (Mo.)	70	43
19	University of Minnesota-Twin Cities	68	53
20	Brown University	66	—
21	Trinity University	61	50
22	Cornell University	59	—
23	University of Houston at University Park	57	49
24	Macalester College	53	44
25	University of California at Los Angeles	53	40
26	University of Pennsylvania	52	—
27	Oberlin College	51	38
28	Harvey Mudd College	50	30
29	Brigham Young University	49	34
29	Florida State University	49	38
31	Ohio State University	47	36
32	University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa	45	38
32	Williams College	45	—
34	Miami University	42	31
34	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	42	—
36	Auburn University	41	32
36	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	41	—
38	Iowa State University	40	32
38	Tulane University	40	22
38	University of Notre Dame	40	—
41	Baylor University	38	31
41	Pennsylvania State University	38	5
41	Vanderbilt University	38	18
44	Emory University	36	27
45	Dartmouth College	35	—
45	University of Iowa	35	26
47	Boston University	34	23
47	University of Kansas	34	24
47	University of Oklahoma	34	26
47	Georgetown University	34	—

SOURCE: NATIONAL MERIT SCHOLARSHIP CORPORATION

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"Consulting scholars," backed by I.B.M., are touring colleges to explore the role of computers in academic life: Page A11.

The dean of Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service is using part of a sabbatical to anchor a PBS foreign-affairs series: Page A11.

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South Africa Imposes Sweeping New Ban on Protest Groups

Move denounced on campuses; 'shock, confusion, and fear'

By HELEN ZILLE

CAPE TOWN

A sweeping ban on opposition organizations, imposed last week by the South African government, has been denounced by university officials and student representatives. But campus sources said it was too early to know how much the ban would affect higher education.

A student leader at one university described the reaction as one of "shock, confusion, and fear."

In the most severe action of its kind in more than a decade, the government effectively prohibited all meaningful activities by 17 anti-apartheid organizations, including the South African National Students Congress, known as SANSCO, the largest and most vocal black-student organization in the country.

Although other campus-based groups were not directly affected, many of the restricted organizations—such as the United Democratic Front, the National Education Crisis Committee, and the Azanian People's Organization—draw substantial support from university students.

New Academic Year Just Under Way

The government's orders included a ban on political activity by the Congress of South African Trade Unions, the country's largest labor federation. The orders were signed by the Minister of Law and Order, Adriaan J. Vlok, and published in the official *Government Gazette*.

In addition, the government put restric-

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TEXAS DISCRIMINATES IN COLLEGE FUNDS, HISPANICS CHARGE

UNITED STATES
BORDER STATION
DO NOT ENTER
TO MEXICO
ONE BLOCK

TEXAS SOUTHMOST COLLEGE

Tight college budgets in hard-pressed Texas are based on level enrollments statewide, but institutions near the Mexican border face a rapid growth in Hispanic population. Above, Mexican students pass through a U.S. border station at Brownsville en route to Texas Southmost College: Page A16.

Reagan Seeks Limits on Superconductivity Data Available to Foreigners; Scientists Are Critical

By KIM McDONALD

WASHINGTON

Worried that the United States may lose the race to commercialize superconductivity, President Reagan last week asked Congress to prevent federal laboratories from releasing scientific and technical information of commercial value to foreign competitors.

The President's proposal, which would require a revision of the Freedom of Information Act, was contained in a legislative package that Mr. Reagan said was needed "to help translate U.S. leadership in science into leadership in international commerce."

Other proposals in the package, entitled the "Superconductivity Competitiveness

Continued on Page A7

Costs of College Again Seen Rising Faster Than Inflation

Early announcements and a spot check indicate that many colleges plan to raise fees 5.5 per cent to 10 per cent next fall: Page A29.

In Philanthropy, Ross Perot Style, There's No Room for Bureaucracy

JIM KNOWLES, PICTURE GROUP

Texas billionaire Ross Perot's same-day service in grant making: "Just call my office in the morning, you'll have a check by the afternoon."

By ANNE LOWREY BAILEY

DALLAS

When H. Ross Perot began to play benefactor to two University of Texas researchers last summer, he put a new spin on grant making: same-day service.

"Just call my office in the morning, you'll have a check by the afternoon," he told Joseph L. Goldstein and Michael S. Brown, two professors at the Dallas campus who shared the 1985 Nobel Prize for Medicine.

Three weeks later, Mr. Perot checked back. "You guys getting same-day service?" he recalls asking. "They grinned, and said, 'Yeah.' I said, 'O.K., have you got the equipment you need?' and they said, 'Oh no, we have to go out for bids.' "

Mr. Perot insisted they cut through the red tape of the state's purchasing procedures. Now, the scientists just tell the Perot Family Foundation what equipment they need, and Mr. Perot sees that it's shipped to them. "The company bills us, and that's it. End of process," he says.

Henry Ross Perot brings a can-do attitude to philanthropy—and he is in a position to do a great deal.

He has amassed America's third-largest fortune—worth $2.9-billion, according to *Forbes* magazine's latest list of the 400 wealthiest Americans, and he would like to give much of it to charity.

To prepare for that, he has studied the model of a famous predecessor, Andrew Carnegie, who also gave away much of his wealth. But in typical Perot fashion, he sees ways to improve on that example.

Most Powerful Man in Texas

In person, Mr. Perot seems an unlikely candidate for the man dubbed by *Texas Monthly* as the most powerful in the state. He is short: 5 feet 6; what there is of his hair is cut close; his ears stick out; and his nose is lumpy (he fractured it twice while breaking horses for his father).

Nonetheless Mr. Perot, a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, achieved national

Continued on Page A28

MARGINALIA

A full-page ad in *Indiana Alumni* offered:

"

THE MOST FAMOUS SWEATER IN INDIANA!

"Now you can get the exact sweater that Coach Bob Knight wears during Indiana games. . . ."

Laundered first? a reader wants to know.

●

The Milwaukee *Journal*'s profile of a Carroll College professor who had served as faculty marshal at commencements reported:

"Dressed in his flowing academic robes, Richason led the faculty procession and sprinkled mace over the assembled gathering."

Those commencement crowds can get out of hand sometimes.

●

A reader writes us:

"Telling it like it is: South Dakota State University, whose athletic teams are known as the Jackrabbits, has a 24-hour telephone number that fans may call for the latest sports information. At a recent basketball game, the electronic signboard reminded spectators, 'For news of all Jackrabbit sports events call the Jackrabbit Sportslie at 688-4626.' "

●

From *brief*, a faculty-and-staff newsletter at the University of Minnesota:

"[Vice President Roger] Benjamin said he intends to cut his office budget by 10% or more, as urged by the planning task force. As positions open, he added, he is 'pretty determined to recruit women.' "

"And if he hired children, he could cut his budget by 20 per cent?" a reader asks.

●

Why we use so many hyphens (from the University of Delaware *Review*):

"Meeting—Animal Science Club, 5:30 p.m., 201 Townsend Hall. Dr. Ruthie Franczek, a large animal vet will be speaking."

●

From the Northeastern University *Alumni Magazine*:

"The trouble with picking winners is that there always have to be, shall we say euphemistically, people who don't win.

"Such is the case when the excellent teachers award committee has to pick a handful of standouts from among the nominated professors.

. . .

"We learned a few lessons during the contest judging, as you can read about on page 27. Next time around we plan to limit the number of entries to one, giving more of you an opportunity to be selected."

That should do it. —C.G.

In Brief

Students Take Over a Building at Hampshire College

AMHERST, MASS.

Minority students took over a building at Hampshire College last week in the latest protest in this college town against alleged campus racism. Two weeks ago black students at the University Massachusetts at Amherst took over a campus building for five days in protest of a series of racial incidents there (*The Chronicle*, February 24).

The Hampshire takeover was sparked by reports that the college was planning to use Dakin House, which had served as a minority-student center, for other purposes.

College officials denied they were planning other uses for the building, and began negotiating with the students on a list of 12 demands, including direct financing by the college of the campus's minority-student organization, a full-time staff member assigned to work with minority students, and the designation of Dakin House as a permanent minority cultural center.

At the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, meanwhile, students last week attended a series of programs and workshops on racism held over the course of two days. Some students boycotted classes for the two days while others held class discussions on racism.

Police at the university continued to investigate the latest racial incidents there—an alleged assault on a group of Puerto Rican students, and the harassment of a female black student.

The preceding week, minority students at the university had occupied New Africa House for five days after an alleged attack by six white males on two male black students who were with a white woman.

Michigan Will Appeal Ruling on Divestment

Michigan's Attorney General Frank J. Kelley last week announced that the state would appeal to the Michigan Supreme Court an appeals-court decision that a law requiring all public colleges and universities to sell holdings in companies with operations in South Africa or the Soviet Union violated the state constitution.

Last month the appeals court found that the law violated the "autonomy" granted to the Board of Regents of four-year colleges and universities under the constitution (*The Chronicle*, February 10). The University of Michigan challenged the law after it was enacted in 1982, and a state circuit court upheld it in 1985.

University officials stressed that their protest over the law was not based on opposition to divestment, but rather on the principle that the Board of Regents should control the university's finances. All other Michigan colleges either complied with the law or sold their investments before the law was enacted.

State officials have defended the law, saying it does not infringe on the university autonomy because it does not deal with the spending of money or educational issues.

An assistant attorney general said it would probably be months before the Supreme Court would decide whether to hear the case.

Loans for Capital Projects Available at Low Rates

Colleges, universities, and other non-profit organizations may borrow from $1-million to $100-million for capital projects through a new financing program operated by University Support Services, Inc., a non-profit company based in Washington.

The Rev. John P. Whalen, president of the organization and a former president of the Catholic University of America, said that by pooling the credit needs of many borrowers, the Capital Access Trust would be able to offer low interest rates and reduce administrative costs.

The interest rate will be tied to the commercial-paper rate, which is currently 6.5 per cent. While higher than the rate for tax-exempt financing, it is lower than the rate an individual college could obtain from a bank, Father Whalen said. Qualified borrowers would receive financing in six weeks, he said.

For more information, contact Capital Access Trust, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 20036.

Rochester Bans Fraternity for 10 Years in Sex Case

A University of Rochester fraternity has been banned from the campus for 10 years as punishment for an alleged group-sex encounter at its house in February.

The university will close the Theta Delta Chi house this week and not allow it to reopen until 1998. The action follows a complaint by a 19-year-old woman who said that as many as eight men had sex with her during a party at the house.

The woman, who attends college in Ohio, declined to press criminal charges, but Rochester law-enforcement officials indicated that they were considering going to Ohio to discuss the case with her.

In banning the fraternity, university officials said they had taken into account the fact that Theta Delta Chi members had refused to cooperate in an investigation of the incident and that the fraternity had been shut down in 1978 and 1986 because of fights at its house. The fraternity can still appeal the decision, university officials said.

Parents Accept Settlement in Son's Fraternity Death

A $115,000 settlement has been reached in a $1-million lawsuit over the death of a student at California State University at Chico, who was killed in an automobile accident during a fraternity hazing incident in 1983.

Alden and Judith Long, the par-

Bishop College Set Back by Withdrawal of Key $300,000 Pledge

DALLAS

A businessman here who had promised to donate $300,000 to Bishop College withdrew his offer last week amid reports that several years ago he was convicted on charges of passing bad checks and later filed for bankruptcy.

The loss of the $300,000 pledge sent Bishop officials searching for other ways to save their financially troubled institution. The U.S. Education Department has announced that it will eliminate all federal financial aid to students at Bishop, a historically black institution, unless the college improves its financial situation by March 31. The college would probably be forced to close its doors if the government cut off aid to its students.

Action Delayed

The Education Department had planned to make Bishop ineligible for federal aid in January, but it agreed to delay its decision when the college received a $300,000 pledge from the businessman, Clifford A. Sugerman.

Mr. Sugerman had offered the money on the condition that Bishop match his amount with private funds.

College officials subsequently raised $475,000, but when they asked Mr. Sugerman to make good on his offer, his lawyer announced that the pledge was being withdrawn, according to Michael B. Goldstein, a lawyer for Bishop.

College officials had begun to doubt the validity of the pledge when Dallas newspapers published reports last month that Mr. Sugerman had been convicted in 1975 of passing worthless checks and of using credit cards in a fraudulent manner.

According to the reports, Mr. Sugerman also filed for personal bankruptcy in 1978 and had financial problems with companies he had established. Neither Mr. Sugerman nor his lawyer, Jerry M. Pittman, could be reached last week for comment. But a spokeswoman for Mr. Pittman said there was a chance that negotiations over the pledge could resume.

A spokesman for Texas Attorney General Jim Mattox said the state will investigate Mr. Sugerman, and Mr. Goldstein said Bishop officials were considering suing Mr. Sugerman. Bishop officials said the withdrawal of the $300,000 pledge was a serious blow to the college.

"This was the ray of light that suddenly had all these other good things happening to Bishop—and then for this to turn around and happen this way is tragic," Mr. Goldstein said. "It's so ridiculous I'd be laughing if I weren't crying."

New Efforts Planned

Mr. Goldstein said the college was taking steps to overcome its financial problems. A group of faculty members, lawyers, and representatives of several banks to which the institution owes money met last week to begin formulating a plan to put the institution back on track.

The Education Department, meanwhile, will stick to its original plan to give Bishop until the end of this month to improve its financial condition.

"This [the $300,000 pledge] certainly was one of the conditions that made us give them extra time," said Victoria B. Tripp, a spokeswoman for the Education Department. "But if something else comes along that will improve the picture, they might still be able to get certified [for federal aid]. Our decision will be based on whether they are fiscally able to continue their operations."

The department began withholding aid to Bishop students in December because the institution had lost its accreditation and because, the department said, the college's student-aid office had been mismanaging federal money. In most cases, federal law prohibits the department from giving student aid to colleges that have not been accredited.

If the department decides that aid to Bishop students should be resumed, the college would receive about $300,000 in grant and loan money for which students would have qualified during the first semester.

Levi Watkins, Bishop's acting president, said the loss of the $300,000 was a "disappointment." But he said the mood on the campus was good.

"Classes are going on and spirit is high among students," he said.

—ROBIN WILSON

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Students

Note Book

Female college students, even those in majors that may yield lucrative jobs, place a higher emphasis on financial considerations when choosing a spouse than do their male counterparts.

That is the conclusion of a new study of more than 800 students in St. Louis, Memphis, and Houghton, Mich. It was conducted by two sociologists, Linda Lindsey of Maryville College and Willie Melton of Michigan Technological University.

The researchers found that both men and women placed affection at the top of a list of 22 character traits most important in a future husband or wife, but that ambition and financial security were more important to women than to men.

Ms. Lindsey says college men have become more pragmatic since 1972, when a similar survey was conducted, "but they are still the more romantic sex."

"Women could afford to be more romantic," Ms. Lindsey says. "But when we surveyed women in nontraditional majors that were potentially lucrative, like pharmacy and engineering, they didn't have to be as pragmatic, but they were."

For example, women ranked the ability to pay bills as the sixth most important trait in a future spouse. Men ranked bill-paying ability as 12th most important. Women ranked the ability to work and save money as No. 7. For men the ability to work and save was the 10th most important characteristic. Ambition and having a college degree also were more important to women.

On the other hand, men ranked sexual attraction as the eighth most important trait in a future wife, while women placed sexual attraction in 16th place.

Ms. Lindsey says the feminist movement has transformed cultural expectations of marriage, but that financial realities are also a significant factor. "You have to have two incomes to buy a house," she says.

■

With shopping centers spreading like kudzu through the suburban American landscape, Youngstown State University is responding with a new undergraduate program: mall management.

The degree-granting program, approved by the Ohio Board of Regents last fall, includes such courses as shopping-center development, the fundamentals of shopping centers, shopping-center operations, and problems in shopping-center administration.

Students must also serve as interns at malls in the greater Youngstown area to earn their degrees. Interns learn such skills as mall marketing, publicity, public relations, and mall management.

The program is being offered in response to demands from shopping-center developers and owners, said E. Terry Deiderick, professor of marketing at Youngstown State.

Costs of Attending College Appear Likely to Rise Faster Than Inflation for the 8th Year in a Row

Many campuses are planning increases of 5.5 pct. to 10 pct. for the 1988-89 academic year

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

The costs of attending college next fall appear likely to rise faster than inflation—the eighth consecutive year of such increases.

Early announcements from the campuses and a spot check of institutions around the country show that many are planning tuition increases ranging from 5.5 per cent to 10 per cent for 1988-89. Comprehensive, nationwide tuition averages for the next academic year will not be available until the summer.

College officials cite a desire to improve the salaries and benefits of faculty members and higher prices for library materials and computers as the main reasons for the increases.

The federal government estimates that the Consumer Price Index will rise 4.3 per cent this year and 3.9 per cent next year. In 1987 the C.P.I. rose 4.4 per cent, compared with average tuition increases for 1987-88 that ranged from a low of 5 per cent at public community colleges to a high of 8 per cent at private four-year colleges.

'People Will Stop Paying'

In recent years, tuition rates have not only risen faster than prices in the overall economy, but have also outpaced inflation as measured by the Higher Education Price Index, which tracks the prices of goods and services that colleges and universities purchase.

In each of the last two academic years the index has risen 4 to 5 per cent, according to D. Kent Halstead of Research Associates of Washington, which calculates it. Mr. Halstead believes the index will rise at about the same rate this year and then slow to 3 to 4 per cent in each of the next several years.

One frequent critic of the college-cost spiral says he is disappointed, but not surprised, that tuition will be going up again. "Higher education feels there's still some money out there, and they're going to shake that tree until they shake it down," said Bruce M. Carnes, Deputy Under Secretary of Education. "Sooner or later, people will stop paying those bills, but I don't see it happening in the near future." He predicted that tuition would rise 7 per cent in the next academic year.

Mr. Carnes said Education Secretary William J. Bennett would continue to protest cost increases. "We've been successful in getting the issue raised to a higher level of public discourse," he said. "People are concerned about it all over the country. Taxpayers, as well as parents and students, are troubled by increased costs, particularly when they don't see a compelling increase in quality."

Michael O'Keefe, president of the Consortium for the Advancement of Private Higher Education, also believes that costs will go up "fairly rapidly" in the next few years. "With the next downslide in the number of 18-year-olds, competition for students is going to get livelier," he said. To beat the competition, colleges will spend more on recruiting and invest in new facilities and academic programs, he predicted. Moreover, he said, colleges will be offering higher faculty salaries in an effort to attract new professors to replace the large numbers who will be retiring over the next decade.

Mr. O'Keefe added that public opinion and political pressure could turn his pre-

Continued on Following Page

President Says 100 Private Colleges Follow Crowd: the Higher Their Prices, the More Students Apply

WASHINGTON

David W. Breneman, president of Kalamazoo College, thinks the nation's 100 most expensive and selective private colleges are engaging in "lemming-like behavior" when it comes to setting tuition rates, and he admits that he is following the crowd himself. (Tuition at Kalamazoo is $8,998 this year; next year's has not been determined.)

At a recent conference here on college costs sponsored by the National Center for Postsecondary Finance and Governance, and in an interview afterward, Mr. Breneman explained his views. He said that although the public was growing increasingly uneasy about rising tuitions, he and others at private colleges were observing a paradoxical phenomenon: the higher their prices, the larger their applicant pools.

"All of us are beginning to realize that to some degree in this market, people judge quality by price, and that a low price at a private college is not necessarily a sign of good management," he said.

"I really do think there is a changing mindset in higher education now, and it's been spreading out from the most elite and selective core to some of us who are in the next echelon, where in-

KALAMAZOO COLLEGE

David Breneman: "All of us are beginning to realize that to some degree in this market, people judge quality by price."

Continued on Following Page

Survey Finds Public Not Getting 'Top Return' on Education Dollars, Bennett Says

WASHINGTON

High-school student achievement on college-entrance examinations remained at "a dead stall" in 1987 despite increases in spending on education, Education Secretary William J. Bennett reported last week.

"We're paying top dollar to educate our children, but we're sure not getting top return," Mr. Bennett said at a press conference announcing the results of the Education Department's fifth annual state-by-state statistical survey.

"The very substantial and ever-increasing dollars spent for education have not yet given us the results our children deserve," he said.

The department reported that high-school graduation rates had dropped in 30 states between 1985 and 1986 (the latest year for which figures are available) and that scores on standardized college-admissions tests had remained steady or declined nationally. National standardized-test score results were made public last fall.

Data Presented on 'Wall Chart'

The annual survey, presented on a large "Wall Chart," also provided state-by-state data on teacher salaries, pupil-teacher ratios, education spending, the proportion of students taking the Advanced Placement examinations, and education-reform efforts. A new feature of this year's Wall Chart was a state-by-state tabulation of the proportion of education spending that goes for teacher salaries.

The department reported that in the 28 states that use the American College Testing Program test, scores last year had declined in 13, increased in 8, and remained steady in 7.

Nationally, average A.C.T. scores declined last year by 0.1 points, to 18.7 on a 36-point scale.

Scores declined in 12 of the 22 states that use the Scholastic Aptitude Test for college admission. Scores increased in 7 states, and remained stable in 3. Nationally, average S.A.T. scores were unchanged at 906 on a 1,600-point scale.

Despite what he called disappointing results, Mr. Bennett said: "The education-reform movement is alive and responsible for important changes now taking place in many states. Clearly, some of the best re-

Continued on Following Page

Costs of Attending College Again Likely to Rise Faster Than Inflation

Continued from Preceding Page

diction around. "What's left out of the equation is the continuing badgering by the Secretary of Education. Keeping that issue on the front burner may produce a political force on colleges that says, 'You have to restrain yourselves,'" he said.

Meredith Ludwig, senior coordinator for association research at the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, expects that tuition at public institutions will increase in the range of 5 to 7 per cent. "Our presidents are saying that the costs of things they can't control, like books, utilities, and insurance, are rising, and those are their big cost pressures this year," she said.

A few of the nation's most expensive private universities have announced their tuition rates for next year, with increases of at least 6 per cent. Brown University will raise tuition 6.9 per cent, to $13,375; the University of Chicago will raise it 6.7 per cent, to $12,930; and Princeton University's will go up 6.6 per cent, to $13,380. The increases will push the cost of attending those universities to roughly $18,000. Tuition, fees, room, and board will total $18,048 at Brown, $18,065 at Chicago, and $17,967 at Princeton.

Following is a sampling of 1988-89 tuition rates at other colleges and universities:

- At Lafayette College, tuition will jump 10.8 per cent, to $12,025. The additional revenue will pay for an exchange program with a university in the Soviet Union, for student financial aid, and for the hiring of an additional librarian, among other things.
- The Arizona Board of Regents has increased in-state tuition at the University of Arizona and Arizona State and Northern Arizona Universities by 6.8 per cent, to $1,278. In addition, the regents approved a policy linking tuition to the cost of education. Next year tuition will cover 20.5 per cent of the cost, with the share rising by half a percentage point over each of the next five years so long as tuition remains in the lowest one-third of state flagship universities nationwide.
- At Syracuse University, undergraduate tuition will rise 9.8 per cent, to $9,560. Most of the additional revenue will go for an 8-per-cent increase in the salary budget, according to a university spokesman.
- Resident tuition at Metropolitan Community College in Nebraska will increase 5.7 per cent, to $832.50. The increase, the first in two years, was needed because of a slowdown in the growth of state appropriations, a college spokesman said.
- At Wheaton College in Illinois, tuition will be $7,728, a 6.5-per-cent increase. The college plans to increase its financial-aid budget by 14 per cent to help students cover the higher cost.
- At Youngstown State University, tuition and fees for resident undergraduates will rise 11.1 per cent, to $1,800. Even with a double-digit increase, the university's tuition will still rank among the lowest of Ohio's public, four-year institutions, officials noted.
- Tuition at the University of Miami will be $10,801, a 9.7-per-cent increase. Most of the additional income will go for library expenditures and for costs associated with Miami's plan to lengthen the academic year by two weeks.
- At Vincennes University, tuition for resident students will rise 5.6 per cent, to $1,417.50. The increase was needed, a spokeswoman said, because the Indiana legislature based its appropriation on the expectation that the trustees of the two-year college would increase tuition 5 to 6 per cent.

Some Hold the Line

Although most colleges and universities are expected to raise tuition for 1988-89, some are holding the line. At the 29 state-operated campuses of the State University of New York, for example, in-state tuition for undergraduates will remain where it has been since 1983-84, at $1,350. Full-time resident students attending public two-year colleges in California will continue to pay just $100 per year for tuition and fees.

Nationwide, tuition this year at public institutions, which enroll about 9.7 million students, averages $1,359 at four-year colleges and $687 at two-year colleges. At private colleges and universities, which enroll some 2.8 million students, tuition at four-year and two-year institutions averages $7,110 and $4,058, respectively.

According to the U.S. Department of Education, colleges and universities received a total of $23-billion in tuition revenue in 1985-86, the latest year for which figures are available. Public institutions received $9.4-billion, which amounted to 14.5 per cent of their total current-fund revenue, while private institutions received $13.6-billion, which made up 38.6 per cent of their total revenue.

Tuition: President Says 100 Private Colleges Follow Crowd

Continued from Preceding Page

creasingly—rightly or wrongly—we are seeing price as a statement to the public of who we are," he continued.

Mr. Breneman said he thought peer pressure was responsible for one or two percentage points of the annual tuition increases of selective private colleges.

He hastened to add that, by and large, colleges were spending their tuition revenues wisely. "Nobody is making any profits in private higher education," he said. "We're not squirreling money away, and we're not giving profits to stockholders. We raise it and we spend it in a never-ending chase to enhance the quality of our programs."

This year, for example, Kalamazoo decided to add an East Asian studies program, a new cost that will be reflected in tuition.

Mr. Breneman said his views on the subject had been sharpened by an article by Barry Werth in the January issue of *New England Monthly*, "Why Is College So Expensive?" The subtitle gave the answer: "One reason only, Mr. and Mrs. America: You *want* it that way." The article profiled the costly and successful strategy that Mount Holyoke College had followed to improve its quality and keep enrollments high.

Mr. Breneman said he could not afford *not* to keep up with the competition. He would not serve Kalamazoo well, he said, if he raised tuition 6 per cent while peer institutions raised it 7 or 8 per cent. The other colleges would have more money to spend to improve their programs, and Kalamazoo would fall behind. After a few years of slower-than-average increases, his college would lose its competitive position "both in perception and in reality."

Prisoners of Others

Keeping up with the pack exacts a steep price, according to Mr. Breneman. "It makes us prisoners of others," he said, and can lead colleges to make "excessive and distasteful" quality improvements. In addition, he said, it breaks an implicit contract with parents that costs will not go up unreasonably while their children are enrolled. "If there are three years of 9-per-cent increases, by the fourth year, parents are buying a very different product," he said.

He believes that private colleges are in danger of losing their integrity by telling parents that tuitions are rising solely because of factors such as the rising costs of faculty salaries, laboratory equipment, and computers. "There's a competitive dimension to our increases," he said, "and some of that spending is discretionary."

Mr. Breneman thinks that no one college can break the back of this internally generated tuition inflation. With collective action, however, he thinks the cost run-up could be ended. "If we would all go up two points less, we'd all live, we'd all be just fine," he said.

He believes that publicizing the issue would help, too. Once the strategy is exposed, he said, college presidents might find it more difficult to tell parents less than the full truth.

—JEAN EVANGELAUF

Bennett Says Public Not Getting 'Top Return' on Education Dollars

Continued from Preceding Page

forms simply are not showing their dividends yet."

On the bright side, Mr. Bennett said the proportion of high-school seniors taking college-entrance examinations and Advanced Placement tests had reached an all-time high. That, he said, "means we are succeeding in keeping scores level despite a larger pool of test-takers."

Mr. Bennett also noted that more members of minority groups are taking college-entrance and Advanced Placement exams and that their scores are going up.

Mr. Bennett said average S.A.T. scores for white students had declined to 936 last year from 944 in 1976, while black students had increased their average S.A.T. scores to 728 from 686 in the same period. "Certainly these scores aren't high enough," he said. "They are still way too low, and improvement is too slow—but they are improving."

—MICHAEL W. HIRSCHORN

College Admissions Test Scores by State, 1987

	Test	Average score	1-year change	Per cent tested
Alabama	ACT	18.0	-0.2	53.0%
Alaska*	ACT	18.7	+0.6	37.1%
Arizona	ACT	19.3	0.0	38.2%
Arkansas	ACT	17.8	-0.3	56.9%
California	SAT	906	+2.0	46.2%
Colorado	ACT	19.9	0.0	63.4%
Connecticut	SAT	912	-2.0	71.6%
Delaware	SAT	910	-7.0	63.5%
D.C.	SAT	842	-10.0	55.8%
Florida	SAT	893	-2.0	47.6%
Georgia	SAT	840	-2.0	59.8%
Hawaii	SAT	881	+1.0	54.8%
Idaho	ACT	19.0	-0.2	55.6%
Illinois	ACT	18.9	-0.2	63.5%
Indiana	SAT	874	0.0	54.1%
Iowa	ACT	20.3	-0.3	60.8%
Kansas	ACT	19.3	+0.1	66.9%
Kentucky	ACT	18.3	+0.2	55.5%
Louisiana	ACT	16.9	0.0	61.3%
Maine	SAT	899	-1.0	58.5%
Maryland	SAT	914	+3.0	58.6%
Massachusetts	SAT	909	0.0	70.0%
Michigan	ACT	18.8	-0.1	58.4%
Minnesota	ACT	20.2	-0.1	35.7%
Mississippi	ACT	16.3	0.0	65.3%
Missouri	ACT	19.2	0.0	54.8%
Montana	ACT	19.9	+0.1	52.7%
Nebraska	ACT	19.8	-0.2	65.9%
Nevada	ACT	19.1	+0.1	40.5%
New Hampshire	SAT	938	+3.0	65.0%
New Jersey	SAT	892	+3.0	70.1%
New Mexico	ACT	18.0	+0.1	53.9%
New York	SAT	894	-4.0	69.8%
North Carolina	SAT	838	+3.0	55.7%
North Dakota	ACT	18.8	+0.3	68.3%
Ohio	ACT	19.3	0.0	49.6%
Oklahoma	ACT	17.7	-0.1	54.9%
Oregon	SAT	928	-2.0	50.7%
Pennsylvania	SAT	891	-3.0	58.5%
Rhode Island	SAT	898	0.0	61.0%
South Carolina	SAT	832	+6.0	53.4%
South Dakota	ACT	19.6	-0.3	65.9%
Tennessee	ACT	18.0	0.0	61.9%
Texas	SAT	875	-2.0	44.8%
Utah	ACT	18.9	-0.2	67.2%
Vermont	SAT	914	-2.0	63.9%
Virginia	SAT	907	-1.0	62.3%
Washington†	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	ACT	17.6	-0.1	50.2%
Wisconsin	ACT	20.4	-0.1	42.1%
Wyoming	ACT	19.9	+0.2	62.7%
U.S. average	ACT	18.7	-0.1	
	SAT	906	0.0	

Note: The ACT (American College Testing Program's ACT Assessment) is scored on a scale from 1 to 36. The SAT (the College Board's Scholastic Aptitude Test) is scored on a scale from 400 to 1,600. For each state one score is given, depending on which test was taken by more students. The table shows the percentage of high-school graduates who took the test, based on 1986 data.

* ACT scores reported for comparison, although a larger percentage of students took the SAT in 1987.

† Washington State administers its own tests.

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News Summary

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Researchers in psychology, computer science, and artificial intelligence are building theories on how people think and learn: Page A4.

Embroiled in a bitter debate with faculty members, the president of West Texas State U. filed a libel suit against two professors: Page A13.

For the first time, Congress and President Reagan agree on increasing education spending. But academe will have to fight hard for any major increases: Page A21.

More than 350 Asian-American leaders from California met to create a statewide lobbying group on higher-education issues: Page A21.

Two years after fighting to pay for college, Jo Anne Keyes runs a foundation to help students juggle job, family, and education: Page A31.

Westminster College held a Democratic Convention, and, despite bribery, missing delegates, and mobsters, a nominee emerged: Page A33.

A federal judge ruled that the N.C.A.A.'s drug-testing program does not violate the privacy rights of college athletes: Page A37.

U.S. and Soviet scholars signed an agreement that established a new exchange program for undergraduates of the two countries: Page A40.

South Korea's universities began a new academic year amid hopes for reform and fears of renewed anti-government protests: Page A41.

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NSF Political Blunder Forces Agency to Curb Superconductor Plans

By KIM McDONALD

WASHINGTON

A political miscalculation by the National Science Foundation has forced the agency to reduce this year's support for many research groups in superconductivity, a field in which President Reagan and Congress had planned to infuse substantial amounts of money.

Word of the fiscal 1988 cuts, which reached scientists in late January and February, shocked and infuriated many of those who had been told by the foundation last year to plan for major increases, but who now must find ways to distribute reductions ranging from 6 per cent to 20 per cent.

'Superscam,' Nobel Laureate Says

Foundation officials said the cuts were the result of a miscalculation in estimating how much money Congress would provide for the agency this year. When appropriations committees last fall approved measures signaling a big increase for the foundation's research programs, agency officials began awarding new grants for superconductivity. But when Congress decided on significantly less in December, cuts had to be made in many of the continuing grants.

One of the worst hit, Philip W. Anderson, a Nobel Prize-winning theoretical physicist at Princeton University who received a double-digit cut, was so incensed by the reduction he termed it a "superscam."

Last month, Mr. Anderson and 55 other prominent physicists complained in a letter to Erich Bloch, director of the science foundation, and key members of Congress that, despite the Reagan Administration's pronouncements about giving strong support to superconductivity research, "exactly the opposite has occurred."

"Leading university researchers in this field and indeed in solid-state physics as a whole have had their budgets severely cut for 1988," they wrote. "This will not only inhibit U.S. leadership in this field, but, equally importantly, it will seriously limit

Continued on Page A24

House Votes 315-98 to Widen Scope of Anti-Bias Laws at Institutions that Receive Federal Funds

By COURTNEY LEATHERMAN

WASHINGTON

By a vote of 315 to 98, the House of Representatives last week approved a bill that would expand the scope of anti-bias rules that apply to colleges and other institutions that receive federal aid. The bill was designed to counteract the effects of a 1984 Supreme Court decision involving Grove City College.

In that decision, the Court said that a federal law barring sex discrimination in education applied only to programs receiving direct federal support, not to the entire college.

Since an identical bill had been approved by the Senate by a vote of 75 to 14 in January, the legislation was sent immediately to President Reagan. The President had promised to veto the measure, but it passed both the House and the Senate by such sweeping margins that a veto could probably not be sustained.

The bill would apply to four federal civil-rights statutes: Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, which bars sex bias in education; the Age Discrimination Act of 1975; Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which bars discrimination against handicapped people; and Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which bars race discrimination.

Considered a Victory for Rights Leaders

The new measure explicitly states that an entire institution will be covered by the laws if it receives any federal support.

"Those who dip their hands in the public till should not object if a little democracy sticks to their fingers," said Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins, the California Democrat who is chairman of the Education and Labor Committee.

Passage of the bill was considered a major victory for civil-rights leaders, who had spent four years lobbying Congress to enact such legislation.

Civil-rights groups had complained that the *Grove City* decision made it far too easy for recipients of federal aid to discriminate. One example often cited by civ-

Continued on Page A26

1-Year Increases in Average Salaries of Administrators

	1986-87	1987-88
Public	+4.5%	+4.2%
Private	+6.8%	+2.5%
All	+5.3%	+3.3%
C.P.I.	+1.7%	+3.7%

SOURCE: COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION

Inflation Rate Surpasses Administrators' Raises for First Time in 5 Years

By CAROLYN J. MOONEY

Salaries for higher-education administrators rose an average of 3.3 per cent in academic 1987-88, falling below the national inflation rate for the first time in five years, a new survey of 1,564 public and private institutions has found.

While salary increases at public institutions exceeded the inflation rate, those at private institutions lagged behind, according to the College and University Personnel Association's annual "Administrative Compensation Survey." Over all, the survey found, salary increases fell to 3.3 per cent for the current academic year from 5.3 per cent in academic 1986-87. The Consumer Price Index—frequently used to measure inflation—rose 3.7 per cent in the same period.

Salary increases at public institutions fell slightly, to 4.2 per cent from 4.5 per

Continued on Page A14

Nutrition Professor, University Officials Find Out How Sacred the Cow Is in Iowa

AMES, IOWA

If there is a sacred cow in Iowa, it probably is the cow itself.

In a battle involving academic freedom, the consumption of red meat, and legislative politics, Iowa State University officials recently found out just how sacred the cow continues to be.

It began innocently enough with a public-service announcement produced by the university for local radio stations. Like most land-grant universities, Iowa State regularly interviews researchers for ideas that state residents might find useful and distributes the radio spots.

One researcher interviewed recently was Suzanne Hendrich, assistant professor of food and nutrition, who is an expert on the relationship between various diets and the development of cancer. In the interview, she suggested that people could reduce their chances of contracting cancer by eating more vegetables and less red meat.

Although her recommendations were not new and had long been widely accepted by scientists, they outraged farmers here, who immediately flooded the university and the State Capitol with phone calls. The university promptly withdrew the public-service announcement, saying that Ms. Hendrich's quotes had been taken out of context. (She agreed.)

Then the politicians got involved. The Senate Agriculture Committee held a hear-

Continued on Page A22

Asian, Hispanic Students Push Minorities' Enrollment Share Up

Big increases among Asian and Hispanic students pushed minority groups' share of college enrollment up over the last decade: Page A33.

MARGINALIA

From a newsletter of the department of speech communication at Oregon State University:

"SEMESTER CONVERSION DOCUMENTS need to be completed by March 11, 1988. . . . Words from Dean Wilkins, 'Please bare with us as we do our utmost to convert the College of Liberal Arts to a semester system in an efficient and timely manner.' "

The semester system's fine, but we don't like the terms.

■

From the Richmond (Va.) *Times Dispatch:*

"The following services are accessible from the [John Tyler Community College] Electronic Bulletin Board: grammer hotline for people needing help with grammer in writing or speaking . . ."

We'll stick with Strunk and White.

■

Headline from an announcement of the 1988 annual meeting of the North Central Association:

HARRIS TO ADDRESS
INSTITUTIONAL COMMITMENT TO
CULTURAL ADVERSITY

Man the ramparts, everybody!

■

From the Ann Arbor (Mich.) *News:*

"Before this season is over, Bill Frieder will have used the adjectives 'phenomenal' and 'sensational' an estimated 104.7 times each to describe the play of senior guard Gary Grant. . . .

" 'I just can't phantom what might happen if he fouls out or gets hurt,' the coach said."

Turning white as a ghost at the prospect.

■

From the Milwaukee *Sentinel:*

"The University of Illinois owns three Cray supercomputers which cost $10 to buy and $3 million a year to maintain."

Like our 1952 Chevy.

■

From *The Sidelines*, the student paper at Middle Tennessee State University:

"Gamma Omicron Delta, a Christian fraternity, has been officially recognized by the university and is holding an organizational meeting tomorrow, said Mark Bell, GOD president.

"GOD was officially recognized this semester by the university, Bell said."

So much for church and state.

■

Physician, heal thyself: An ad that our "Bulletin Board" people typeset for a college that was seeking an editor said a primary responsibility would be "proofreading of alleys."

—C.G.

In Brief

Building Takeover Ends at Hampshire College

About 50 Hampshire College students last week left the building they had occupied for eight days and signed an agreement with college officials guaranteeing more support for minority students.

The agreement, signed by the college's president, Adele S. Simmons, included a pledge of $4,500 in annual support for the minority-student organization on the campus, the appointment of a dean of multicultural affairs and a coordinator for minority students, and the permanent designation of a room in Dakin House as a "cultural space" for minority students. Dakin House, which has served as a minority-student center, was taken over by the students after reports that the college was planning to use it for other purposes. College officials denied the reports.

"Everybody here feels real positive about the agreement," said Lee Wicks, a spokeswoman for the college. "This was not a win-lose situation. We all feel we've won."

UCLA Gives Recognition to First Lesbian Sorority

The University of California at Los Angeles has given official recognition to a sorority formed by lesbian students.

Nine women applied for university sanction of their organization, Lambda Delta Lambda, saying they felt excluded from other sororities on the campus. Under university rules, however, they may not bar heterosexual women from joining.

University officials and gay activists said they believed Lambda Delta Lambda was the first gay-oriented sorority or fraternity recognized for participation in a regulated Greek-letter system at an American college or university. The new U.C.L.A. sorority is not affiliated with any national Greek organization.

Volcker Will Teach Part-Time at Princeton

Paul A. Volcker, former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, has become a part-time faculty member at Princeton University's Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, the university announced last week.

As the first Frederick H. Schultz Professor of International Economic Policy, Mr. Volcker will participate in faculty seminars and teach undergraduate and graduate students, a university spokeswoman said.

Mr. Volcker said last week that he also had agreed to become a partner and chairman of James D. Wolfensohn, Inc., a Wall Street investment-banking firm.

Mr. Volcker is a Princeton alumnus, and was a senior fellow in the Woodrow Wilson School during the 1974-75 academic year.

Gallaudet Demonstrators Seek a Deaf President

Gallaudet Univer
needs
a Deaf Presid

GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY

More than 1,500 students, faculty members, and alumni of Gallaudet University last week demonstrated (*above*) in favor of the appointment of a deaf person as the next president of the world's only university for the hearing-impaired.

Speakers at the rally said the selection of the first deaf president in Gallaudet's 127-year history would be in harmony with the university's goal of promoting equality and opportunity for the deaf.

The trustees were expected to choose a new president this week from a field of three finalists, two of whom are deaf. Gallaudet's most recent president, Jerry C. Lee, resigned last August to accept a position in business.

Newspaper at Dartmouth Sparks Racial Protest

A clash between a black Dartmouth College professor and an independent conservative student newspaper set off a series of protests against racism at the college last week.

The controversy began with an article in the Dartmouth *Review*—a newspaper with a long history of disputes with blacks, homosexuals, and other minorities—criticizing a music professor, William S. Cole, for what it called "racist ranting" in his course, "American Music and Oral Tradition."

When four members of the *Review*'s staff went to Mr. Cole's class after the article appeared to ask for a response to the charges, a shouting and—by some accounts—shoving match ensued.

The four students, including the *Review*'s editor, Christopher Baldwin, face disciplinary hearings on charges of harassment and disorderly conduct. The students have filed charges of assault and destruction of property against Mr. Cole.

Marches and rallies supporting Mr. Cole and protesting racism on the campus were held at Dartmouth last week, and President James O. Freedman encouraged all students to hold discussions about racism.

Law School's Final Exams Shredded Before Grading

A student worker at the Washington University (Mo.) law school accidentally shredded the final examinations of the 113 students in last fall's "Evidence" class before they had been graded.

The students will receive credit for the class, but no grades, said Dorsey D. Ellis, Jr., dean of the school. The university will include an explanation of the missing grade on the students' transcripts, he said.

The examinations, which were kept in the registrar's office until they could be graded, were shredded by a student employee who believed they were old tests. Old examinations are shredded for security purposes, Mr. Ellis said.

"There was no suggestion that there was any skullduggery," the dean said. "It was an accident."

Mr. Ellis acknowledged that

NOTES ON THE ARTS

Play About AIDS; U.S.-Soviet Orchestra; Southern Writers' Group

Until opening night, drama students at Dartmouth College were apprehensive about presenting *The Normal Heart*, Larry Kramer's angry and emotional play about the gay community's reaction to AIDS. But the production sold out nine performances—one of them added at the last minute to accommodate the demand for tickets—and repeatedly earned standing ovations. And even though the script requires two of the male characters to kiss and caress each other, none of the cast members reported getting harassed.

The play also served as a catalyst for formal and informal discussions on the campus about the disease and about how to practice safer sex, says Mara Sabinson, an assistant professor of drama who directed the play.

"We wanted it to be a community event, not just a piece of theater," says Ms. Sabinson, who hung information about AIDS on the walls of the theater and posted state-by-state counts of the number of AIDS cases on the facings of stairs by which the audience left. A film about people with AIDS was also shown in the lobby.

"When I had to decide what I would direct this year, I thought it was time to do something about AIDS," Ms. Sabinson says. "At that point there was starting to be some consciousness about AIDS on campus, but there was also a lot of homophobia. And I had heard there were starting to be students whose lives were directly affected."

■

An American-Soviet Youth Orchestra will convene at Oberlin College's Conservatory of Music in July and begin rehearsing for a concert tour of both countries.

Auditions are being held this month in nine cities to select the American members of the 100-person orchestra, whose players will all be between the ages of 17 and 23. The orchestra is being sponsored in the United States by Oberlin and by AFS Intercultural Programs. In the Soviet Union, it is being sponsored by the Ministry of Culture, with the Moscow Conservatory of Music providing artistic direction.

The orchestra's tour will open on August 5 at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, with subsequent concerts scheduled for New York City, Chautauqua, N. Y., and San Francisco. Beginning August 17, it will tour the Soviet Union for 10 days.

For information about auditioning, call the conservatory at (216) 775-8044.

■

New Southern writing will be the focus of the Fellowship of Southern Writers, a 36-member organization founded "to nurture literature in the American South through recognizing distinguished achievement."

George Garrett, director of the creative-writing program at the University of Virginia and vice-chancellor of the fellowship, said it intends to create awards and prizes to honor young Southern writers. The organization also hopes to offer grants, he said.

Cleanth Brooks, emeritus professor of rhetoric at Yale University, is the fellowship's chancellor. Its secretary is George Core, editor of the *Sewanee Review* at the University of the South. Other members include James Dickey, Walker Percy, William Styron, Robert Penn Warren, and Eudora Welty.

The organization's archives will be kept at the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga. Its members will meet during biennial literary conferences sponsored by Chattanooga's Arts and Education Council.

For information, write to Mr. Core at the *Sewanee Review*, University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. 37375.

—LAWRENCE BIEMILLER

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FACT FILE: Median Salaries of Administrators, 1987-88

	All institutions	1-year change	All universities	4-year colleges	2-year colleges
Executive					
Chief executive of a system	$85,000	0.0%	$104,728	$67,600	$77,340
Chief executive of a single institution	74,483	+6.4%	90,000	73,226	65,600
Executive vice-president	62,000	+5.2%	74,405	56,000	55,896
Academic					
Chief academic officer	56,816	+3.7%	75,000	52,513	51,228
Chief health-professions officer	67,500	+0.2%	98,000	31,250	32,526
Director, library services	38,175	+1.8%	52,044	32,370	35,000
Director, institutional research	40,000	+4.5%	45,000	33,044	38,000
Director, educational-media services	30,300	+2.8%	36,500	24,223	31,989
Director, learning-resources center	34,496	+1.1%	39,168	26,982	38,738
Director, international studies	40,500	—	45,263	33,000	—
Director, computer center, academic operations	39,514	+4.9%	48,688	35,000	37,400
Administrator, grants and contracts	41,230	+6.0%	47,100	31,000	36,227
Dean, architecture	70,000	+8.5%	72,000	—	—
Dean, agriculture	71,016	+1.8%	74,530	—	43,560
Dean, arts and letters	51,474	+5.2%	64,620	41,712	42,972
Dean, arts and sciences	58,863	+2.0%	66,000	52,500	45,150
Dean, business	57,081	+2.3%	68,400	49,000	43,100
Dean, communications	50,560	—	65,975	33,800	44,671
Dean, continuing education	45,157	+1.2%	56,550	38,200	41,990
Dean, dentistry	96,900	+2.7%	99,000	—	—
Dean, education	57,486	+4.0%	61,600	42,767	40,749
Dean, engineering	74,076	+8.1%	80,300	50,604	48,003
Dean, extension	47,710	−12.3%	64,923	—	40,263
Dean, fine arts	52,289	+2.2%	62,500	41,076	40,824
Dean, graduate programs	59,560	+3.3%	63,696	43,600	—
Dean, health-related professions	52,000	+4.0%	63,540	40,000	44,680
Dean, home economics	60,000	—	66,800	—	—
Dean, humanities	44,766	+2.9%	61,000	34,355	43,342
Dean, instruction	48,302	—	—	—	48,836
Dean, law	95,000	+6.7%	97,000	—	—
Dean, library and information sciences	55,500	—	58,452	—	49,338
Dean, mathematics	42,899	+5.3%	53,354	30,600	43,064
Dean, medicine	120,000	0.0%	130,000	—	—
Dean, music	54,090	−2.8%	63,000	36,050	—
Dean, nursing	52,558	+5.1%	63,000	39,900	39,622
Dean, pharmacy	77,500	+9.4%	77,500	—	—
Dean, public health	94,200	—	94,395	—	—
Dean, sciences	47,702	−1.0%	69,169	38,189	43,441
Dean, social sciences	44,612	+5.2%	63,150	34,283	44,612
Dean, social work	66,150	+4.5%	72,500	43,177	—
Dean, special programs	40,136	—	45,000	31,849	42,574
Dean, undergraduate programs	52,000	—	60,500	42,589	—
Dean, veterinary medicine	86,000	—	86,000	—	—
Dean, vocational education	47,258	+5.0%	58,986	47,601	44,261
Administrative					
Chief business officer	53,500	+2.9%	70,000	50,000	48,956
Chief planning officer	52,330	+6.8%	57,000	45,150	47,870
Chief budget officer	46,559	+4.6%	48,600	43,015	40,656
Chief planning and budget officer	55,500	+4.7%	60,629	43,000	—
General counsel	58,422	+3.5%	59,804	53,655	51,720
Chief personnel and human-resources officer	41,564	+3.9%	46,350	33,622	40,280
Director, affirmative action and equal employment	41,167	+3.4%	42,400	34,703	39,405
Director, personnel and affirmative action	35,235	+4.9%	37,000	29,460	36,136
Director, computer center	42,183	+3.6%	53,517	35,000	38,820
Director, computer center, administrative operations	39,945	+3.8%	50,000	33,000	35,521
Director, information systems	47,300	+5.7%	52,000	39,000	44,000
Chief physical-plant officer	—	+4.5%	48,991	34,795	37,000
Comptroller	41,000	+2.5%	50,004	35,200	37,665
Director, accounting	33,800	+4.5%	39,890	27,638	32,652
Bursar	31,023	+3.6%	35,004	25,700	30,264
Director, purchasing	32,466	+3.1%	37,440	27,086	30,864
Director, bookstore	23,990	+3.2%	32,880	20,000	22,509
Director, internal audit	39,595	+3.0%	41,800	32,689	33,003
Director, auxiliary services	40,900	+2.1%	46,716	33,431	34,603
Director, campus security	30,000	+3.7%	36,617	24,500	27,656
Director, risk management and insurance	42,575	+2.6%	42,905	—	—
Administrator, hospital medical center	96,200	+1.6%	108,156	—	—
External affairs					
Chief development officer	49,500	+5.1%	61,800	46,000	40,705
Chief public-relations officer	35,000	−1.2%	45,423	29,500	33,064
Chief development and public-relations officer	55,020	+1.9%	68,799	46,166	40,000
Director, alumni affairs	29,500	+2.9%	35,659	25,357	23,320
Director, development and alumni affairs	38,567	+0.4%	47,475	37,200	32,968
Director, special and deferred gifts	36,400	+1.1%	43,699	30,750	—
Director, church relations	26,880	+2.9%	37,000	26,125	—
Director, community services	36,552	+4.4%	38,000	25,750	37,250
Director, publications	30,275	+2.6%	34,529	26,300	27,236
Director, information office	31,261	+4.2%	40,000	25,900	28,699
Director, news bureau	28,000	+1.1%	31,305	23,100	26,709
Student services					
Chief student-affairs officer	47,158	+3.0%	60,480	40,450	46,149
Director, admissions	36,813	+5.1%	43,666	34,800	34,593
Director, admissions and registrar	41,789	+4.9%	48,504	36,000	40,210
Registrar	33,325	+1.1%	41,300	29,525	32,705
Director, admissions and financial aid	42,901	+7.3%	46,800	42,244	32,945
Director, student financial aid	32,232	+4.3%	39,453	28,140	32,000
Director, food services	32,500	+4.7%	40,426	28,000	26,000
Director, student housing	28,663	+2.7%	35,750	23,580	24,380
Director, housing and food services	48,360	—	50,500	—	—
Director, foreign students	29,917	+5.2%	31,453	24,693	23,920
Director, student union	34,125	+4.6%	37,877	27,200	22,889
Director, student activities	27,316	+0.4%	32,794	22,488	30,500
Director, student placement	30,000	+2.5%	36,756	26,000	29,572
Director, student counseling	34,800	+2.1%	40,791	28,000	37,800
Director, student health services, physician	63,326	+3.0%	68,010	35,250	—
Director, student health services, nurse	23,666	+6.1%	27,222	20,810	23,879
Chaplain	26,600	+1.5%	32,340	25,258	24,000
Director, athletics	41,234	+3.1%	52,500	34,500	37,520
Men's	41,900	—	44,400	32,400	—
Women's	32,860	—	37,884	24,777	—
Director, sports information	—	—	25,900	19,500	—
Director, campus recreation and intramurals	27,857	+4.2%	31,329	23,315	22,108

SOURCE: COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION

Inflation Rate Outpaces Raises for College Administrators

Continued from Page A1

cent, while salary increases for private institutions dropped more dramatically—to 2.5 per cent from 6.8 per cent. That trend represented a reversal from the previous year, when private institutions reported higher salary increases than their public counterparts.

John M. Toller, personnel director at the University of Connecticut and co-author of the study, said private institutions had probably given lower salary increases because they had been more vulnerable to recent economic swings than public institutions, which have relatively stable sources of money.

"When private institutions have money, they can spend it," Mr. Toller said. "But when they don't, they can't. Private institutions are on that entrepreneurial front line."

Eventually, however, a sector in which salaries have fallen behind will make up the lost ground, he said. That, he added, helps explain salary shifts over the years between public and private higher education.

CUPA's salary survey included data on 165 job categories at 1,564 public and private institutions. In addition to collecting information for its own data base, CUPA does custom-tailored studies for institutions that want to know what salaries their peer institutions are offering for a particular job.

This year's survey provided more detailed data than previous ones in order to allow member institutions to make more accurate comparisons. Unlike those done in past years, this year's study did not provide tables contrasting the average salaries at public and private institutions because such data are frequently abused, Mr. Toller said. He noted that such a broad format made it impossible to compare salaries paid by a small, private liberal-arts college with those paid by a large public research university.

Instead, the survey included separate data for public and private institutions, broken down by four different enrollment categories and four different budget categories. Those divisions, which in the past tended to be set arbitrarily, were determined by quartile—that is, one-quarter of the institutions fell into each of the four groups.

> "When private institutions have money, they can spend it. But when they don't, they can't."

Median salaries varied greatly for different administrative jobs, according to the survey, ranging from $23,666 for nurses who head student health services to $120,000 for medical-school deans.

The survey reported the following average salary increases for administrators in five different areas of higher-education administration:

- A 5-per-cent increase for chief executives, down from 5.6 per cent in academic 1986-87. Chief executives of systems earned a median salary of $85,000, while chief executives of single institutions earned $74,483.
- A 7.2-per-cent increase for aca-

Median Salaries of Chief Academic and Executive Officers by Type of Institution

	Chief executive officer	Chief academic officer
All universities	$90,000	$75,000
Public universities, by enrollment		
Up to 5,000	75,100	62,004
5,001 to 10,000	82,100	72,019
10,001 to 18,000	92,100	81,648
More than 18,000	107,980	91,350
Private universities, by enrollment		
Up to 2,000	80,000	50,000
2,001 to 4,000	96,000	68,000
4,001 to 7,000	110,000	77,000
More than 7,000	162,000	106,000
All 4-year colleges	73,226	52,513
Public, 4-year, by enrollment		
Up to 2,000	71,715	55,300
2,001 to 3,000	72,400	62,000
3,001 to 4,000	75,000	63,750
More than 4,000	83,004	70,391
Private, 4-year, by enrollment		
Up to 600	54,092	38,115
601 to 1,000	65,000	46,130
1,001 to 1,600	77,000	53,500
More than 1,600	92,000	65,000
All 2-year colleges	65,600	51,228
Public, 2-year, by enrollment		
Up to 1,300	58,582	46,544
1,301 to 2,400	65,400	48,996
2,401 to 4,700	69,651	53,630
More than 4,700	75,700	60,827
Private, 2-year, by enrollment		
Up to 300	44,450	28,829
301 to 450	47,108	34,200
451 to 800	60,000	43,750
More than 800	80,000	46,750
Medical schools	112,350	109,200
2-year technical institutions	61,662	46,146
Theological seminaries	55,214	40,118
Private, independent institutions	85,000	59,000
Private, religious institutions	65,000	46,000
All institutions	74,483	56,816

SOURCE: COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION demic officers, up from 3.7 per cent. Salaries ranged from $42,899 for deans of mathematics to the $120,000 earned by medical-school deans.

- A 5-per-cent increase for administrative officers, down from 5.7 per cent. Salaries ranged from $23,990 for bookstore directors to $96,200 for directors of medical centers.
- A 2.5-per-cent increase for external-affairs officers, down from 6.6 per cent. Salaries ranged from $28,000 for directors of university news bureaus to $55,020 for chief development-and-public-relations officers.
- A 2.2-per-cent increase for student-affairs officers, down from 3.8 per cent.

Salaries for heads of student health services ranged from the $23,666 for nurses to $63,326 for physicians.

A breakdown of data by administrative grouping showed that many institutions targeted particular groups of employees rather than giving across-the-board increases, Mr. Toller said.

As a group, for example, academic officers received higher increases this year than last year, while external-affairs officers fared better last year.

"I think institutions are making salary decisions within job families, and prioritizing salary groups from one year to the next," Mr. Toller said. "They can't do everything for everybody simultaneously."

Their decisions, he said, often reflect market trends and areas of current importance to higher education, such as admissions, fund raising, grants, and strategic planning.

Some Salaries Up 8 Pct.

Among the biggest gainers were administrators of grants and contracts, whose salaries rose an average of 6 per cent over last year's, and deans of architecture, engineering, and pharmacy, whose salaries all rose by more than 8 per cent.

Among other administrators, top gainers included chief planning officers, whose salaries rose 6.8 per cent; directors of admissions and financial aid, 7.3 per cent; and chief development officers, 5.1 per cent.

Losers in the survey included science deans, whose salaries fell 1 per cent, and deans of extension services, whose salaries fell 12.3 per cent.

As they have in the past, women and members of minority groups continued to earn lower salaries than their white male counterparts. At institutions with annual budgets above the median of $12.9-million, for example, minority-group members earned an average of 12 per cent less than their non-minority peers. They had, however, been in their current positions for 8.6 per cent less time.

Woman administrators earned an average of 37 per cent less than men, but had been in their present jobs for 24 per cent less time.

"In the future, we should see the discrepancy reducing because the experience factor is increasing for females and minorities," Mr. Toller said. "But it could take awhile. It's still cause for concern."

Copies of the report, "1987-88 Administrative Compensation Survey," are available from the College and University Personnel Association, 1233 20th Street N.W., Suite 503, Washington 20036; (202) 429-0311. The price is $55 for members, $140 for non-members who participated in the survey, and $250 for all other non-members.

Results of the association's survey of second-level administrators will appear in a future issue of *The Chronicle*.

Negotiating a Salary: Advice for a Potential College President

Negotiating a college president's contract is a tricky art, but potential chief executives can master it with a little planning, says one president who has become an authority on the subject.

James B. Appleberry, president of Northern Michigan University, has spoken and written extensively on the often-thorny issue of executive contracts, which are used by a number of institutions to outline a president's job conditions and expectations. He recently prepared a set of guidelines for the appointment of college presidents, which has since been published by the American Association of State Colleges and Universities.

The problem, say Mr. Appleberry and others familiar with presidential-compensation issues, is that many candidates simply don't put much thought into what they want. Administrators who may be pros when it comes to negotiating faculty contracts may know little about negotiating their own.

Few Personal Evaluations

At a seminar in Washington, Mr. Appleberry shared some strategies with a group of administrators taking part in a special fellowship program run by the American Council on Education. A number of former A.C.E. fellows, including Mr. Appleberry, have gone on to head colleges and universities.

"I've been absolutely dumbfounded by the lack of personal evaluation," Mr. Appleberry told the group. "Have *you* decided what *you* want? That can be very specific in terms of the job and the benefits."

NORTHERN MICHIGAN U

James B. Appleberry: "I've been dumbfounded by the lack of personal evaluation."

The time to decide, Mr. Appleberry emphasized, is before taking the president's job—not after.

Among the tips he offered for potential chief executives who will need to negotiate job benefits in the future:

- Do your homework. Research the benefits offered by the institution and by ones similar to it. If considering a job at a public institution, study the state's economy to decide what is appropriate and feasible, as well as any state laws that may influence benefits.
- Outline the conditions of your appointment from start to finish. The contract should spell out job responsibilities, the length of appointment, the renewal process, and any special arrangements, such as allowing the president to hold academic rank.
- Don't be afraid to raise issues connected with your departure. Some institutions offer separation pay if a president leaves the job sooner than expected, retraining opportunities, or a faculty teaching position.
- Know what the expectations will be for your spouse. Know how often he or she will be expected to take part in university events, and what benefits will be available.
- If provided with a car or house, know exactly which expenses will be paid by you and which by the university. Make sure any restrictions on personal use are clearly spelled out.
- Discuss in detail all other potential benefits, such as child care, tuition, retirement, service on corporate boards, and club membership.
- After you decide what you want, put everything in writing.
- Don't show the list to your potential employer. ("It will scare them away," admitted Mr. Appleberry, who added that he had once used such a checklist to disqualify himself for a job he had decided he didn't want.)

Participants in the seminar seemed to think such a comprehensive checklist of benefits would be an extremely useful tool. But, as one observer pointed out, "there's the interesting question of *when* you have this conversation."

$97,040 and a Buick

Timing, agreed Mr. Appleberry, is of the essence. He recommended that candidates not discuss a broad range of benefits until they are top contenders for a particular job, and that they discuss details of typical benefits with personnel officials rather than with the governing-board members who will be hiring them. A meeting with the institution's personnel officer, he said, will answer many questions.

Afterward, the candidate can send the personnel officer—or the board member handling the contract negotiations—a letter confirming the benefits discussed.

As for a job candidate discussing his or her departure before even starting, "isn't that a little hard to pull off?" one observer wondered.

According to Mr. Appleberry, such discussions don't have to be negative. He suggested wording them in a way that appears helpful to both parties.

Despite college presidents' growing awareness of job conditions, Mr. Appleberry said he didn't know of any—including himself—who come close to having all the benefits included on the list he prepared. His own contract calls for rather typical benefits: He earns $97,040 and is provided with a house, a Buick, and several club memberships. A former professor, he also was awarded tenure as part of his benefit package, enabling him to teach if he should be released from his contract.

In his research on executive contracts, "I've learned a lot," Mr. Appleberry said. "I wish I had known about all these things when I negotiated my contract."

The brochure written by Mr. Appleberry, "Guidelines on the Appointment of a President," includes information both on the presidential-search process and job benefits. It is available for $1 from the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, One Dupont Circle, Suite 700, Washington 20036-1192; (202) 293-7070.

—CAROLYN J. MOONEY

Judge Orders Trial for a Sex-Bias Suit Filed Against Harvard Business School

BOSTON

A federal judge has decided that a sex-discrimination lawsuit filed by a former Harvard Business School professor can proceed to a trial.

U.S. District Court Judge Douglas Woodlock recently heard arguments by lawyers representing Harvard and Barbara Bund Jackson, a former associate professor of industrial marketing. In a lawsuit filed in 1984, Ms. Jackson claimed she had been denied tenure because of her gender.

During earlier arguments, Judge Woodlock made no ruling on the admissibility of two key points made in Ms. Jackson's case—the destruction of 10 years' worth of Harvard Business School tenure reports and the role that gender plays in the school's admissions policy.

However, he did say that the admissions policy itself was relevant to the case.

"No question about that—the M.B.A. program provides the pipeline for the teaching track," Judge Woodlock said. "If you limit the number of women coming through the pipeline, you have an effect on the way employment decisions are reached."

New Books on Higher Education

It may be necessary to add state tax to the cost of books listed below. Discounts may be available to scholars and to people who order in bulk.

A Call for Clarity: Income, Loans, Cost, edited by Lawrence Eiser (American Association of State Colleges and Universities, One Dupont Circle, Suite 700, Washington 20036; 44 pages; $5 prepaid for AASCU members, $6 prepaid for non-members). A report on financial trends at public colleges and universities; focuses on tuition increases.

Education Journals and Serials: An Analytical Guide, compiled by Mary Ellen Collins (Greenwood Press, 88 Post Road West, Westport, Conn. 06881; 384 pages; $49.95 prepaid). Includes information on publications in higher education.

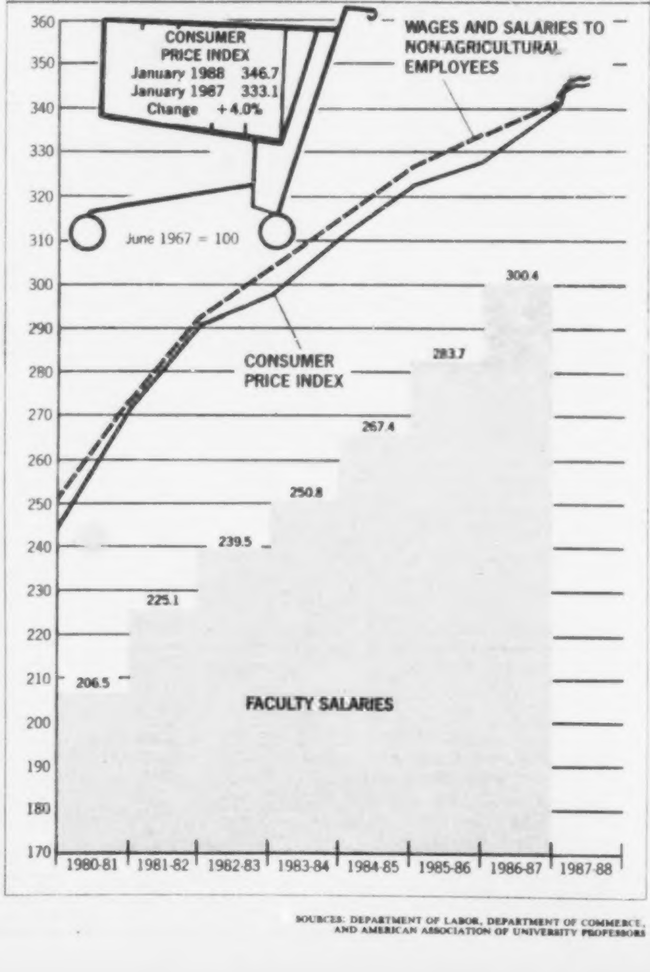
Giving Advice to Students: A Road Map for College Professionals, by Howard K. Schein, Ned Scott Laff, and Deborah R. Allen (American College Personnel Association, distributed by American Association for Counseling and Development, Order Services, 5999 Stevenson Avenue, Alexandria, Va. 22304; 127 pages; $15 for A.A.C.D. members, $18 for non-members, plus $1.50 for shipping in both cases).

Innovation Processes in Medical Education, by Margaret N. Bussigel, Barbara M. Barzansky, and Gary G. Grenholm (Praeger Publishers, available from Greenwood Press, 88 Post Road West, Westport, Conn. 06881; 192 pages; $39.95 prepaid). Uses case studies of four medical schools to examine the factors that have either promoted or hindered curricular reform in medical education.

In Pursuit of Equality in Higher Education, edited by Anne S. Pruitt (General Hall, Inc., 5 Talon Way, Dix Hills, N.Y. 11746; 226 pages; $30.95 prepaid). Reports on research commissioned by the Southern Educational Foundation; topics include racial differences in student achievement and the post-baccalaureate careers of black graduates.

Nursing Student Census with Policy Implications, 1987, by Peri Rosenfeld (National League for Nursing, 10 Columbus Circle, New York 10019; 86 pages; $18.95, plus $1.50 for shipping). Covers the period from August 1985 to July 1986.

Partnerships for Improving Schools, by Byrd L. Jones and Robert W. Maloy (Greenwood Press, 88 Post Road West, Westport, Conn. 06881; 192 pages; $35 prepaid). Includes discussion of cooperation between schools and universities.



Faculty Pay and the Cost of Living

SOURCES: DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, AND AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

Note Book

Ever since the Federal Communications Commission censured the student radio station at the University of California's Santa Barbara campus last April for broadcasting indecent material, student broadcasters have been worrying that they will be next on the F.C.C.'s hit list.

The problem for radio stations, especially student-run outlets that traditionally run more adventurous programming, is that the commission has never clarified exactly what it will and will not allow on the air.

The F.C.C., in a new ruling last November, said it would allow "indecent" language to be broadcast between the hours of midnight and 6 a.m., but would prohibit the broadcasting of "obscene" material at any time.

Student broadcasters who gathered at the Intercollegiate Broadcasting System convention in New York last month said the line between "indecent" and "obscene" was fuzzy. They counseled caution in approaching risqué material.

The F.C.C. defines "indecent" language as "language or material that depicts or describes, in terms patently offensive as measured by community standards for the broadcast medium, sexual or excretory activities or organs."

For material to be considered obscene, it must meet a three-pronged test: an average person, using "contemporary community standards," must find that the material appeals to prurient interests; the material must describe sexual conduct in an offensive manner; and the material must lack redeeming value.

The commission said it reserved the right to determine what constitutes "contemporary community standards."

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Some at the conference said the new rules would have a chilling effect on student broadcasters because the vagueness of the F.C.C. ruling forces stations to police themselves.

They called the rulings a part of a broader attempt to restrict free speech in the United States.

Panelists at a discussion on obscenity urged student stations to write up guidelines on obscenity to show the commission and university administrators that they are being responsible.

Gregory Adamo, general manager of WSIA-FM, the radio station of the City University of New York College of Staten Island, said radio stations should draft obscenity guidelines so "we can defend what we're doing and show we are being responsible."

But Thomas O'Hair of the University of California at Berkeley's radio station said there was no great principle involved in broadcasting curse words on the air. "I don't know how many times the word 'progressive' has been used to justify broadcasting obscenities," he said.

Students

Minorities' Share of College Enrollments Edges Up, as Number of Asian and Hispanic Students Soars

In fall 1986, 17.9 per cent of the 12.5 million enrolled were non-whites

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

WASHINGTON

The proportion of college students who are members of minority groups edged upward over the last decade, largely because of tremendous increases in the ranks of Asian and Hispanic students.

In a preliminary study released last week, the U.S. Department of Education reported that in the fall of 1986, the latest year for which figures are available, 17.9 per cent of the nation's 12.5 million college students were members of racial or ethnic minorities. In 1976, 15.4 per cent of the nearly 11 million students were minority-group members.

Over all, college enrollment in 1986 was the highest ever.

Over the 10-year period, the number of minority students increased one-third, to 2.24 million from 1.69 million. By racial and ethnic group, the figures were as follows:

- Enrollment of black non-Hispanics showed the slowest growth, rising 4.6 per cent, to 1,081,000.
- Hispanic enrollment jumped 62.5 per cent, to 624,000.
- Enrollment of Asians and Pacific Islanders increased 126.3 per cent, to 448,000.
- The number of American Indians and Alaska natives rose 18.4 per cent, to 90,000.
- The number of white students grew 9.2 per cent, to 9,914,000.
- The enrollment of foreign students—non-resident aliens in the United States on a temporary basis—rose 57.1 per cent, to 344,000.

1986 College Enrollment and 10-Year Gains

White	9,914,000	+9.2%
Black	1,081,000	+4.6%
Hispanic	624,000	+62.5%
Asian	448,000	+126.3%
American Indian	90,000	+18.4%
Foreign	344,000	+57.1%
Total	12,501,000	+13.8%

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The statistical overview provides a mixed picture on the enrollment of black students, a subject of much concern among educators because the level has remained essentially stable in the last decade after a period of great growth from the mid-1960's to the mid-1970's. Although rising 0.5 per cent from 1984 to 1986, the number of black students is some 26,000 below the peak of 1,107,000 in 1980.

Commenting on the figures, Patricia Smith, the director of legislative analysis for the American Council on Education said: "The concern is not so much that the number is down, but that we're not making great progress toward increasing it. If that's what our goal is, we're not reaching it."

The Education Department's Center for Education Statistics, in behalf of the department's Office for Civil Rights, surveys each of the nation's 3,300 colleges and universities every two years about the racial and ethnic characteristics of students.

A table showing 1986 minority enroll-

Continued on Page A35

At This Democratic Convention, It's Dukakis and Gore in '88

LYMAN RINGBLOOM, WESTMINSTER COLLEGE

Delegates meet at the Westminster College Mock Convention, held quadrennially since 1936.

By MICHAEL W. HIRSCHORN

NEW WILMINGTON, PA.

Throughout, there were not-so-subtle reminders that this was not, in fact, the real Democratic Party Presidential nominating convention.

One nominee was rejected for being too young; another, because he was dead. Iowa's state delegation never showed up. The chairman of the Massachusetts delegation disappeared after he was reportedly bribed by one of the candidate's campaign managers.

Michigan insisted that the English had stolen Stonehenge from the Wolverine State. The Guam delegation wore shorts and face paint and played volleyball throughout, while the Illinois delegation paraded around in mobster get-ups, shooting unsuspecting passersby with water guns.

All this was happening at the Westminster College Mock Convention, held here last week in the rolling hills of Western Pennsylvania.

Back-Room Dealings and Schmoozing

The delegates were students—with the exception of one faculty delegation—and only pride was at stake. But the antics of the student delegates differed only in style from those of the delegates who will file into Atlanta's Omni arena this July for the real Democratic National Convention.

Westminster's nominating convention, held quadrennially since 1936 (with the exception of 1944), copied the real conventions to a T. Students wrote a platform, established a credentials committee, picked some 700 delegates, and chose students to serve as "campaign managers" for the candidates, who mysteriously never made an appearance.

The mock convention, held since 1956

Continued on Following Page

Minorities' Share of College Enrollments Edge Up, as Asians' and Hispanics' Numbers Soar

Continued from Page A33

ment by institution will appear in a future issue of *The Chronicle*.

Despite the upward growth in college enrollment, the Education Department study presented figures compiled by the Census Bureau showing that the proportions of black and Hispanic high-school graduates who are enrolled in college have changed little during the 1980's.

For example, of the black high-school graduates who are 18 to 24 years old, 28.6 per cent were enrolled in 1986, compared with 27.7 per cent in 1980. Among Hispanics in that same age group, the proportion was 29.4 per cent in 1986 and 29.9 per cent in 1980.

Based on Survey of 60,000

Those figures are based on a survey of some 60,000 households that the Census Bureau conducts each October. Because of the small size of the sample, it is not possible to determine the college participation rate for Asians and American Indians.

In effect, the statistics show that the increase in Hispanic students is due to an overall increase in the Hispanic population, and not the result of a rise in the college-going rate of Hispanic young adults, said William H. Freund, author of the report and deputy director of the center's post-secondary education statistics division. He added that the growth in the number of Asian students could probably be attributed to the same cause.

Rosalind R. Bruno, a statistician with the Census Bureau, cautioned against attaching importance to small year-to-year changes in the college-going rate. She noted that the seeming rise in participation rates from 1985 to 1986—an increase to 28.6 per cent from 26.1 per cent for blacks and a increase to 29.4 per cent from 26.9 per cent for Hispanics—was not statistically significant. "The sample estimates will bounce around a little bit, but there's no meaning to them," she said. "Things really haven't changed much during the 1980's."

The proportion of blacks in college increased from 1967 to 1976 and then went down, she said. In the peak year of 1976 the percentage of black high-school graduates from the ages of 18 to 24 enrolled in college was 33.4 per cent, nearly the same rate as for white and Hispanic students. Ms. Bruno said the Census Bureau could not account for the decline in the college-going rates for the two minority groups.

The participation rate for white students has changed little over the last 10 years, ranging from 31 per cent to 34 per cent.

Over all, about one in every three high-school graduates aged 18 to 24 was enrolled in college in 1986.

The figures from the Education Department's survey of colleges show that while the enrollments of women have risen some 27.4 per cent from 1976 to 1986, the enrollments of men have remained flat, increasing only 1.6 per cent. In 1986, 53 per cent of students were women and 47 per cent were men, a reversal of the percentages of a decade earlier.

Over the 10-year period, the number of white male students fell 3.5 per cent, while the number of black male students fell 7.2 per cent. Enrollments of white and black women rose 23.6 per cent and 14.6 per cent, respectively. Enrollments of American Indian, Asian, and Hispanic men all increased over the decade, but at rates below those of women in the same groups.

Solomon Arbeiter, associate director of research and development at the College Board, said he believed that fewer black men and white men were enrolling in college because they were enlisting in the military or taking jobs after graduating from high school. "The military option for men has become increasingly attractive," he said, "primarily because of the educational training they receive there and the college-scholarship options they have."

Mr. Arbeiter termed the growth in enrollments of women "very healthy," saying it reflected their increased career opportunities.

The Education Department figures show that minority students are more likely than white students to attend two-year rather than four-year col-

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Percentage of High-School Graduates Who Are Enrolled in College, by Age Group

	White		Black		Hispanic	
	18-24	25-34	18-24	25-34	18-24	25-34
1976	32.8%	9.2%	33.4%	11.9%	35.8%	10.9%
1977	32.2%	9.8%	31.5%	13.9%	31.5%	12.4%
1978	31.3%	8.8%	29.7%	10.8%	27.2%	10.2%
1979	31.2%	8.9%	29.5%	9.3%	30.2%	11.6%
1980	32.1%	8.7%	27.7%	9.6%	29.9%	9.2%
1981	32.7%	8.4%	28.0%	10.2%	29.9%	10.8%
1982	33.3%	8.7%	27.9%	9.5%	29.2%	9.7%
1983	33.0%	8.7%	27.0%	8.9%	31.4%	9.7%
1984	33.9%	8.4%	27.2%	8.1%	29.9%	9.9%
1985	34.9%	8.6%	26.1%	7.4%	26.9%	9.7%
1986	34.5%	8.0%	28.6%	7.8%	29.4%	10.4%

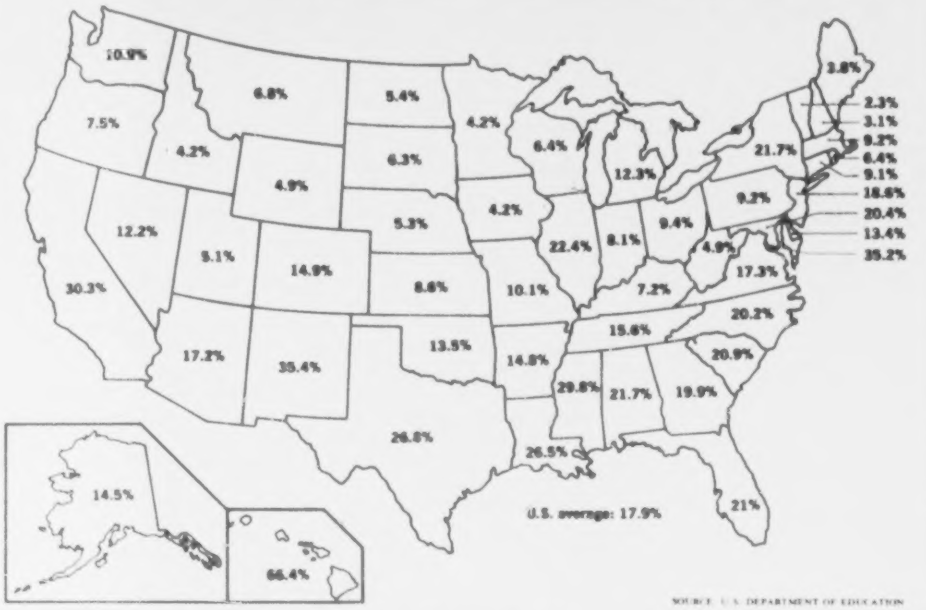
Note: The figures are based on annual Census Bureau surveys of 60,000 households. Although the percentages for blacks and Hispanics vary slightly from 1980 to 1986, the changes are not statistically significant.

1986 Enrollment, by Type of Institution

	Total	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign
Public							
4-year	42.4%	35.4%	42.3%	39.2%	33.2%	43.1%	51.5%
2-year	35.3%	52.7%	40.8%	39.8%	53.3%	34.1%	14.3%
Private							
4-year	20.2%	8.4%	16.2%	17.7%	11.5%	20.8%	33.1%
2-year	2.1%	3.5%	0.7%	3.3%	2.0%	2.0%	1.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: This table shows, for example, that while 42.4 per cent of all students were enrolled at 4-year public institutions in 1986, only 35.4 per cent of American Indian students attended such institutions.

State-by-State Enrollment by Race in 1986



SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The map shows the proportion of enrollments in each state comprising American Indian, Asian, black, and Hispanic students.

	Total	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign
Alabama	216,064	376	1,182	43,360	2,004	165,072	4,070
Alaska	27,482	1,990	577	976	442	22,654	843
Arizona	226,593	7,623	4,276	6,166	20,943	181,555	6,030
Arkansas	79,182	326	540	10,520	323	65,807	1,666
California	1,733,410	20,580	192,837	117,032	194,865	1,146,766	61,330
Colorado	181,866	1,536	4,234	4,568	16,848	149,780	4,900
Connecticut	159,040	406	2,782	7,596	3,752	140,770	3,734
Delaware	33,893	56	417	3,703	362	28,726	629
District of Columbia	77,651	322	2,262	22,886	1,878	41,533	8,770
Florida	477,210	1,222	7,219	44,301	47,434	362,346	14,688
Georgia	195,123	306	2,427	34,303	1,806	150,953	5,328
Hawaii	51,697	162	32,532	938	673	15,370	2,022
Idaho	45,260	374	575	260	713	42,534	804
Illinois	686,895	2,147	24,148	91,800	35,720	519,851	13,229
Indiana	250,178	648	2,868	13,570	3,210	223,687	6,195
Iowa	155,369	390	1,756	3,164	1,198	142,680	6,181
Kansas	143,306	1,679	1,811	6,477	2,428	126,611	4,300
Kentucky	144,548	323	872	8,803	341	132,581	1,628
Louisiana	171,338	473	2,468	39,326	3,210	119,316	6,545
Maine	46,232	333	688	540	188	44,285	198
Maryland	238,880	674	8,779	35,479	3,889	184,471	5,588
Massachusetts	417,513	1,130	10,884	16,787	9,806	361,916	16,990
Michigan	520,423	3,231	7,147	46,891	6,677	444,505	11,972
Minnesota	226,556	1,474	3,682	2,969	1,279	212,297	4,855
Mississippi	101,095	245	427	28,785	631	69,232	1,775
Missouri	246,185	669	3,447	18,499	2,361	216,229	4,980
Montana	34,691	1,879	149	143	187	31,671	662
Nebraska	100,401	680	833	2,744	1,098	93,090	1,956
Nevada	46,796	696	1,251	1,861	1,917	40,428	643
New Hampshire	53,876	148	382	667	465	51,521	693
New Jersey	295,313	860	9,735	27,026	17,292	230,426	9,974
New Mexico	80,270	4,934	970	1,888	20,604	50,343	1,531
New York	1,011,400	4,844	36,478	110,866	67,547	759,029	32,636
North Carolina	322,966	2,458	3,313	57,370	1,957	253,062	4,806
North Dakota	37,311	1,468	171	241	125	34,356	950
Ohio	521,290	1,281	5,713	37,699	4,209	459,929	12,459
Oklahoma	170,840	7,668	2,711	10,546	2,189	141,066	6,660
Oregon	144,798	1,345	5,565	1,836	2,102	128,742	5,208
Pennsylvania	545,923	850	8,658	35,103	5,515	483,822	11,975
Rhode Island	69,569	203	1,164	2,014	1,055	63,825	1,308
South Carolina	134,116	207	978	25,924	965	103,801	2,241
South Dakota	30,935	1,574	92	190	96	28,322	661
Tennessee	197,070	341	1,383	27,508	1,512	162,006	4,320
Texas	776,021	2,599	20,688	66,662	118,333	543,905	23,834
Utah	106,217	1,149	1,773	728	1,731	96,143	4,693
Vermont	32,452	54	241	298	167	31,153	539
Virginia	308,318	645	7,793	41,545	3,278	250,004	5,053
Washington	242,443	3,542	12,773	5,899	4,289	211,111	4,829
West Virginia	76,783	96	535	2,865	283	71,890	1,114
Wisconsin	283,653	1,640	3,913	9,334	3,149	260,294	5,323
Wyoming	24,357	277	123	243	545	22,717	452
Total	12,500,798	90,133	448,222	1,080,899	623,591	9,914,183	343,770

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Enrollment Since 1976

	1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986
American Indian						
All	76,000	78,000	84,000	88,000	84,000	90,000
Men	39,000	37,000	38,000	40,000	38,000	40,000
Women	38,000	41,000	46,000	48,000	46,000	51,000
Public	68,000	68,000	74,000	77,000	72,000	79,000
Private	9,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	11,000	11,000
4-year	35,000	35,000	37,000	39,000	38,000	40,000
2-year	41,000	43,000	47,000	49,000	46,000	51,000
Undergraduate	70,000	72,000	79,000	82,000	78,000	84,000
Graduate	4,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Professional	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Asian						
All	198,000	235,000	286,000	351,000	390,000	448,000
Men	108,000	126,000	151,000	189,000	210,000	239,000
Women	89,000	109,000	135,000	162,000	180,000	209,000
Public	166,000	195,000	240,000	296,000	323,000	372,000
Private	32,000	40,000	47,000	55,000	67,000	76,000
4-year	119,000	138,000	162,000	193,000	223,000	262,000
2-year	79,000	97,000	124,000	158,000	167,000	186,000
Undergraduate	173,000	206,000	253,000	313,000	343,000	394,000
Graduate	21,000	24,000	28,000	30,000	37,000	43,000
Professional	4,000	5,000	6,000	8,000	9,000	11,000
Black						
All	1,033,000	1,054,000	1,107,000	1,101,000	1,076,000	1,081,000
Men	470,000	453,000	464,000	458,000	437,000	436,000
Women	563,000	601,000	643,000	644,000	639,000	645,000
Public	831,000	840,000	876,000	873,000	844,000	855,000
Private	202,000	215,000	231,000	228,000	232,000	226,000
4-year	604,000	612,000	634,000	612,000	617,000	615,000
2-year	429,000	443,000	472,000	489,000	459,000	466,000
Undergraduate	950,000	975,000	1,028,000	1,028,000	995,000	995,000
Graduate	72,000	68,000	66,000	51,000	67,000	72,000
Professional	11,000	11,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	14,000
Hispanic						
All	384,000	417,000	472,000	519,000	535,000	624,000
Men	210,000	213,000	232,000	252,000	254,000	292,000
Women	174,000	205,000	240,000	267,000	281,000	332,000
Public	337,000	363,000	406,000	446,000	456,000	539,000
Private	47,000	55,000	66,000	74,000	79,000	84,000
4-year	174,000	190,000	217,000	229,000	246,000	278,000
2-year	210,000	227,000	255,000	291,000	289,000	345,000
Undergraduate	357,000	388,000	438,000	485,000	495,000	569,000
Graduate	22,000	24,000	27,000	27,000	32,000	46,000
Professional	5,000	5,000	7,000	7,000	8,000	9,000
White						
All	9,076,000	9,194,000	9,833,000	9,997,000	9,815,000	9,914,000
Men	4,814,000	4,613,000	4,773,000	4,830,000	4,690,000	4,646,000
Women	4,262,000	4,581,000	5,060,000	5,167,000	5,125,000	5,268,000
Public	7,095,000	7,136,000	7,656,000	7,785,000	7,543,000	7,650,000
Private	1,982,000	2,058,000	2,177,000	2,212,000	2,272,000	2,264,000
4-year	5,999,000	6,027,000	6,275,000	6,306,000	6,301,000	6,340,000
2-year	3,077,000	3,167,000	3,558,000	3,692,000	3,514,000	3,575,000
Undergraduate	7,827,000	7,946,000	8,556,000	8,749,000	8,484,000	8,552,000
Graduate	1,030,000	1,019,000	1,030,000	1,002,000	1,087,000	1,132,000
Professional	220,000	229,000	248,000	246,000	243,000	230,000
Foreign						
All	219,000	253,000	305,000	331,000	335,000	344,000
Men	154,000	180,000	211,000	230,000	231,000	232,000
Women	65,000	73,000	94,000	101,000	104,000	111,000
Public	145,000	167,000	204,000	219,000	219,000	226,000
Private	73,000	85,000	101,000	113,000	116,000	118,000
4-year	177,000	201,000	241,000	270,000	282,000	291,000
2-year	42,000	52,000	64,000	61,000	53,000	53,000
Undergraduate	142,000	169,000	208,000	220,000	216,000	204,000
Graduate	73,000	80,000	94,000	108,000	115,000	136,000
Professional	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000

1986 Enrollment of Full- and Part-Time Students

	Total	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign
4-year institutions							
Men, full-time	2,776,856	12,553	104,884	185,407	89,603	2,223,750	160,659
Men, part-time	1,049,047	5,202	37,068	66,272	43,113	856,688	40,704
Women, full-time	2,650,751	14,499	88,673	247,830	91,891	2,140,209	67,649
Women, part-time	1,349,382	7,258	31,486	115,740	53,884	1,118,946	22,068
2-year institutions							
Men, full-time	821,979	8,781	38,014	84,894	57,995	613,471	18,824
Men, part-time	1,237,563	13,008	59,287	99,255	101,342	952,577	12,094
Women, full-time	866,917	10,273	29,150	118,213	65,847	632,040	11,394
Women, part-time	1,748,303	18,559	59,660	163,288	119,916	1,376,502	10,378
All institutions							
Men, full-time	3,598,835	21,334	142,898	270,301	147,598	2,837,221	179,483
Men, part-time	2,286,610	18,210	96,355	165,527	144,455	1,809,265	52,798
Women, full-time	3,517,668	24,772	117,823	366,043	157,738	2,772,249	79,043
Women, part-time	3,097,685	25,817	91,146	279,028	173,800	2,495,448	32,446

Note: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Minorities' Share of Enrollments Rises, as Asian and Hispanic Numbers Soar

Continued from Page A35

leges, a pattern that has persisted over the last decade. In 1986, 56.7 of American Indian, 55.3 per cent of Hispanic, 41.5 per cent of Asian, and 43.1 per cent of black students enrolled at two-year colleges. For white students, the figure was 36 per cent.

The states with the highest proportions of minority students include Hawaii, with 66.4 per cent; New Mexico, with 35.4 per cent; the District of Columbia, with 35.2 per cent; and California, with 30.3 per cent.

The states where minority enrollment falls below 5 per cent are Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

Among the states, California has both the highest college enrollment and the largest number of minority students. It has a disproportionate share of minority students: While 13.9 per cent of all U.S. college students enroll in colleges in the state, 23.4 per cent of all minority students do. Over all, 43 per cent of all Asian students attended colleges and universities in California in 1986-87. Institutions in the state also enrolled 31.2 per cent of all Hispanic students, 22.8 per cent of all American Indian students, and 10.8 per cent of all black students.

The final report, "Trends in Minority Enrollment in Higher Education, 1976-1986," will be published next month. To obtain a free copy call (800) 424-1616 or (202) 357-6651.

To purchase a computer tape of the data or to order special tabulations, write to the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, Information Systems and Media Services, 555 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., Washington 20208-1327.

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A debate once waged mainly in law schools is now a public controversy: Who interprets the Constitution, and how? Page A4.

Audits of graduate students who received funds in 1984 and 1985 were suspended by the I.R.S.: Page A13.

The Presidential candidates are paying more attention to science but are still relegating the issues to buzzword status: Page A23.

State spending on aid to needy undergraduates is expected to grow by 6.2 per cent this year, the smallest increase in the 80's: Page A23.

When Texas's Legislature meets in January, the future of public universities near the Mexican border will be a pressing topic: Page A26.

Fraternities are under attack after a year of highly publicized instances of racism and violence: Page A34.

Duquesne University suspended its prepaid-tuition plan because of economic conditions: Page A35.

Athletics directors of big-time football programs met to discuss TV fees with representatives of conferences and the networks: Page A37.

The outlawed African National Congress urged foreigners to back a "new anti-apartheid culture" in South Africa: Page A40.

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SOUTH AFRIC
IS APARTH
IT'S DEAFTH
ΔE
DEAF PRESIDENT IS A MUST FOR GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY!

PHOTOGRAPH FOR THE CHRONICLE ©1988, SAM KITTNER

Students demonstrate on the campus of Gallaudet University to protest the appointment of a hearing person as president.

Students Shut Down University for the Deaf, Force Newly Named President to Resign

By THOMAS J. DeLOUGHRY

WASHINGTON

The appointment of a hearing person as president of Gallaudet University, the nation's only university for the deaf, triggered bitter student protests that closed the campus last week and forced the newly elected president to submit her resignation.

The students began protesting after Gallaudet's Board of Trustees announced that it had elected Elisabeth A. Zinser, who is not deaf, to be the seventh president of the 124-year-old university.

The students garnered support from key Congressmen, as well as from many members of the university's faculty and staff. The Congressmen said the appointment of a hearing president could jeopardize the institution's federal financing.

Ms. Zinser, vice-chancellor for academic affairs at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, does not know sign language and had no experience in deaf education. She was one of three finalists, the other two of whom are deaf.

Jane Bassett Spilman, chairwoman of the Board of Trustees, cited Ms. Zinser's "comprehensive administrative skills and breadth of experience and expertise in

Continued on Page A18

600 Israeli Academics Break With Colleagues, Offer Support to Army

By HERBERT M. WATZMAN

JERUSALEM

One month after some 600 faculty members at Israeli universities published a petition decrying the government's tough policy against Palestinian protesters in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, about 600 other Israeli academics have published a statement that supports the government.

"Self-flagellation is not an answer to terrorism and does not advance the cause of peace," the latest statement declared.

Published in several Israeli daily newspapers, the statement said its signers gave "full backing to the security forces and the Israel Defense Forces in their actions within the land of Israel and on its borders."

"We are proud of the determination of I.D.F. officers and soldiers to prevent casualties, to the extent that this is possible," the statement added.

Earlier Petition Called for Negotiation

The earlier petition called on the Israeli government to "take immediate steps toward negotiation before we completely lose control of events" *(The Chronicle,* February 17).

More than 90 people, nearly all of them Palestinians, have been killed and hundreds of others have been wounded since

Continued on Page A42

Student-Aid Analysts Blast Loan Program, Urge Big Overhaul

Observers doubt that Congress will approve sweeping changes

By ROBIN WILSON

WASHINGTON

The Guaranteed Student Loan program has become "a 500-pound gorilla" that eats up too much government money and supports a vast number of lenders and state loan agencies that make the program too complex.

That was the contention of student-aid analysts who attended a meeting here last week to discuss the operation of the government's largest student-loan program.

The analysts suggested that federal officials revamp the guaranteed-loan program by establishing a government-run loan bank or trust fund that would eliminate the need for lenders and other financial organizations to be involved.

However, Congressional aides who attended the meeting said it was unlikely that federal officials would approve substantial changes in the loan program anytime soon. The aides, many of whom acknowledged that the loan program has problems, noted that members of Congress would be reluctant to dismantle a federal program that serves more than 3 million students a year and provides jobs for thousands of people at state loan agencies and banks. Further, the loan program is so complex that only a few lawmakers understand it well enough to feel comfortable in promoting radical changes, the aides said.

"Reform doesn't seem to be likely in the

Continued on Page A24

Soviet Education Official Discusses Reform Efforts

The Soviet Union's top higher-education official touched on a wide variety of topics in a written interview with *The Chronicle*. Page A41.

Higher-Education Reformers Take Up Challenge to Give Teaching–and Teachers–More Clout

By SCOTT HELLER

Making better teachers out of professors is the latest and perhaps most challenging step in the reform movement of higher education.

To judge by the shower of speeches, conferences, awards, and newsletters, college administrators and faculty members have begun to try. But they face perennial obstacles, especially a tenure system that on many campuses pays lip service to teaching but rewards research.

Last week the American Association for Higher Education devoted its annual conference to teaching, which it called "the highest calling" and a means "to rebuild the nation."

At that conference, professors extolled the values of collaborative learning and pressed faculty members to become "classroom researchers"—to evaluate self-consciously what is and isn't working in their classes.

In a speech to the association, the A.A.H.E.'s president, Russell Edgerton, called for a "new professionalism" in teaching at all levels.

"We must move to a culture in which peer review of teaching is as common as peer review of research, a culture in which professors ask their colleagues for comment on the syllabus of a course as routinely as they ask for comment on the prospectus for a book."

Universities are not there yet, but they

Continued on Page A14

MARGINALIA

From our very own "Ways & Means" column:

"Sen. Bob Dole last week delivered a major speech outlining his views on education. . . .

"The speech was considered by some observers to be a subtle jab at Vice-President Bush's repeated promises that he would most like to be remembered as an 'education President.' . . .

"Mr. Bush first unveiled his proposal to help parents save for college during the summer."

By giving up vacation trips?

■

And from our very own "Bulletin Board" pages:

"Home economics: Faculty position in Apparel Merchandising. . . . Applications (biological data, academic transcripts, and letters of reference) to . . ."

Fresh!

■

A flyer announcing a conference of the New York Association of Two Year Colleges, to be held next month at West Point, advertises some "Features of the Site":

- "Access to the ground of the U.S. Military Academy
- "Shopping at the Woodbury Commons—famous faculty outlets"

Featuring teachers with tiny imperfections?

■

From the *Double Reed*:

"Lost Sheep . . . Members are classified as 'LOST' when first class mail is returned to me as undeliverable for one reason or another. Your assistance in locating these members is appreciated. After a year lost members are placed in the archives."

Where overcrowding is serious.

■

From the Cornell *Daily Sun*:

HOUSING LOTTERY
DISSAPOINTS SOME

Headline writer disappoints *us*.

■

From *Siskiyou*, a newspaper at Southern Oregon State College:

"After lengthy discussion on the matter of the budget some decisions were made. There were concerns that by lowering the budget the [Incidental Fees Committee] would be forcing the subcommittees to cut programs that they considered important. The subcommittee morals would also be affected. . . ."

That's taking it too hard.

■

From *TakeNote*, a newsletter at Gonzaga University:

"BEAT ST. MARY'S . . . Gonzaga continues their serge on the [West Coast Athletic Conference] Saturday night at 7:30 p.m. in Martin Centre. A dance will follow. . . ."

With all the folks in their dark blues? —C.G.

In Brief

Tenure Denial at Harvard Upheld by President Bok

Harvard University President Derek Bok last week decided not to grant tenure to Clare Dalton, a law-school professor associated with the "critical legal studies" movement.

In backing a decision by the law-school faculty, Mr. Bok consulted outside advisers who had reviewed Ms. Dalton's scholarly work and teaching. The advisers also interviewed professors both for and against her appointment.

Ms. Dalton said the law-school faculty had discriminated against her because she was a woman and because of her left-wing political views when it denied her tenure last year. Mr. Bok reviewed the case at the request of the law school's dean, and after law professors around the country criticized the tenure vote.

Ms. Dalton, who has threatened to sue the university, was unavailable for comment last week. Keith Halpern, one of her lawyers, said she already had a claim before the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination, and would now decide whether to pursue a court case. "We will not let it drop," he said.

Bork Criticizes Liberal 'Tilt' of Law-School Faculties

WASHINGTON

Robert H. Bork (right), the rejected Supreme Court nominee, last week criticized what he called the increasing liberalism of law-school faculties.

Interviewed on Cable News Network's "Evans & Novak" show, Mr. Bork said: "I have never seen a time in America when university attitudes varied so much from the general public's attitudes, and the law schools reflect that."

At some major law schools, he said, none of the faculty members support President Reagan. He said that was evidence of "a bias or tilt in the political attitudes of the law schools."

Law-school representatives said they were puzzled by the former federal judge's remarks. "I'm not sure what he means," said Betsy Levin, executive director of the Association of American Law Schools, which represents 154 law schools.

SHEPARD SHERBELL, THE PICTURE GROUP

"It is true that academia always has been more 'liberal' politically than one would find at the top level of a corporation," she said. "But I don't see any changes from what I've observed over the last 25 to 30 years. There's not a sharp dichotomy. If anything, law schools have become more diverse over the last 10 years."

Mr. Bork said he had not been as concerned about the political leanings of law students.

"You find now, for the first time, conservative law-student movements, like the Federalist Society, which is a very valuable movement," said Mr. Bork. "I have no trouble getting very balanced, good clerks."

—COURTNEY LEATHERMAN

Court Upholds Practice of Peer-Review Secrecy

The University of California's practice of using confidential peer review in tenure and promotion cases has been upheld by a state court in a lawsuit filed in 1981 by five former members of the faculty.

The university argued in Alameda County Superior Court that the quality of its faculty members depended upon absolute candor in the peer-review process and could not be assured if the identity of the person performing the review were known.

The former faculty members, all of whom had been denied tenure, complained that the confidentiality of the review process had violated their constitutional right to due process. They asked, among other things, that the text of peer reviews and the names of reviewers be provided to those under review, and that academic employees be given full access to their personnel files.

An appeal is expected.

Suit by Wheaton Donors to Go to Trial

Alumnae of Wheaton College (Mass.) who challenged the institution's use of their donations have won the right to have their case heard in court.

A Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court justice has ruled that nine donors to the college may attempt to stop the institution from using money raised during a 150th-anniversary fund drive to support the education of men. The case was transferred to Bristol County Probate Court for trial.

Wheaton trustees decided last May to admit men to the 153-year-old college. The first male students enrolled last fall.

The move was opposed by a group of alumnae who argued that their contributions to the college had been made with the understanding that the funds would be used to support women's education.

"Our feeling is that the college wants to use its assets, including the donations it received, for a different purpose than we intended when we gave," said Barbara Caparell, one of the parties in the suit.

Case Western to Be Fined for Radioactive Spill

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission will fine Case Western Reserve University $10,000 for its failure to monitor safety procedures in university laboratories using radioactive materials.

A university investigation of a spill of low-level radioactive materials in October at an affiliated hospital, Rainbow Babies and Childrens Hospital, revealed that proper safety procedures were not being followed. The spill was not cleaned up or reported soon enough, the investigation found. The university, which holds a license from the N.R.C. for some research laboratories at the hospital, notified the commission of the incident.

All research involving radioactive materials at the university was stopped while the commission and the university both looked into procedures being followed at all campus laboratories using radioactive materials.

The university has hired an independent contractor who will help it label radioactive materials, acquire new safety handbooks, hold training sessions for laboratory personnel, and conduct more frequent laboratory inspections.

A university spokesman said Case Western did not plan to appeal the commission's fine.

Association to Sell 'Psychology Today'

The American Psychological Association has decided to sell its magazine, *Psychology Today*, and is negotiating with two potential buyers.

The contract with the buyers, Owen G. Lipstein and T. George Harris, co-owners of *American Health* magazine, is scheduled to be signed May 1. Mr. Harris was the first editor of *Psychology Today*. Mr. Lipstein is also the owner of *Mother Earth News*.

The association acquired *Psychology Today* in 1983 and is still investing in it. "It wasn't making a profit," said Leonard D. Goodstein, the association's executive vice president and chief executive officer. "We've reached a decision that it would be in the best interest of the association to find another owner of it."

According to some published reports, the association has in-

Official Says Open Access to Information Could Hurt U.S.

WASHINGTON

A government official, citing threats to the U.S. economy from foreign countries that capitalize on American "technology and know-how," last week cautioned that open access to information could hurt U.S. competitiveness.

"Heretofore, we could publish our research results and we were the only people capable of taking advantage of them," said the official, Barry C. Beringer, Associate Under Secretary for economic affairs at the Department of Commerce. "Now we need to realize the competitive implications of doing that."

At a meeting of the Federal Library and Information Center Committee, Mr. Beringer called for a "unique U.S. model" of technology transfer and information sharing that would include private industry, universities, and the federal government.

Other speakers at the session, which was held at the Library of Congress, attacked the government for what they said were unfocused, contradictory, and counterproductive information policies.

'Privatization' Criticized

Severa [illegible] akers, who included government officials concerned with information policy and information-industry representatives, cautioned that many of the Reagan Administration's policies had made access to information more difficult for U.S. scientists and engineers.

Chief among the problems cited was an Administration proposal to "privatize" the National Technical Information Service, a government agency that makes available to the public information on science and technology research in the U.S. and other countries.

Privatization, the speakers argued, would make it harder to gather such information because foreign governments and businesses would be less likely to entrust information to a private company than to a division of the U.S. government.

Mr. Beringer suggested that the government needs to work more closely with universities to disseminate scientific and technical information, and to produce translations of science and engineering journals from overseas, particularly Japan—the country most speakers cited as the chief U.S. competitor in science and engineering.

—JUDITH AXLER TURNER

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Ways & Means

President Reagan last week blasted Congress for appropriating $969.6-million this year for special projects, at least $176-million of which was earmarked for research at colleges and universities.

But the President stopped short of formally asking lawmakers to take the money back.

The money was included in a spending measure for the current fiscal year. Most of the funds for colleges are for research projects that were not subjected to traditional merit-review procedures.

"Since I assumed this office, the Congress has appropriated billions of dollars for questionable purposes, much of it in the context of massive spending bills passed in great haste," Mr. Reagan said in a statement sent to Congress.

■

James C. Miller, III, director of the White House Office of Management and Budget, said the President did not formally ask that the money be returned to the Treasury because he believed that would have forced him to break the deficit-reduction agreement he made with Congress last year. The agreement set out how much could be spent on discretionary programs and—*by requesting that money for* special projects be eliminated—the President would have been asking that less be spent.

Congressional aides said it was unlikely that members of Congress would eliminate money for the projects the President identified. An aide to the Senate Appropriations Committee last week said the President's announcement was part of election-year politics. The aide said Mr. Reagan did not wish to risk alienating voters by formally asking that the money be returned to the Treasury.

"The Administration has a general strategy of being non-confrontational this year for the sake of the Republican Presidential candidates," said the aide. "They think they can accomplish the same thing simply by shaming the Congress and doing a P.R. blitz."

■

Proposals for research projects at colleges and universities typically are reviewed by panels of university researchers' peers. For years, however, lawmakers have bypassed that process and approved money for specific projects at colleges and universities in their home states. The procedure has long caused controversy within the academic community.

Last week, Mr. Miller criticized that process.

"You establish a system where you review the proposals on the same fair basis, yet what happens in these last-minute deals, these behind-the-door deals, is some university gets a little piece here and some university gets a little piece there," he said. "It pays for universities to hire some high-priced lobbyists in Washington to get their part of the deal, and that's a very inefficient way of going about it."

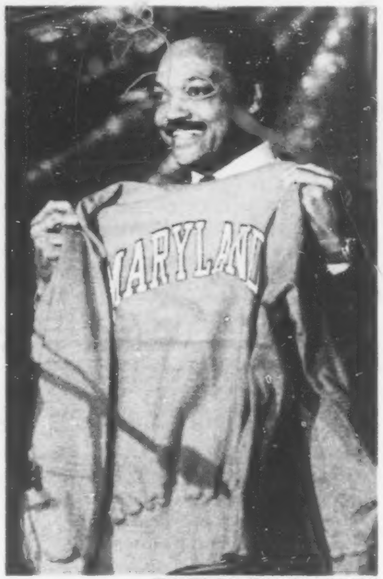
Government & Politics

Science Gets More Attention From the Candidates, but Issues Still End Up on the Back Burner

Scientists hope the next White House science adviser will be a member of the President's inner circle

LAURA WULF, HARVARD NEWS OFFICE

Gov. Michael Dukakis at Harvard U.: He gets science advice from a former head of the National Science Board.


CRAIG HERNDON, THE WASHINGTON POST

The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson at the U. of Maryland: He is not interested in becoming "our National Chemist."

By COLLEEN CORDES

Sen. Albert Gore, Jr., the Democratic Presidential candidate from Tennessee, was just finishing a concise, spirited, and fairly elementary lecture on the greenhouse effect, the thinning of the ozone layer, and what he thought would be the wisest response to those problems.

As Senator Gore warned that the greenhouse effect would pose "one of the most severe environmental challenges we have ever faced in the entire history of the human race," Jesse L. Jackson, who is also seeking the Democratic nomination, looked the camera straight in the eye and pounced.

"Senator Gore just showed you why he should be our National Chemist. I want to be our next President."

Even at a candidates' debate sponsored by the Sierra Club, Mr. Jackson's crack received its share of laughs.

So it goes for science and technology this year: Presidential contenders are paying more attention to those issues than in previous election years, but they are still mainly relegating them to buzz-word status. If a candidate like Mr. Gore tries to inject scientific substance into policy debates, he risks being teased for his studiousness—or labeled a technocrat. And "technocrat," as former President Carter discovered to his chagrin, is not a label the American public warms up to.

Love-Hate Relationship

The details of science bore voters, according to traditional political wisdom. And too great an emphasis on technological solutions in a country that has never resolved its love-hate relationship with technology can scare voters away.

Even within those limits, however, some science-policy experts suggest that the candidates could be much more articulate about the contributions that science and technology can make to the nation's most pressing problems and still attract votes.

"I think the American public would respond very strongly to someone who had the guts and courage to make the issues and shape the campaign instead of being shaped by the medium [of television]," says Gerard Piel, a former president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a founder of the magazine *Scientific American*.

The stakes have become so high in recent years—for the environment, for national security, for the economy, even for

Continued on Page A28

Vice-President George Bush at Yale U.: He has declared himself to be "the education candidate."

MICHAEL MARSLAND, YALE UNIVERSITY

State Aid for Needy Students Seen Up 6.2 Pct. This Year, Smallest Jump in 1980's

DENVER

State spending on grants and scholarships for needy undergraduates is expected to grow by 6.2 per cent this year, the smallest rate of increase in this decade, a national survey has found.

About $1.42-billion is expected to be distributed this year to about 1.33 million students. Last year, $1.34-billion was distributed to 1.32 million students.

The growth in state aid to students is not likely to keep pace with the increase in college costs this year. Those costs are expected to rise by about 10.1 per cent for aid recipients, according to a report on the survey, which was conducted by the National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs.

The survey was based on reports from each state of how much aid they expected to give to students during the current academic year.

Jerry S. Davis, director of research and policy analysis for the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency, which prepared the report, said state legislators were expecting students and their parents to bear more of the cost of college. He said most states could not afford to peg increases in aid to the growth in college costs.

Estimates of the financial aid provided to undergraduate and graduate students by each of the 50 states: Page A30.

Over the past five years, spending on student aid has kept up with the growth in college costs in only nine states.

This year's expected decline in the growth of state spending on student aid continues a trend that began about three years ago. The largest one-year increase in spending on state student aid in this decade—about 11.4 per cent—occurred in academic 1984-85.

Mr. Davis suggested that the slowdown in growth over the past few years might be due to the fact that state legislators had become less worried that the federal government would decrease its spending on student aid. Until this year, President Reagan had proposed sharp reductions in spending on federal student aid, but Congress consistently voted to spend more.

"During the early years of the 1980's, there was so much concern that the federal government was backing off that states

Continued on Page A30

Estimated State Student Aid, 1987-88

Undergraduate

	Need-based assistance				Non-need-based assistance			
	Dollars paid out	1 year change	Number of awards	Average award	Dollars paid out	1 year change	Number of awards	Average award
Alabama	$2,260,000	+ 6.6%	3,200	$ 706	$3,923,000	+ 3.6%	8,475	$ 463
Alaska	240,000	- 4.8%	160	1,500	—	—	—	—
Arizona	3,244,000	+ 33.1%	3,618	897	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	3,896,000	+ 2.5%	12,891	302	722,000	+ 30.8%	361	2,000
California	135,002,000	+ 19.7%	70,185	1,924	—	—	—	—
Colorado	9,325,000	1.7%	13,640	684	7,378,000	- 2.6%	11,306	653
Connecticut	16,337,000	+ 79.6%	13,600	1,201	—	—	—	—
Delaware	852,000	2.6%	1,143	745	201,000	- 1.0%	201	1,000
District of Columbia	1,106,000	+ 4.4%	787†	1,405	—	—	—	—
Florida	17,186,000	+ 21.4%	17,017	1,010	19,880,000	+ 24.1%	19,040	1,044
Georgia	4,934,000	0.2%	14,300	345	13,363,000	+ 9.5%	15,153	882
Hawaii	734,000	+ 23.4%	1,000	734	—	—	—	—
Idaho	343,000	29.6%	573†	599	118,000	—	81†	1,457
Illinois	135,772,000	+ 3.0%	101,025	1,344	7,971,000	- 17.0%	15,678	508
Indiana	45,408,000	+ 48.8%	32,213	1,410	408,000	+ 1.0%	815	500
Iowa	26,157,000	+ 16.9%	16,475	1,588	799,000	10.3%	3,502	228
Kansas	5,430,000	+ 3.4%	4,775	1,137	25,000	n/a	100	250
Kentucky	12,229,000	+ 0.7%	19,304	633	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	1,880,000	+ 3.4%	3,987	472	630,000	+ 11.1%	1,689	373
Maine	1,422,000	+ 23.5%	4,200	339	—	—	—	—
Maryland	9,051,000	+ 15.7%	15,464	585	2,671,000	+ 65.9%	1,979	1,350
Massachusetts	61,654,000	+ 8.2%	59,275	1,040	1,900,000	+ 0.1%	1,611	1,179
Michigan	68,380,000	+ 2.3%	45,840	1,492	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	60,000,000	8.4%	66,000	909	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	1,406,000	+ 9.2%	1,727	814	39,000	+ 50.0%	53	736
Missouri	9,835,000	+ 1.5%	8,300	1,185	1,834,000	n/a	916	2,000
Montana	420,000	+ 4.7%	980	429	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	1,089,000	+ 4.5%	2,000	545	—	—	—	—
Nevada	352,000	+ 8.0%	352	1,000	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	856,000	+ 37.4%	2,099	408	134,000	+ 1.5%	185	713
New Jersey	72,745,000	+ 13.3%	54,466	1,331	2,963,000	+ 73.7%	3,266	907
New Mexico	1,461,000†	n/a	1,700†	712†	—	—	—	—
New York	381,007,000	2.8%	305,400	1,248	26,698	+ 46.6%	66,252	403
North Carolina	4,559,000	+ 3.9%	6,817	669	22,038,000	+ 7.4%	25,000	882
North Dakota	540,000	+ 7.4%	1,200	450	50,000	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ohio	49,400,000	+ 3.2%	68,000	726	20,638,000	+ 13.2%	35,393	583
Oklahoma	10,493,000	+ 21.6%	15,779	665	165,000	+ 4.4%	142†	1,162
Oregon	10,121,000	+ 10.0%	15,391	658	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	109,823,000	+ 6.2%	114,176	962	636,000	- 11.0%	274	2,321
Rhode Island	9,226,000	+ 3.3%	10,500	879	520,000	n/a	n/a	n/a
South Carolina	16,460,000	+ 0.7%	7,795†	2,112	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	581,000	+ 3.2%	2,426†	239	90,000	+ 69.8%	74	1,216
Tennessee	16,500,000	+ 55.4%	20,000	825	104,000	+ 108.0%	26	4,000
Texas	21,931,000	+ 4.5%	17,377	1,262	—	—	—	—
Utah	1,080,000	0	1,615	669	673,000	+ 22.4%	365	1,844
Vermont	8,242,000	+ 1.9%	10,263	803	—	—	—	—
Virginia	4,420,000	+ 1.6%	6,000	737	14,739,000	+ 10.6%	12,332	1,195
Washington	12,975,000	+ 29.5%	18,004	721	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	5,227,000	+ 1.4%	6,000	871	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	34,754,000	+ 13.5%	52,125	667	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	204,000†	n/a	279†	731†	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	12,806,000	+ 4.6%	56,630	226	—	—	—	—
Total	**$1,421,085,000**	**+6.2%**	**1,328,073**	**$1,070**	**$151,310,000**	**+17.2%**	**224,272**	**$675**

Graduate and Professional

	Need-based assistance				Non-need-based assistance			
	Dollars paid out	1-year change	Number of awards	Average award	Dollars paid out	1-year change	Number of awards	Average award
Alabama	$48,000	- 47.3%	18	$2,667	$28,000	0	62	$452
Arizona	10,000	+ 42.9%	7	1,429	—	—	—	—
California	3,410,000	+ 1.2%	993	3,434	—	—	—	—
Colorado	801,000	- 4.0%	700	1,144	1,052,000	- 4.0%	675	1,559
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	200,000	0	20	10,000
Delaware	150,000	- 2.6%	202	743	—	—	—	—
Florida	3,000	0	1	3,000	1,002,000	+ 53.4%	967	1,036
Idaho	144,000	n/a	69†	2,087	—	—	—	—
Iowa	—	—	—	—	1,525,000	+ 5.3%	n/a	n/a
Maryland	243,000	+ 5.2%	497	489	11,000	+ 22.2%	11	1,000
Massachusetts	5,276,000	+ 52.0%	2,655	1,987	300,000	0	n/a	n/a
Michigan	2,999,000	+ 3.6%	1,260	2,380	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	381,000	- 20.8%	103	3,699
Nevada	48,000	+ 9.1%	48	1,000	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	1,000	0	1	1,000	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	604,000	+ 23.8%	207	2,918	600,000	+ 33.6%	100	6,000
New York	11,444,000	4.4%	12,400	923	6,305,000	+ 80.3%	1,423	4,431
North Carolina	1,365,000	+ 13.7%	772	1,768	—	—	—	—
Ohio	—	—	—	—	203,000	n/a	58	3,500
Oklahoma	1,358,000	+ 21.6%	1,547	878	294,000	+ 4.3%	75	3,920
Texas	1,591,000	+ 4.3%	1,210	1,315	—	—	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	—	935,000	+ 15.0%	73	12,808
Vermont	145,000	+ 2.1%	122	1,189	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	—	1,103,000	+ 10.0%	943	1,170
Wyoming	36,000†	0	21†	1,714†	—	—	—	—
Total	**$29,676,000**	**+7.6%**	**22,730**	**$1,306**	**$13,939,000**	**+35.9%**	**4,510**	**$3,091**

Note: This table shows most of the money that states spend on student aid. However, some states may spend more through programs that are not specifically identified as student-aid programs. Totals include 1986-87 appropriations where 1987-88 figures are not available.
† indicates 1986-87 data.
n/a indicates data not available or no comparable program in 1986-87.

SOURCE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS

States Report a 6.2-Pct Increase in Aid to Needy Students This Academic Year

Continued from Page A23

were able to use that as the impetus for increasing their own programs," said Mr. Davis. "What has been happening in later years is that states have seen that the Congress is going to keep the feds from backing down. So the states figure they can back off a little bit."

Aims C. McGuinness, Jr., assistant executive director of the Education Commission of the States, said many states had tight budgets because of the decline in agricultural, oil, and other industries. He said those problems had forced states to place less priority on student aid and more on programs that are directly aimed at improving the economy.

Mr. McGuinness also said some legislators were becoming fed up with increases in college costs and were reluctant to appropriate more money for student aid.

"I have heard a number of legislators talk about trying to place caps on college costs," he said.

More Awards Not Based on Need

Among the most interesting trends in state spending patterns is the increase in student-aid awards that are not distributed on the basis of undergraduates' financial needs. Such spending—while still only about one-tenth of the total—is expected to rise by about 17 per cent this year to $151-million.

Of the nine new aid programs expected to be established this year, seven are to distribute funds regardless of students' financial needs. The nine new programs will be inaugurated in eight states.

Mr. Davis said legislators were increasingly interested in awarding aid to students who have done well academically in high school and college instead of distributing aid in a way that guarantees that many students—regardless of their ability—have the resources to attend college. He said the general interest in improving the quality of higher education had made legislators more concerned about academic achievement.

"This shows an erosion of the general philosophy that aid should be there to promote access," Mr. Davis observed. "At this juncture, I wouldn't say this is a critical problem, but the data certainly indicate that, more and more, this is where the new money is going."

Some states also make lump-sum payments to students who attend private colleges in their states, regardless of the students' needs. The payments are designed to narrow the gap between the costs of public and private colleges.

Mr. Davis speculated that those programs had been created largely because of sophisticated lobbying efforts by private-college representatives.

Bridging the Public-Private Gap

Officials of private colleges agreed with Mr. Davis's contention. They said states gave lump-sum payments to private-college students to help bridge the gap between tuition at private institutions and tuition at public colleges—which is kept low because of state appropriations.

Money that states provide for needy graduate students is expected to increase at a slightly faster rate this year than are funds for low-income undergraduates, although the money provided for graduates—an estimated $29.7-million—is just a small fraction of the funds provided for undergraduates.

Nineteen states award aid to needy graduate students.

As in past years, most of the growth in state spending on student aid is likely to be clustered in a small number of states. Eleven are expected to award 75 per cent of the money distributed to students.

New York, for example, is expected to distribute $398-million, or 22 per cent of the money that states are planning to give to students this year. That is the largest amount expected to be allocated by any one state.

Although the overall growth in aid for undergraduates is expected to be small this year, some states expect to increase their funds by large amounts. For example, 10 states are expected to increase their aid by more than 20 per cent. They are Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Indiana, Maine, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Washington.

Following are other findings of the survey:

- State officials expect fewer black students to receive aid this year. Fewer than half the states provide information on the racial backgrounds of grant recipients, but those that do say they expect that one of every six aid recipients will be black. In academic 1981-82, 25 per cent of aid recipients were black. Over all, said the report, 57,000 black students are expected to receive state aid this year. That is 37 per cent fewer than in academic 1981-82.

The report said the reduction in aid for black students "is likely a function of the well-documented decreasing postsecondary education participation rates of black students in general."

- About 59 per cent of the students who receive state aid attend public colleges, 29 per cent attend private colleges, 6 per cent attend for-profit trade schools, and the remaining 6 per cent attend other types of institutions.

The proportions are somewhat different if dollars, rather than students, are examined. About 44 per cent of the money awarded by the states is used by students at public colleges, 46 per cent is used by students at private colleges, and 7 per cent goes to students at trade schools. The remaining 3 per cent goes to students at other institutions.

- The average grant award to needy undergraduates this year is expected to be about $1,070, up 5 per cent from last year.
- About 95 per cent of the undergraduate students who receive state aid attend college full time.
- States say they are planning to establish a variety of new programs for the next academic year, although the report did not estimate how much aid would be distributed. New Jersey is hoping to provide $1,000 stipends to outstanding graduates of inner-city high schools, Maryland intends to create a fellowship program for graduate students, and Virginia hopes to establish a work-study program that will pay the salaries of needy students employed in off-campus, public-service jobs.

Copies of the report on the distribution of state student aid in academic 1987-88 are available for $5 each from the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency, 660 Boas Street, Harrisburg, Pa. 17102.

—ROBIN WILS

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Field workers are trying to use all available information to predict famine in sub-Saharan Africa: Page A5.

Although many in Congress support the idea of tax-free college savings plans, there's little chance one will be approved this year: Page A23.

The Bush Foundation, one of the nation's largest philanthropies, has taken the unusual step of opening itself to the ideas and criticisms of outsiders: Page A29.

"Les Gourmets," an annual feast prepared by students at Michigan State U., reflects a new interest in hotel-restaurant schools: Page A33.

The sports association for two-year colleges is expected to vote to strengthen academic-eligibility rules for athletes: Page A35.

The former football coach at West Texas State University was cleared of wrongdoing in the death of one of his players: Page A35.

The Soviet Minister of Higher Education will head a new agency in a change expected to produce a leaner bureaucracy: Page A37.

A nationwide strike by 25,000 professors in Venezuela is the most extended disruption of academic life there in recent memory: Page A37.

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IRS Ruling Advances Mich. Tuition Plan but Could Quash Other States' Programs

By SCOTT JASCHIK

WASHINGTON

Gov. James J. Blanchard of Michigan announced here last week that the Internal Revenue Service planned to allow parents to participate in his state's prepaid-tuition program without paying additional federal income tax.

Legislators and college officials across the country have been anxiously awaiting the ruling. Many states had put their consideration of prepaid-tuition plans on hold because they were concerned that parents could be subject to federal income taxes on the interest that states would earn from the payments.

Even though the I.R.S. told Governor Blanchard that parents could receive tax breaks by prepaying college tuition, other technicalities in the agency's ruling made it unlikely that either states or private colleges would have much incentive to establish such plans, some experts said.

The Michigan program was proposed by Governor Blanchard, a Democrat, in 1986. Parents (or other state residents wanting to help finance a child's education) would pay the state a fixed amount of money years before their children enrolled in college, in return for a guarantee of four years' worth of tuition at a public college or university in the state.

Students who enrolled at other colleges would receive an amount equivalent to the tuition costs at four-year institutions in Michigan.

In late 1986, the Michigan Legislature

Continued on Page A27

U. of Minn. President Resigns Amid Criticism of Building Projects

By DEBRA E. BLUM

Kenneth H. Keller, the architect of a long-term plan aimed at making the University of Minnesota one of the nation's very top public institutions, resigned as president last week, amid controversy over a $1.7-million renovation of his campus office and official residence.

Mr. Keller stepped down just days after the release of a state legislative audit that outlined cost overruns and questions about university spending policies that had plagued the two renovation projects under his direction.

In a resignation statement delivered at a press conference, Mr. Keller said he was "profoundly embarrassed and profoundly

Continued on Page A20

University for Deaf Chooses First Hearing-Impaired President

After protesters shut down the campus of Gallaudet University and forced the newly elected president to resign, trustees chose a Gallaudet dean, Irving King Jordan (*right*), to be the first hearing-impaired president of the world's only university for the deaf.

- Alumni, professors, and staff members also protested, but four students controlled the movement.
- The university's "academic integrity" was breached, say two Gallaudet leaders who resigned.

Stories on Page A13

PHOTOGRAPH FOR THE CHRONICLE ©1988, SAM KITTNER

Reagan Vetoes Bill Expanding Scope of Anti-Bias Laws

House and Senate are expected to override President's action

By COURTNEY LEATHERMAN

WASHINGTON

President Reagan last week vetoed a civil-rights measure that would expand the scope of federal anti-bias laws governing colleges and other institutions that receive federal aid.

Both the Senate and the House of Representatives are expected to vote this week on whether to sustain or override the veto. Congressional leaders said both chambers were likely to vote to override the veto.

The bill the President vetoed was intended to counteract the effects of a 1984 Supreme Court decision involving Grove City College. In that decision, the Court said a federal law barring sex discrimination at educational institutions that receive federal support applied only to programs receiving direct federal support, not to the entire institution. Under the decision, a university's biology department would not be in danger of losing a federal research grant, for example, if the athletics department violated anti-bias laws.

Alternative Bill Proposed

The bill passed by Congress specifies that an entire institution must comply with federal anti-discrimination laws if any part of it received federal aid.

Leaders of civil-rights groups strongly attacked the President for vetoing the measure.

In a statement that accompanied the veto, the President said the measure passed by Congress would "vastly and unjustifiably expand the power of the federal government over the decisions and affairs of private organizations, such as churches and synagogues, farms, businesses, and state and local governments.

"In the process, it would place at risk such cherished values as religious liberty."

Mr. Reagan proposed an alternative bill that he said "takes particular care to avoid

Continued on Page A26

For Many Public Colleges, Construction and Renovation Are Now Top Priorities

Faced with crumbling, outdated buildings, many public higher-education systems this year are giving the construction and renovation of their facilities a top priority—in many cases for the first time in two decades.

Across the country, public colleges and universities are seeking the authority to issue hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of bonds to pay for construction projects. Those requests are emerging as one of the major higher-education issues in legislative sessions this year.

For higher-education officials, such requests can be rife with political pitfalls. The construction plans must satisfy enough interests on the campuses to insure broad inside support for the effort. They must satisfy legislators—as well as the voters, in some states—that the new buildings are economical, up to date, and urgently needed. And they must move very quickly because construction costs continue to rise.

1960's Facilities Are Falling Apart

The problem of inadequate facilities is hardly unique to public colleges and universities. A survey last year by the Society for College and University Planning found that 60 per cent of the nation's college planners saw the need for new or modernized facilities on their campuses as "extremely urgent" or "very urgent."

The survey found that many of the buildings constructed during the rapid growth of campuses in the 1960's are now falling apart. In addition, it found that advances in technology and new state health regulations have created more of a demand for improved facilities (*The Chronicle*, July 29, 1987).

Public-college officials say their buildings are in worse shape than those of most

Continued on Page A24

MARGINALIA

From a blizzard story in the Grand Forks, N. D., *Herald*:

". . . The storm stranded one of the vans carrying the UND basketball at a rest area on I-29 between Wahpeton and Grand Forks."

Well, it's a very large basketball, see? So they hitch together two vans, see? . . .

■

"Positions Available" notice in our pages:

"

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BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
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"

That about covers it.

■

Note in *Scope*:

"HUMANIST, an international electronic discussion group, links those who support computing and the humanities through the Bitnet / NetNorth / EARN node in Toronto. To join HUMANIST, send an e-mail note to Willard McCarty at MCCARTY@UTOREPAS.BITNET, giving a grief professional bibliography."

We (*sob*) hardly know where to start.

■

From the Washington State University *Daily Evergreen*:

"COLFAX—During an emotion-packed hearing, the Whitman County Superior Court judge said Tuesday he will not sentence the man who stabbed a Pullman resident last October.

"Judge Wallis Friel told a court he will step down from the case because he has been accused of being impartial."

Shame!

■

From *The Good 5¢ Cigar* ("Just what this country really needs"), a newspaper at the University of Rhode Island:

"The proposed creation of a new division by combining the department of Student Affairs and University College has some University officials unhappy. . . .

"Marguerite Bumpus, acting vice president of Student Affairs, said, 'Whenever anyone proposes change it poses a lot of questions . . . and it should. You don't want change just for the sake of change. You want change because it's going to improve conditions.'

"The Dean of UC, Diane Strommer, said that she feels that the University has safeguards to avoid such results."

That's a relief. —C.G.

In Brief

Government Settles Suit Against D-Q University

A six-year-old legal effort by the federal government to seize the 643-acre campus of D-Q University has ended in a settlement that divides the property between the college and the government.

The university is operated by and for American Indians. It is located near Davis, Cal., on an old Army base given to Indian activists in 1970.

The government sought to regain possession of the property on grounds that it was not being used for educational purposes, as had been specified in the agreement granting title to the activists. A federal judge ruled against the government in 1984, and settlement negotiations have been in progress for the last three years.

Under an agreement approved in federal court, the college's half of the 643 acres will contain all of the campus buildings. The land was placed under trust restrictions that require the university to use the land for educational purposes and to maintain certain enrollment levels until 2001.

The property to be given to the government will be offered for sale. That will give the university an opportunity to buy the land back, said Louis Demas, assistant U.S. attorney in Sacramento.

Klansmen's Appearance Sparks Protest in Kansas

An appearance by two members of the Ku Klux Klan at a student forum at the University of Kansas led to a demonstration that involved as many as 3,000 people.

The forum was scheduled after students protested invitations to the two Klan members to participate in a talk show broadcast over the student radio station and to address a journalism class. As a concession to the protesters, the radio reporter and the journalism professor agreed to hold their meetings with the Klan members off the campus.

Thousands of people demonstrated outside the auditorium during the forum, which was devoted to freedom of expression in the university environment. Inside, a predominantly black group in the audience sang spirituals and civil-rights songs for 1½ hours while the forum was in progress, a university spokesman said.

Grand Jury Clears 5 in Bentley Rape Case

A Massachusetts grand jury has declined to indict five Bentley College students accused of raping an 18-year-old woman in a dormitory room in January.

"The matter is now closed," said Thomas Samoluk, a spokesman for the Middlesex County district attorney.

The woman had attended several parties on Bentley's campus in suburban Boston. She left with female friends and then returned to the dormitory alone.

Wheaton May Enroll Men Despite Suit, Judge Rules

In spite of a court challenge to its use of alumnae donations to pay for coeducation, Wheaton College will send out letters of acceptance to both men and women for next fall's classes.

A Massachusetts judge has approved an order allowing the former women's college to proceed with plans for admitting men next fall while the nine alumnae continue their case in court. (*The Chronicle* reported incorrectly last week that the first men had been admitted in the fall of 1987.)

The nine Wheaton graduates, who donated money to a capital campaign marking the institution's 150th anniversary, say their contributions were intended for the education of women. Together, the women contributed $140,000 of the $26-million raised by the drive.

Virginia's Fine Reduced in Nuclear Incident

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has reduced from $2,500 to $1,250 the fine to be paid by the University of Virginia as a result of an incident at the university's reactor last July.

Several employees were briefly exposed to low levels of radiation during the incident, which began when a mechanical failure allowed water that normally cools the reactor to drain from it. The commission later charged that the university had failed to control access to an area in which high levels of radiation could occur.

The fine was reduced, the commission said, because the university had promptly made both administrative and technical changes to assure that such an incident could not occur again.

Cal. State System Lowers Admissions Requirements

The California State University system has eased admissions requirements on its 19 campuses to enable the system to offer admission to the number of students required by state guidelines.

The minimum grade-point average for required high-school academic courses was lowered to 3.0 from 3.11. Minimum Scholastic Aptitude Test scores also were adjusted downward.

The system is obligated to offer admission to the top one-third of graduating high-school students in the state, but in recent years only 27.5 per cent of the high-school graduates have been eligible. Officials said the reason was that students had had to take more academic courses under new high-school-curriculum requirements imposed by the state, and that their grades have suffered accordingly.

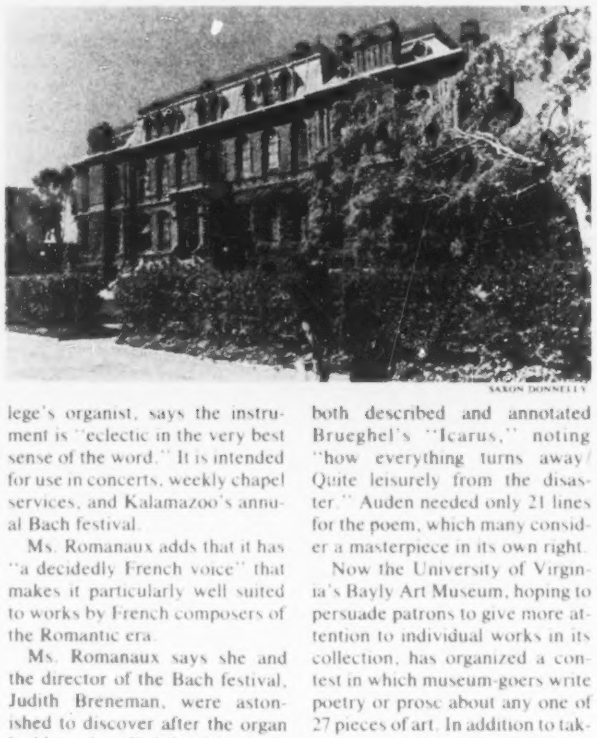
Harvard in New Program With South African U.

Harvard University education professors will collaborate with black South African educators in a three-year project to improve the mathematics and science skills of high-school students in South Africa. The project will be based at the University of the Western Cape.

According to Merlin Mehl, who is the director of the Gold Fields

NOTES ON THE ARTS

Quake Protection; Tracker Organ; Art and Prose



SAXON DONNELLY

New reinforcing techniques are expected to make the oldest building on the University of California's Berkeley campus much safer during major earthquakes.

The building is South Hall (*right*), which was designed by David Farquharson in the style of the French Second Empire. It was completed in 1873, and was the first university structure in California built with state money.

Like many brick buildings, however, it had been considered dangerous during earthquakes. To reinforce its walls, technicians are drilling holes through them, from top to bottom, and filling the holes with steel. The steel will be bonded to the brick by a grout made of polyester resin and sand.

A spokesman for the university said the $3.8-million project might serve as a model for efforts to reinforce other brick buildings in California.

■

A tracker organ built by one of North America's most prominent organ makers has been installed in the newly renovated chapel at Kalamazoo College.

The three-manual instrument has 42 stops and over 3,000 pipes. They are activated by trackers—thin strips of wood that connect the manuals and the pipes—rather than by an electro-magnetic action.

The builder, Hellmuth Wolff, is a well-known proponent of tracker organs, and the $420,000 instrument at Kalamazoo is his largest to date. Mr. Wolff is a native of Switzerland who now lives in Laval, Quebec.

Paula Pugh Romanaux, the college's organist, says the instrument is "eclectic in the very best sense of the word." It is intended for use in concerts, weekly chapel services, and Kalamazoo's annual Bach festival.

Ms. Romanaux adds that it has "a decidedly French voice" that makes it particularly well suited to works by French composers of the Romantic era.

Ms. Romanaux says she and the director of the Bach festival, Judith Breneman, were astonished to discover after the organ had been installed that Mr. Wolff had carved their likenesses into the pipe shades. "Organ builders used to do this in the 18th century for wealthy patrons," she says, "but I haven't heard of its being done at all in the past 200 years."

■

"About suffering they were never wrong, the Old Masters."

So begins W. H. Auden's "Musée des Beaux Arts," one of the best-known poems ever written about a painting. In it, Auden both described and annotated Brueghel's "Icarus," noting "how everything turns away / Quite leisurely from the disaster." Auden needed only 21 lines for the poem, which many consider a masterpiece in its own right.

Now the University of Virginia's Bayly Art Museum, hoping to persuade patrons to give more attention to individual works in its collection, has organized a contest in which museum-goers write poetry or prose about any one of 27 pieces of art. In addition to taking home cash prizes and gift certificates, each winner will read his or her writing in front of the work that inspired it.

The contest is based on a similar program at the Tate Gallery in London, a spokeswoman for the museum said. She added that its goal was not to attract writing of Auden's quality but instead to make people "really stop and look at a work of art."

The contest received about 290 entries. The names of winners will be announced next month. —L.B.

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Footnotes

Problems at work would be resolved so much more easily, say two communications researchers at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, if people just took the time to learn about each other.

"Many organizations have a crisis mentality—they bring people together to discuss problems *when* there are problems," says Elliott A. Pood, associate professor of communication studies. "In fact, they need to spend a lot of time building up communication channels and getting people to know one another *before* conflict occurs."

In a series of studies of employees in an insurance company in North Carolina, Mr. Pood and his colleague, Michael J. Papa, assistant professor of communication studies, have been attempting to develop a new approach to organizational conflict.

In the studies, they observed pairs of employees discussing a company reorganization plan that had provoked heated debate on both sides.

Among other things, the researchers found that the more each of the parties understood about the other's perspective beforehand—a condition the researchers call "co-orientational accuracy"—the more likely they were to come to a solution that satisfied both of them.

Timing is important, Mr. Pood notes, because the process of trying to clarify positions as a conflict is going on has a tendency to escalate the conflict.

Many companies, he says, think of employee communications as a project to be taken on after normal business is taken care of. But, in fact, he says, "it's not a fringe benefit."

◆

To have a child missing may be the most heartbreaking trauma a family can endure, but, oddly, scientists know little about the specific psychological effects of such a loss on parents and siblings.

To help fill in the blanks, the federal government's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention has given a $1.25-million grant to researchers at the University of California at San Francisco for a three-year study of the psychological problems that occur when a child is kidnaped or runs away.

Beginning in April, said Chris Hatcher, a clinical professor of psychology at San Francisco and the principal investigator, researchers will be interviewing families in missing-children programs across the country. As a comparison, they will also be studying 50 families who have lost a child through sudden death.

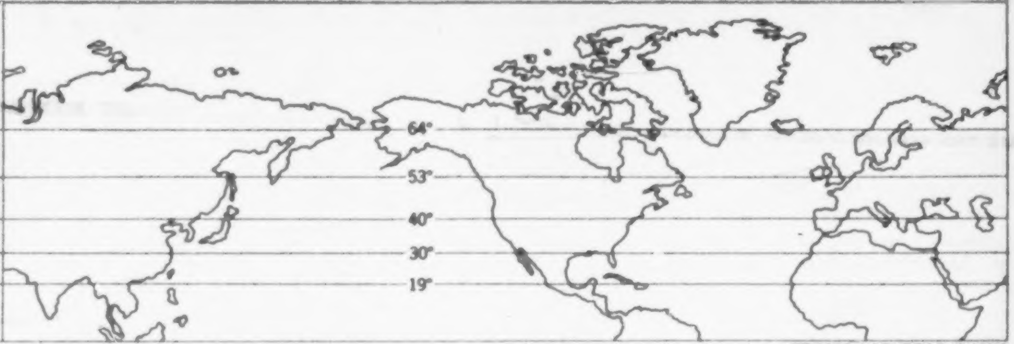
A good deal of the focus of the study will be on the process of abduction, Mr. Hatcher said.

Researchers, for example, will be working with any children who are returned during the course of the project to try to determine what protective psychological mechanisms help insulate certain ones from severe emotional trauma.

Scholarship

Atmospheric Ozone: Year-Round and Winter Decreases Over the Northern Hemisphere

Year-round decrease	Winter decrease
-2.3%	-6.2%
-3.0	-4.7
-1.7	-2.3
-3.1	
-1.6	



CHRONICLE MAP BY PETER H. STAFFORD

A New, Unexplained Loss of Ozone in Wintertime Is Discovered Over the Northern Hemisphere

Depletion was not predicted by current theories about the atmosphere; likely to worsen after 1991

WASHINGTON

Just as atmospheric scientists had come to believe they could conclusively blame Antarctica's springtime ozone hole on manmade chemicals, a new and unexplained loss of atmospheric ozone in the winter has been discovered over the Northern Hemisphere.

When atmospheric ozone levels in the winter of 1986 at northern latitudes were compared to those at the same latitudes in the winter of 1978, they were found to have dropped by rates ranging from 2.3 per cent to 6.2 per cent. The ozone depletion was most severe at the more northern latitudes.

The winter drop in ozone was not predicted by the current theories or models of atmospheric scientists.

The new findings on ozone depletion were released last week in a report by an "Ozone Trends Panel" of more than 100 scientists convened by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and other federal and international organizations. The report also predicted that the drop in ozone would let up and then grow worse after 1991.

The decreases in atmospheric ozone, which shields out some ultraviolet radiation from the sun, might result in increases in skin cancer over many years. But, other than that, scientists are unsure about just what the effect of ozone depletion on the climate, plants, ocean life, and human health might be.

Absence of Instruments in Arctic

Scientists are also unsure about the extent of ozone depletion over the Arctic, or over much of the Southern Hemisphere outside of the Antarctic, because of an absence in those regions of ground instruments to measure ozone changes.

An emergency scientific expedition to the Arctic, similar to the trips made to the Antarctic for the past two years, is being planned for next January and February. The expedition, which will probably be based in Norway, will try to determine whether ozone is being stripped from the stratosphere as air moves over the North Pole.

F. Sherwood Rowland, a professor of chemistry at the University of California at Irvine and one of the first to suggest that manmade chemicals might cause ozone depletion, said he suspected that air moving through the Arctic might be going through the same chemical reactions that take ozone, a form of oxygen, out of the air near the South Pole. Because Arctic air is not trapped in winter for as long as Antarctic air is, he said, the ozone depletion will probably not be as severe in the north.

In the Antarctic, springtime sunlight sets off a chemical reaction in the cold, isolated air containing manmade chemicals and ice crystals. The reaction removes as much as 95 per cent of the ozone at some altitudes during the Antarctic spring. Last year's springtime "hole"—the region of severe depletion—was the longest-lasting and most severe since measurements began.

Previous to the new NASA study, at least two scientists, using interpretations of data from satellites, suggested that ozone levels might be dropping in regions outside the Antarctic. The new study is considered more authoritative because it analyzed all of the data available from satellites and ground stations.

Calculations made for the report predict that atmospheric ozone levels will, in general, stay the same or increase until 1991.

Increases in solar radiation also increase the amount of ozone in the atmosphere, since the radiation breaks down the larger oxygen molecules into the smaller ozone molecules. Increases in solar radiation expected between now and 1991, part of 11-year sunspot cycles, will create enough ozone to offset the loss expected from manmade gases. But a decline in solar radiation after 1991, combined with the manmade gases that will have accumulated, are expected to make ozone levels drop sharply then.

Although scientists are finding that ozone depletion has occurred and will occur in the future over population centers—over North America, Europe, and the Soviet Union and spreading up from the Antarctic over New Zealand, South America,

Continued on Page A8

White House Defends Proposal to Protect Data of Researchers at Federal Laboratories

By KIM McDONALD

WASHINGTON

President Reagan's science adviser last week called on Congress to protect the interests of government scientists who, he said, are being compelled to turn over data to researchers from other countries under the Freedom of Information Act.

"I have heard of cases where laboratory notebooks have been requested under the Freedom of Information Act and taken from them," said William R. Graham, Jr., director of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy.

"This is an unbelievable prejudice against government scientists that no university or industrial laboratory would condone."

Mr. Graham made his comments to the Subcommittee on Technology and the Law of the Senate Judiciary Committee in defense of a White House legislative proposal that would allow federal laboratories to withhold from foreign competitors certain kinds of scientific and technical information of commercial value.

White House officials said the proposal, which was included in the "Superconductivity Competitiveness Act of 1988" that Mr. Reagan sent to Congress last month, was intended to help U.S. industry commercialize recent scientific advances in superconductivity by protecting the proprietary rights to scientific information generated at federal laboratories.

But academic and industrial scientists told the subcommittee that such a revision of the information act would have just the opposite effect.

Robert L. Park, a physics professor at the University of Maryland at College Park who heads the Washington office of the American Physical Society, said one immediate effect of the revision would be to isolate researchers at federal laboratories from the rest of the scientific community.

Informal Channels

"In a rapidly moving field such as superconductivity," he said, "progress depends in large part on the informal exchange of ideas and results. Such informal channels are quickly severed if there is a perception that information from one side may be withheld."

That could be disastrous, he said, because many of the recent developments in

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Loss of Atmospheric Ozone in Winter Discovered in Northern Hemisphere

Continued from Page A4

and Australia—they are unsure about how much extra ultraviolet radiation, which is usually absorbed by ozone, is reaching the earth. They estimate, however, that for every 1-per-cent decrease in ozone there will be a 2-per-cent increase in ultraviolet radiation.

Biologists, botanists, and physicians are only beginning to consider what the effects of increases in ultraviolet light might be.

"There are some very fundamental biological processes at the most serious level that could be affected by ozone depletion and about which we know almost nothing at all," said Margaret L. Kripke, a professor of immunology at the University of Texas cancer center in Houston. "We can't make any predictions about them."

Ms. Kripke, who was chairman of an Environmental Protection Agency panel on ozone that worked separately from the NASA group, said the most-often-cited potential effect of ozone depletion, skin cancer, which is also the easiest to quantify, is probably the least important globally. The kinds of skin cancer involved, she said, would probably affect only Caucasians—a minority in the world's population. The increase in skin cancer would not show until after many years or even decades of increased exposure to sunlight.

LAUREL HUNGERFORD

F. Sherwood Rowland: "We're seeing severe damage now, and there's more coming."

More important, Ms. Kripke said, are the potential negative effects of increases in ultraviolet light on the immune system. Recent research, some of it done in her own laboratory, has indicated that too much ultraviolet radiation can activate particular cells that suppress immune-system activity in both animals and humans. Some of the research was done with laboratory rats. Other research was done with Australian volunteers who spent some extra time at the beach, and with psoriasis patients who were treated with ultraviolet light.

Such research, Ms. Kripke said, opens the possibility that widespread increases in ultraviolet light might result in depressed immune systems and a worldwide increase in infectious diseases.

Scientists have also speculated that the increased ultraviolet radiation might damage plants or kill aquatic microorganisms at the ocean's surface, cutting down on the amount of available food for animals and fish.

Scientists sponsored by the National Science Foundation went to Antarctica in October to try to determine the effect of ultraviolet radiation there on phytoplankton, a single-celled organism at the base of the food chain.

The Chief Culprits

Some scientists are suggesting that the new NASA study may necessitate opening negotiations again on the international treaty limiting production of chemicals known to destroy ozone. The chlorine-containing chlorofluorocarbons, found in automobile air conditioners, cleaning solvents, and some plastic foams, are considered the chief culprits in ozone destruction. The treaty was first signed by 31 countries last year and was ratified by the U.S. Senate last week.

The University of California's Mr. Rowland said the air now in Antarctica's stratosphere, where most ozone collects, comes from air that was circulating over mid-latitudes 10 years ago.

"Air with more chlorine in it is on its way to Antarctica," he said. "We're seeing severe damage now, and there's more coming."

He added: "The treaty calls for us to leap into action at the end of the 20th century."—DAVID L. WHEELER

RESEARCH NOTES

Intensified Sunlight; Slave Hiring; the Use of Stoning in Ancient Athens

Researchers at the University of Chicago have succeeded in concentrating sunlight to 60,000 times its normal intensity on the earth, more than three times the previous record.

The achievement, which took place last month on the roof of one of the university's buildings, was accomplished with an apparatus made from a telescope mirror 16 inches in diameter and a precisely machined, one-ounce cone of solid silver.

By concentrating light from the mirror, the apparatus enabled the scientists to reach an energy of 6 kilowatts per square centimeter.

Roland Winston, a professor of physics at Chicago, who developed the solar concentrator with Philip Gleckman, a graduate student, said the development could eventually help to produce efficient laser communication in space. —KIM McDONALD

Slave-Hiring System in Texas Analyzed

In Texas on the eve of the Civil War, the practice of leasing slaves to people who did not own them "gave many nonslaveholders a means of participating in the slave system," according to a historian at North Texas State University.

To find out who hired slaves in Texas, Randolph B. Campbell combed court records in 20 counties with large slave populations in the period from 1848 to 1862.

He found that 41 per cent of the hirers did not own any slaves. He also found that slave hirers were more likely than other heads of households to be native Southerners, to be in commercial or professional occupations, and to have above-average incomes.

Mr. Campbell reported his findings in the February issue of the *American Historical Review*.

—KAREN J. WINKLER

Execution by Stoning Rarely Used in Athens

References to threats of stoning in Greek plays notwithstanding, it probably was not a common occurrence either before or during Greece's classical age, says a Fairfield University classicist.

Far from indicating that stoning was a widespread means of punishing crimes in Athens, "many of these references are to be understood, rather, in terms of a single event, the stoning of Lycides," Vincent J. Rosivach writes in the current (October 1987) issue of *Classical Antiquity*.

For entertaining enemy proposals that Athens surrender to Persia, the Athenian official Lycides was stoned to death in 479 B.C.

The rarity of such an event, and the fact that it happened during war, caused it to make a strong impression, says Mr. Rosivach, a professor of Greek and Roman studies. But it is very likely, he says, that Athenians considered the stoning of Lycides lawless and repellent, so that "it was transformed in the popular memory from an act of mob violence to a legitimate, if extreme, act of state." —ANGUS PAUL

White House Defends Proposal to Protect Scientific Data

Continued from Page A4

the field have occurred outside of the United States.

"Clearly, we are in no position to erect a wall around this field," he added.

The restrictions could prompt foreign scientists to retaliate by withholding data, he warned. It could also create bureaucracies charged with censoring scientific information and lower the quality of research.

"Nothing is more fundamental to scientific progress than the process of open encounter between scientists," said Mr. Park. "We read the papers of our colleagues, respond to their challenges in open debate, visit their laboratories, argue with them in the halls of our institutions. In the absence of this sort of open scientific scrutiny and debate, erroneous theories or sterile lines of inquiry become chronic."

Without the present policy of openly exchanging scientific information, said Dean E. Eastman, a vice-president at the International Business Machines Corporation's Research Division in Yorktown Heights, N.Y., "we would not have had the incredible developments we had in superconductivity."

"The rate of development would have been slowed down by factors of three, four, or five," he said.

Sen. Patrick J. Leahy, a Vermont Democrat who chairs the subcommittee, generally endorsed the viewpoints of the scientists, noting that it appeared to him the Administration's recent request to revise the information act was an effort "to eliminate a problem that doesn't exist and create a problem in trying to do it."

But Mr. Graham, the White House science adviser, maintained that a real problem existed, because scientists at federal laboratories were the targets of foreign competitors seeking information under the Freedom of Information Act.

He said that, while he was serving as Deputy Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the space agency had received several such information requests from Japanese scientists concerning its program in advanced communications technology.

"This is a form of compulsion which violates the scientific tradition," Mr. Graham said. "This is not done to university scientists, and it's not done to industrial scientists."

"I am in favor of scientific openness and freedom," he added, "but I am not in favor of compulsion."

9 Other Exemptions Approved

Mr. Graham said the proposed revision of the information act was not unusual, since Congress has approved nine other such exemptions. The last change was approved in 1985, when lawmakers gave the Secretary of Defense the authority to exempt the release of "sensitive, but unclassified" information of potential military value.

Mr. Graham said he also thought the Pentagon's authority to make such exemptions should be broadened to include other science agencies, such as the Department of Energy and NASA, to prevent the release of information on space-launch vehicles, ballistic-missile technology, and other technical information with potential military value.

"These should not be spread around the world," he emphasized.

Scientists at the Senate hearing, though, bristled at the idea of expanding the government's secrecy provisions. They warned that the White House's plan in its superconductivity act was so broad, it would exempt almost any type of scientific information from the information act.

"The only place in the Superconductivity Competitiveness Act that I am able to find the word 'superconductivity' is in the title," said Mr. Park. "Is it possible that this is an attempt to exploit the excitement created by recent discoveries in this field to further a much broader agenda?

"Certainly the scope of the proposed legislation is breathtaking. It covers all 'commercially valuable scientific and technical information,' and in the accompanying analysis it says this clearly includes 'laboratory research that has potential for commercial application.' I have tried in vain to think of laboratory research that does not have that potential."

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Coach Is Cleared of Wrongdoing in Player's Death

Continued from Preceding Page

comments he had made in the local news media about cuts in the football program. Mr. Roach is also involved in a bitter feud with members of the university's faculty about his plans for the university's future. He has filed a libel suit against two professors (*The Chronicle*, March 9).

After he was fired, Mr. Kelly won an injunction from a local court that required West Texas State to fulfill the terms of his contract and forbade the university from hiring a new coach until Mr. Kelly could appeal his dismissal through the university's faculty-grievance process (*The Chronicle*, February 10).

That process was under way when the university issued its press release late last month. In occasionally graphic language, it accused Mr. Kelly of withholding information about football practice on the day of Mr. Johnson's death.

Based on what it called "previously unrevealed information," the release said Mr. Kelly had intensified training drills so much that Mr. Johnson collapsed during his second run through an obstacle course. The release quoted Butch Boegler, an assistant coach, as saying that Mr. Kelly had cut in half the amount of time the players were given to recover between runs of the course.

After Mr. Johnson collapsed, according to several unidentified players who were quoted in the release, Mr. Kelly screamed obscenities at him. The press release repeated the obscenities nearly word for word.

Mr. Johnson died the next day.

The release also stated that Mr. Kelly had failed to tell university officials who were looking into the death about the changes in the drill.

Because of the information in the release, Mr. Roach said he had asked the Texas Attorney General to investigate whether Mr. Kelly's behavior could invalidate his contract.

But after the press release was issued, Mr. Boegler, whose coaching position has been terminated because of budget cutbacks, said it had misquoted him. He said he had pointed out inaccuracies in the statement to Bruce Grimes, the athletics director, and Mr. Whittenburg before it was released.

Mr. Whittenburg said last week that he and Mr. Grimes had gone over the release with Mr. Boegler "sentence by sentence" before it was made public.

The inquiry by Mr. Sherrod, the district attorney, corroborated Mr. Boegler's contentions that he had informed university officials of inaccuracies in the press release. Mr. Sherrod also said that several players had challenged the release's account of events on the day Mr. Johnson died.

"I think they knew before it was released that the information might not be correct," he said of university officials.

The faculty senate is scheduled to set a date later this month for a hearing on Mr. Kelly's grievance proceedings. —DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

2 College Players, 7 High-Schoolers Died of Football-Related Injuries in 1987

CHAPEL HILL, N.C.

Two college players and seven high-school players died from football-related injuries in the 1987 season.

The total number of deaths was down sharply from 1986, when 19 players, including two at colleges, died from football-related causes.

Four deaths—all at the high-school level—were characterized as directly attributable to football, according to Frederick O. Mueller and Richard D. Schindler, who conducted the annual survey. "Direct" deaths are defined as those that result directly from participation in fundamental football skills such as tackling and blocking. In 1986, the study found that a decade-high 11 deaths were directly attributable to the sport.

Two of 1987's direct deaths resulted from head injuries, while the other two were caused by neck injuries, the report said.

Both of the college deaths were described as "indirectly" attributable to football, the study found. Indirect deaths are defined as those (such as cardiac arrest or heat stroke) caused by systemic failure as a result of exertion while participating in football, or by a complication that was secondary to a non-fatal injury.

The two college deaths in 1987 were caused by heart problems, Mr. Mueller said.

The study described the number of direct football deaths as "very low," considering that about 1.58 million people participated in the sport at the high-school, college, sandlot, professional, and semiprofessional levels.

Mr. Mueller is a professor at the National Center for Catastrophic Sports Injury Research at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Mr. Schindler is assistant director of the National Federation of State High School Associations.

They conduct the study each year for the American Football Coaches Association, the federation of high-school associations, and the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Mr. Mueller said the 1987 figures represented a return to the pattern of reduced deaths that has been evident for the past decade.

The number could go higher, Mr. Mueller said, because three high-school players are still in comas because of injuries suffered last fall.

Here is how football-related deaths among college players have changed since 1977:

Year	Direct	Indirect	Total
1977	1	0	1
1978	0	1	1
1979	1	1	2
1980	0	0	0
1981	2	0	2
1982	0	3	3
1983	0	3	3
1984	1	0	1
1985	1	1	2
1986	1	1	2
1987	0	2	2

ATHLETICS NOTES

NFL Approves Team's Move to Arizona State's Stadium

National Football League owners voted last week to give the St. Louis Cardinals permission to move to Arizona, where the newly named "Phoenix Cardinals" will play in Arizona State University's Sun Devil Stadium.

Arizona State officials spent much of the fall negotiating the team's move with representatives of the Cardinals and the city governments of Phoenix and Tempe, promising to add 60 luxury sky boxes to the 75,000-seat Sun Devil Stadium before the 1989 season.

William V. Bidwill, the Cardinals' owner, signed a 10-year lease with the university. Arizona State is expected to gain about $2-million a year in ticket, concession, and parking revenues from the agreement.

Mr. Bidwill, who decided to move from St. Louis's 54,000-seat Busch Stadium after the average attendance at games dropped last season to a record low of 27,821, has a contract provision that would allow him to move to a domed stadium in downtown Phoenix, if one were built.

—SUSAN OBERLANDER

Ala. Grand Jury Convicts Sports Agent of Tampering

Jim Abernethy, who admitted making payments to a former football player at Auburn University, was found guilty by an Alabama jury of tampering with a sports event, a misdemeanor.

Mr. Abernethy was sentenced to a year in jail. He and his lawyers said they were confident the conviction would be overturned on appeal. He was found not guilty of commercial bribery and violation of deceptive trade law.

The charges against Mr. Abernethy stemmed from his dealings with Kevin Porter, a former Auburn star. He admitted to paying the athlete $3,800. —DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

10 Who Signed With Agents Will Repay Scholarships

At least 10 of the football and basketball players who testified before a federal grand jury investigating sports agents have agreed to pay back part of their college scholarships to avoid federal prosecution, the Atlanta *Constitution* said in a copyright story.

The repayment, along with a year of community service under the supervision of a probation officer, is part of a program being offered to most of the 60 or so athletes who testified before a grand jury in Chicago investigating the actions of Norby Walters and Lloyd Bloom, two New York–based sports agents, the *Constitution* reported.

All of the players admitted signing with the two agents, violating National Collegiate Athletic Association rules, while representing themselves to their institutions as amateurs.

The players who agreed to pay back their scholarships, the *Constitution* said, include Cris Carter, a former Ohio State University football player who is now playing professionally with the Philadelphia Eagles. —D.L.

Athletes' Positive Drug Tests Were Underreported by S.C.

Drug tests conducted at the University of South Carolina found that athletes tested positive for drugs more than 80 times since September 1985, according to documents released by the university last week.

Paul Akers, the athletics-department physician who administered the drug-testing and counseling program, had reported that fewer than 10 athletes had tested positive for drug use each year since 1985.

The university released the results of 1,383 urinalysis tests of South Carolina athletes that had been conducted since 1985 in response to a request under the Freedom of Information Act by *The State*, a Columbia, S.C., newspaper.

In early March, the university's athletics director, Bob Marcum, and Dr. Akers were fired for their handling of the drug-testing program. The university's president, James B. Holderman, said the program had been "misrepresented" by Mr. Marcum and Dr. Akers.

A committee investigating the program found that the university had conducted no random drug tests of athletes since the spring of 1986 and had conducted only one-third of the required drug screenings since 1985.

Mr. Holderman is awaiting recommendations from the committee on possible changes in the drug-testing program. —S.O.

2-Year-College Athletic Group Expected to Strengthen Academic-Eligibility Rules

Continued from Preceding Page

of sports scholarships available at each college, set dates for intercollegiate teams' practice seasons, and limit the number of recruiting trips that junior college officials can take.

Mr. Witt said the new requirements would make N.J.C.A.A. rules easier to administer at each junior college. "This way," he said, "if a school has a real gung ho coach who wants to keep his team practicing long after other schools have stopped, the school can tell him, 'No, this is the national rule for the N.J.C.A.A. that this is the end of the season.' "

The association also is scheduled to vote on a proposal that would require junior-college athletes to sign a letter of intent committing themselves to attending a particular institution.

Some states already have letters of intent that apply to in-state junior and community colleges, but if a student who signs a letter with an in-state college decides to go to an out-of-state college, the letter of intent has no power.

The new national letter of intent is intended to provide a more uniform policy, Mr. Witt said.

—SUSAN OBERLANDER

People in Athletics

Tom Beck, men's basketball coach at Indiana U. of Pennsylvania, has resigned.

Jerry Chaplin, assistant women's softball coach at Wheaton College (Ill.), to women's softball coach.

J. O. (Bo) Coppedge, athletics director at the U.S. Naval Academy, will retire at the end of the academic year.

Gary T. Crompton, athletics director at Weber State College, will retire at the end of the academic year.

Julie Davis, women's basketball coach at Nebraska Wesleyan U., has resigned.

LaRue Fields, interim women's basketball coach at U. of Minnesota, to women's basketball coach.

Craig Littlepage, men's basketball coach at Rutgers U., has been dismissed.

Don Marsh, president of Players in Action, a consulting firm for professional athletes, to men's basketball coach at Elizabethtown College, not Franklin and Marshall College as was previously reported.

Dwight Montgomery, assistant football coach at Ohio Northern U., also to men's track and field coach.

Mike Price, football coach at Weber State College, also to athletics director at the end of the academic year.

Mike Ricciardi, women's basketball coach at Ramapo College of New Jersey, has resigned.

Hugh Schintzius, women's volleyball coach at Mansfield U. of Pennsylvania, has resigned.

Marvin Vanover, athletics director at Augusta College, will resign upon appointment of a successor.

Bob Weltlich, men's basketball coach at U. of Texas at Austin, has been dismissed.

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Two decades after the War on Poverty began, there remains at least one front on which poverty appears to be winning. Page A4.

Thousands of physicists crowded into New Orleans to hear the latest on the newest ceramic materials capable of superconductivity. Page A4.

The MIT Press said it was pressed to delay publication of a book that could embarrass Gov. Michael S. Dukakis. Page A23.

Education for the deaf is inadequate and federal support for programs to aid them must be expanded, a commission says. Page A23.

The October stock-market crash is said to mark the end of a 50-year boom in corporate giving. Page A33.

Non-profit groups can no longer take their tax-exempt status for granted, a scholar says. Page A33.

Students over 25 are a larger and more significant presence on campuses than previously thought, a nationwide survey found. Page A35.

After eight years of delays, a sex-discrimination lawsuit filed by eight athletes at Temple U. is going to court. Page A37.

South African students boycotted classes and joined other demonstrations to commemorate the 1960 Sharpeville Massacre. Page A39.

Palestinian universities face a cash-flow crisis caused by Israeli military authorities. Page A39.

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Reagan's Push to Limit Access to Information Assailed in New Report

By STACY E. PALMER

WASHINGTON

The Reagan Administration's efforts to restrict public access to various types of information have hindered scientific progress, damaged the nation's economy and security, and eroded academic freedom, according to a report to be released this week by the Association of American Universities.

The report, written by two officials of Harvard University, traces various policies affecting the exchange of ideas and research findings that have been put into operation by federal agencies during the years President Reagan has been in office. It deals with issues ranging from the classification of military research to bans on the distribution of information about environmental and health hazards. The text of the introduction and conclusion of the report appears on Page A26.

In contrast to previous Presidents, Mr. Reagan has frequently taken national-security considerations into account when making decisions about what kind of information should be made public, the report says.

Decisions Called 'Alarming'

"National security is defined so broadly now that it includes just about everything you can imagine," said one of the report's authors, Muriel Morisey Spence, director

Continued on Page A26

Congress Overrides President's Veto of Civil-Rights Bill, Countering High Court's 'Grove City' Decision

By COURTNEY LEATHERMAN

WASHINGTON

Congress last week voted to override President Reagan's veto of a civil-rights bill that expands the scope of federal anti-discrimination statutes governing colleges and other institutions that receive federal aid. The Senate voted 73 to 24 to override the veto; in the House of Representatives, the vote was 292 to 133.

Civil-rights groups and many college students, faculty members, and administrators lobbied for nearly four years to persuade Congress to pass a measure that would counteract the effects of a 1984 Supreme Court decision involving Grove City College.

In that decision, the Court ruled that a federal law barring sex discrimination in federally supported educational activities applied only to the programs that directly received the aid, not to the entire institution. Under the decision, a college's chemistry department would not be in jeopardy of losing a federal research grant, for example, if the admissions office discriminated.

Over 800 Complaints Filed

After the *Grove City* decision was handed down, more than 800 complaints filed with the Education Department's Office for Civil Rights were dropped or narrowed because they did not fit the standards set by the Supreme Court's ruling, according to LeGree S. Daniels, Assistant Secretary for civil rights.

Civil-rights groups contended that the large number of complaints that were dropped was an indication that the Grove City ruling had made it too easy for recipients of federal aid to practice discrimination.

"You can never make the assumption that every single case would be found on behalf of the plaintiff," said Barbara Stein, a human- and civil-rights specialist at the National Education Association. "But when 800 people who have complaints are turned away, that's certainly a serious issue.

"And that may just be the tip of the iceberg. Many people heard of Grove City

Continued on Page A24

Scandals in Minnesota Weaken Public Support for Higher Education

By SCOTT JASCHIK

Revelations that the University of Minnesota accumulated surplus funds without the knowledge of state officials have severely weakened legislative support for public higher education in the state and last week brought a prediction from the Governor that the university would receive no budget increase this year.

Concern about its deteriorating relationship with the Legislature prompted the university last week to withdraw its request for an extra $40-million in state funds, including $11-million for a long-term plan aimed at advancing its reputation.

The money was to be used to improve the university's libraries and science facilities, to attract new faculty members,

Continued on Page A32

What Manner of Person Is a College President? A New National Survey Provides Some Answers

- Some 90 per cent of college presidents are men and 93 per cent are white, a survey by the American Council on Education has found.
- More and more presidents, some observers say, are being chosen not so much for their academic leadership as for their administrative skills.
- The number of female college presidents has been increasing for the past dozen years, but the pace of growth has slowed since 1984.

Articles begin on Pages A14 and A15

'Solution' to Famous Mathematical Problem Said to Contain Serious Flaws

By KIM McDONALD

A mathematical proof widely publicized as a likely solution to one of the oldest and most famous unsolved problems in mathematics appears to contain serious errors.

Experts in the United States and Europe who have closely examined a manuscript detailing the proof—put forth by Yoichi Miyaoka, a mathematician at the Tokyo Metropolitan University—have discovered mistakes that may doom his proposed solution.

While no one has yet dismissed Mr. Miyaoka's proof, many mathematicians are expressing growing doubts that it can be a solution to the 350-year-old problem, known as Fermat's Last Theorem.

"The consensus is pessimism," said Lawrence C. Washington, professor of mathematics at the University of Maryland at College Park. "It looks like there are big problems."

'It Doesn't Look Very Promising'

"I'm rather pessimistic," said Gerd Faltings, professor of mathematics at Princeton University, after examining Mr. Miyaoka's manuscript. "It doesn't look very promising."

To solve Fermat's Last Theorem, mathematicians must demonstrate that no solutions can exist for equations of the form $a^n + b^n = c^n$, whenever n is a positive whole number greater than 2.

Pierre de Fermat, a 17th-century French mathematician for whom the theorem is named, claimed 350 years ago that he had solved it. In the margin of a Greek arithmetic book, Fermat wrote that he had found a "truly wonderful proof" for the problem but was unable write it down because the margin was too small to contain it.

The problem has engaged and frustrated

Continued on Page A6

MARGINALIA

Headline in Berkeley's *Daily Californian:*

FRATERNITY MEMBER
CHARGED WITH BATTERY

Used jumper cables, probably.

■

And another, in *U. the National College Newspaper:*

WHAT DOES SOCIETY
WANT? KNOWLEGE OR
COLLEGE DEGREES?

We'll take the degrees.

■

From a newsletter at the University of the Pacific:

"The Conservatory of Music will be auditioning for the comedy opera *Gianni Schicchi* by Puccini, to be presented in Faye Spanos Concert Hall on April 9 and 10. The male role of Buoso Donati is a non-singing, non-speaking, non-living role, but theatre experience is a must."

In death scenes, preferably.

■

From a memorandum at Le Moyne College:

" Also to be found in the R&D Repository is the new form E-Z. This provides a relatively painless way of reimbursement for small amounts of money spent on otherwise unfunded research projects: proffreading, submission fees, etc."

Maybe if you spent a just a *little* more . . . ?

■

Seminar announcement in the Michigan State University *News-Bulletin:*

"Psychothermonephrosemiosymbiology made simple. Jeffrey Albert, Indiana University, 4 p.m., 126 Psychology Research, Psychology."

Starting with a spelling drill?

■

From the University of Pittsburgh's *University Times:*

"In a report from Provost Rudolph Weingartner, Senate Council members learned that the new provost is not trying to change promotion and tenure criteria. . . .

"The provost's major concern, he said, is with the quality of the dossiers that are submitted to him. . . . 'My standards regarding these things is exceedingly high,' Weingartner said."

Thank goodness for that.

■

Letter from the Scholarship Bank to the Eagleton Center at Rutgers University:

"We are currently updating our scholarship program, and we would very much appreciate any changes that you may want to. Please note those changes below and submitt them to our office fifteen days prior to the receipt of this letter."

Backward, turn backward, O Time, in your flight. —C.G.

In Brief

Mayors, Black Colleges to Aid Foster Children

Washington's Mayor Marion Barry, Jr., announced last week that a program offered by the District of Columbia to finance the college education of students in foster care would soon be expanded to many other cities.

Under the College Options Program, the city pays the college expenses of such students. Mayor Barry said it was cheaper to pay for a student's college expenses than for foster care, which typically runs to more than $20,000 a year. The 35 Washington students now in the program are enrolled at 13 colleges across the country.

Mayor Barry said the National Conference of Black Mayors would form a group to work with the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education, which represents historically black colleges, to expand the program nationally. An aide to the Mayor said that while the program would not be restricted to black colleges, most students would attend those institutions because of the programs to help economically and educationally disadvantaged students offered there.

What They're Reading on College Campuses

		Previous Survey
1.	Calvin and Hobbes, by Bill Watterson	6
2.	The Eyes of the Dragon, by Stephen King	1
3.	Communion, by Whitley Strieber	—
4.	Far Side Observer, by Gary Larson	8
5.	Necessary Losses, by Judith Viorst	—
6.	Windmills of the Gods, by Sidney Sheldon	5
7.	The Prince of Tides, by Pat Conroy	3
8.	The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers, by Paul Kennedy	—
9.	The Tommyknockers, by Stephen King	2
10.	The Road Less Traveled, by M. Scott Peck	—

The Chronicle's list of best-selling books was compiled from information supplied by stores serving the following campuses: U. of Alaska at Anchorage, Baylor U., Bucknell U., U. of California at San Diego, Carleton College, Carnegie Mellon U., Case Western Reserve U., Central Michigan U., Cleveland State University, Denison U., U. of Denver, Drake U., U. of Hawaii, Indiana U., U. of Iowa, Lawrence U., Lehigh U., Mankato State U., U. of Maryland-Baltimore County, Middle Tennessee State U., U. of Missouri at Columbia, Montana State U., U. of Nebraska at Lincoln, U. of New Orleans, New York U., U. of Notre Dame, Pennsylvania State U., U. of Pittsburgh, Portland State U., San Diego State U., San Francisco State U., Stanford U., Syracuse U., Tulane U., Vanderbilt U., U. of Virginia, U. of Washington, West Virginia U., Wichita State U., U. of Wisconsin at Madison, and U. of Wisconsin at Milwaukee. Reports covered sales of hardcover and paperback trade books in February.

Students on Spring Break Riot in Texas Town

Some three thousand vacationing students, outraged over a hit-and-run accident, rioted in the Texas town of Port Aransas.

Police used tear gas to disperse the students and made eight arrests during the riot, which lasted four hours. Seven were hurt during the mêlée.

The students, who police said had been drinking heavily, were spending their spring break on the beaches of Mustang Island, near Corpus Christi.

In Florida, police said one student had died after falling from a balcony at Daytona Beach, where nearly half a million students had gathered for spring vacations.

A police spokesman, Jake Miller, said six people, three of whom were believed to be students, had fallen from balconies during this spring-break season. Most of the accidents were believed to have been the result of drinking.

College Officials Ban Play Featuring Nude Scene

Chapman College administrators have refused to allow a student play that contained frontal nudity to be performed on the campus.

"The Coloring Box," written and directed by Joel Moffett, a senior, examined the evolution of five characters from passive followers to strong individuals. The nudity in the final scene was intended to symbolize the "ripping away" of the characters' personalities, a college spokesman said.

The officials said the nudity was inappropriate to Chapman, which is affiliated with the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ), but Mr. Moffett refused to delete it. Last week, he accepted an offer to stage the play in its entirety in a North Hollywood, Cal., theater.

Berkeley Students Held in Law-School Protest

Twenty-eight students were arrested last week after staging a sit-in at the University of California at Berkeley law school to demand the hiring of more women and minority faculty members.

The students boycotted classes at Boalt Hall before being arrested for refusing to leave when the office of Jesse Choper, dean of the school, closed for the day. They also requested a faculty meeting to discuss their demands.

The law school has 38 tenured faculty members, including one black and four women, one of whom is Hispanic. Mr. Choper said that while he would like to see more female and minority faculty members, Boalt compares favorably with other leading law schools in its hiring.

In a separate demonstration at Berkeley, about 25 protesters held a sit-in at Sproul Hall after a campus rally to protest U.S. policies in Central America. The demonstrators were dragged from the

Bishop College Is Given 2 Months to Raise $200,000 or Close Its Doors

DALLAS

A federal bankruptcy court judge last week gave Bishop College two months to raise $200,000 or close its doors.

George McElreath, a U.S. bankruptcy trustee, had asked that Bishop's petition to file for bankruptcy be dismissed because, he said, Bishop had been unable even to pay its daily operating expenses. Trustees represent the interest of the government in bankruptcy cases.

If Mr. McElreath's motion had been granted, lenders and others to whom Bishop owes money could have sued the college, forcing it to sell off its assets to pay its creditors.

But Judge Robert McGuire said Bishop could remain open through the end of the spring semester if it could raise $50,000 every two weeks through May 25. That is the last day of exams and is three days after 50 Bishop seniors are to graduate. Bishop officials asked the judge to allow the college to remain open because students would have had a difficult time transferring to other institutions so late in the year.

The $200,000 basically would cover Bishop's operating expenses through the end of the semester, except for wages for the faculty and staff. A lawyer for Bishop employees last week told Judge McGuire that the employees would be willing to work without pay to keep the college open through the spring semester. Faculty and staff members have not been been paid in two months.

'This Gives Us a Window'

Lawyers representing Bishop said last week's decision gave college officials time not only to raise the $200,000 but to solicit larger gifts that could improve the college's financial situation. Bishop, which has been in financial trouble for nearly a decade, was stripped of its accreditation last year and has been temporarily denied federal student aid.

"This gives us a window to see what kind of resources we can put together," said Michael B. Goldstein, a lawyer representing Bishop. Mr. Goldstein and other lawyers for the college acknowledged, however, that the institution would have trouble raising significant funds.

In January, the Education Department told the college it would permanently eliminate federal aid to Bishop students unless the college raised at least $600,000 by the end of this month. But a Dallas businessman who had offered to help the college has backed out and, as of last week, Bishop had not raised the $600,000.

Education Department officials said they would decide this week whether the government should resume giving aid to Bishop students.

Those involved in making the decision said they expected that aid to Bishop students would be permanently eliminated.

T. Glover Roberts, another lawyer for the college, said the loss of federal student aid would be a great blow to Bishop, but he said the institution could still stay open through the end of the semester and try to raise enough money to encourage the department to resume student aid.

Mr. Roberts said the college had recently reorganized its board of trustees to include more members of the Dallas business community.

Bishop has been criticized because its board has primarily comprised Baptist ministers who, many have said, have not paid enough attention to the institution's financial condition.

On the day of the bankruptcy-court hearing, more than 100 Bishop alumni, students, and supporters crowded into the courtroom and stood in the hallway outside.

After the hearing, Baptist ministers in Dallas who had been supportive of Bishop said they would renew their efforts to help shore up the institution.

"We are going statewide and nationwide appealing to Baptists to pull enough money together to keep the institution open," said the Rev. Marke T. Toles, the minister at Bethany Baptist Church.

—ROBIN WILSON

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'In' Box

Researchers have discovered a split between the reality of promotion at medical schools and the perception of those who hope to be promoted.

Instructors and professors surveyed at the Johns Hopkins University medical school said they believed that those doing research at the school had a better chance of being promoted than those treating patients.

But, in a study that looked at medical-school promotions over a five-year period, published in the March 24 issue of the *New England Journal of Medicine*, some researchers found that clinicians had as good a chance of being promoted as those who do research.

To try to eliminate the confusion over promotions, the authors of the study recommended that chairmen of academic departments at medical schools counsel their faculty members about career paths.

■

Rephrasing a student's question for the whole class is generally considered a good teaching technique.

But restating only those questions offered by black students sends out damaging signals, says a visiting associate professor of English at Bowdoin College.

Even well-meaning professors are guilty of such oversights in their classrooms, which subtly reinforce notions that minority students are less capable, says Gayle R. Pemberton.

Ms. Pemberton, who has taught at Bowdoin since 1986, is the author of a guide to help make faculty members more sensitive to the experiences of minority students. She writes: "Minority students, who routinely have been discouraged about their abilities, who are capable of noting, through a professor's words, gestures, and style, intimations of their own fears of academic failure, consistently point to what might appear to be trivial to others as reasons for their despair."

The guide, *On Teaching the Minority Student: Problems and Strategies*, is available for $3 per copy ($250 per 100 copies) through the Office of the President, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine 04011.

Checks should be made payable to the college, and orders must be received by May 1.

■

Excellence in teaching will be rewarded by the American Historical Association for the first time.

The association will give out a $1,000 prize for good teaching at its annual meeting this year. Nominations for the prize will be drawn from the previous year's winners of the association's research awards.

James B. Gardner, the historical association's deputy executive director, said he saw nothing unusual about researchers' selecting candidates for the teaching award. "The real issue," he said, "is why we haven't done this earlier."

Personal & Professional

The College President: A new survey by the American Council on

Characteristics of College Presidents

PREVIOUS POSITION	
President	17.1%
Vice-president	41.8
Dean or director	18.5
Professor or department head	8.0
Elementary, secondary education	2.3
Outside academe	6.5
Other or no response	5.7
FIELD OF STUDY OF HIGHEST DEGREE	
Agriculture	0.6%
Biology	2.2
Education	42.7
Engineering	1.8
Health professions	0.2
Humanities or fine arts	16.2
Law	2.6
Medicine	2.4
Physical or natural science	5.1
Religion or theology	7.9
Social sciences	12.3
Other professional fields	4.3
No response	1.8
HIGHEST DEGREE	
Bachelor's degree	1.1%
Master's degree	11.4
Ph.D.	55.9
Ed.D.	22.2
M.D.	2.0
Other health degree	0.3
Law degree	2.4
Other professional degree	4.6

Note: Based on a survey of chief executive officers at 2,105 colleges and universities.

SOURCE: AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

WASHINGTON

The typical college president is a married white male who is 53 years old, has a doctoral degree, and previously held a high administrative job in academe, a newly released survey of 2,105 colleges and universities has found.

In short, the survey by the American Council on Education—thought to be the most comprehensive statistical profile ever done on chief executives in higher education—portrays a generation of college presidents that apparently hasn't changed much in recent years.

Some 90 per cent of the presidents at responding institutions are men, and 93 per cent are white, according to the survey. Female presidents have academic backgrounds similar to those of male presidents.

Mobility for presidents was found to be limited, with chief executives generally making career moves from the same institution or a similar one.

One major difference emerged in the marital status of the men and women: While 9 out of 10 male presidents are married, only slightly more than one-third of the female presidents are. Women also are more likely to be divorced.

But over all, says the report of the survey, "the data confirmed many of the impressions widely held by observers and students of the college presidency." While there are no data from past years with which to compare the latest findings, "the image of who shall occupy the chief executive office is clearly still a traditional one," it says.

One reason may be that search committees clearly favor presidential candidates who have come from similar kinds of institutions, the survey report suggests. Similarly, it says, they look for a particular kind of academic and administrative background, which automatically reduces the pool of candidates.

'A Process That Preserves the Tradition'

Despite the attention that has been given to the need for stronger affirmative-action programs in academe in recent years, the data do not show that women and minority-group members received any special consideration for top executive posts. Many women head women's colleges, and many blacks head traditionally black colleges. Women's colleges are most likely to consider a wide pool of women, recruiting more often from faculty ranks and deanships.

"Whatever the explanation—comfort factor, importance of good fit, wariness of considering candidates with different kinds of credentials or experiences—the result is a process that preserves the tradition," the survey report concludes.

The statistical profile includes data on the age, sex, race, career patterns, educational background, religion, and marital status of presidents who responded. Nearly three-quarters of the two- and four-year institutions that the council contacted took part in the survey, which will be updated annually to provide a continuing data bank for the A.C.E.'s Center for Leadership Development. The data will be used to ana-

Education finds that the typical chief executive is white, male, and 53 years old

lyze the college presidency in future years and to track leadership trends in higher education.

Madeleine F. Green, director of the center and an observer of college presidents for the past 10 years, says she was surprised by the uniformity of college presidents' backgrounds.

"We talk about expanding the pool and looking for different kinds of credentials," she says, "but we found that women and minorities didn't look that different from the men."

Ms. Green suggests that there may be a lag time before women and minority-group members currently being groomed for college presidencies under various programs—including one offered by A.C.E.—take over chief-executive posts in higher education.

Among the categories that the survey examined were:

- Race. Some 93 per cent of presidents are white, nearly 5 per cent black, 1.8 per cent Hispanic, and only a small fraction Asian or American Indian.

More than half of the 100 black presidents head historically black institutions, while blacks head only 2 per cent of predominantly white institutions. Nearly half the Hispanics head community colleges.

- Sex. Some 90 per cent of college presidents are men. Nearly 40 per cent of female presidents head women's colleges, and women are less likely to head doctorate-granting institutions.
- Age. The median age of the presidents is 53. Women are about the same age as men; Hispanic and Asian presidents are younger.
- Marital Status. While male presidents are far more likely to be married than women, the gap is smaller when presidents who are members of religious orders are excluded. About 93 per cent of male lay presidents are married, compared to 49 per cent of females.
- Academic background. Nearly 80 per cent of presidents have doctoral degrees. Some 56 per cent have a Ph.D., and an additional 22 per cent—including many presidents of two-year institutions—hold doctorates in education. Women are more likely than men to hold the Ph.D., and blacks and Hispanics are more likely than whites to do so.
- Field of study. Education is the most common field of study among presidents, with 43 per cent holding their highest degrees in that field. Men are more likely than woman to have studied education, and blacks are more likely to have done so than whites. Some 16.2 per cent specialized in the humanities, 12.3 per cent in the social sciences, and 5.1 per cent in the physical and natural sciences.
- Career paths. The path to the presidency is incremental, with 17 per cent of the chief executives having been recruited from other presidencies and 42 per cent from vice-presidencies. At institutions granting doctorates, the proportion of chief executives recruited from other presidencies jumps to 31 per cent. Nearly 6 per cent have held two previous presidencies.

About 6.5 per cent of the presidents came from outside academe. Because the survey report does not include historical data, it is impossible to tell whether that figure has increased in recent years, as some observers have speculated.

- Mobility. While there is a great deal of upward mobility within institutions and sectors—two-thirds of the presidents were recruited from the same or a similar institu-

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AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

Madeleine F. Green: "We talk about looking for different kinds of credentials, but we found that women and minorities didn't look that different from the men."

More College Chiefs Are Being Chosen for Non-Academic Skills, Some Observers Say

By CAROLYN J. MOONEY

Is the 53-year-old white male who represents today's typical college president any different from the middle-aged white males who have held the job in the past?

The statistics may not show it, but many people who follow trends in higher-education leadership see a distinct difference.

More and more college and university presidents, say those observers as well as a number of presidents themselves, are being chosen not so much for their academic leadership as for their ability to build endowments, work with government officials and the business community, raise the profile of their institutions, and manage a staff of administrators that has become increasingly specialized and professional.

Although their backgrounds are still predominantly academic, many embarked on administrative careers in higher education early on. Some observers actually see a "new breed" of higher-education chief executives developing—creative, entrepreneurial managers who are replacing the academic presidents of the past.

Others think the traditional breed of college presidents has simply changed its management style, mostly in response to harsh economic realities, increased competitiveness for students, and public pressure to improve quality and value.

"I think we used to look for the scholar-leader much in the mold of the academic dean, and that was the normal career track," says Richard B. Lancaster, vice-president and director of the Academy for Educational Development's executive-search committee, which conducts about 15 to 20 administrative searches each year.

"But there's a new feeling out there that

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U. OF HARTFORD

Hartford's Stephen Joel Trachtenberg: "I don't think you should hire executives to be scholars, or scholars to be executives."

U. OF SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina's James B. Holderman: "I think there's an entrepreneurial risk-taking more than a managing by consensus."

12-Year Growth in Number of Female Presidents Has Slowed Since 1984; Total Last Year Was 296

WASHINGTON

Although the number of female college presidents has been increasing for the past 12 years, the pace of growth has slowed considerably since 1984, a survey by the American Council on Education's office of women has found.

Since the office began keeping track of female presidents in 1975, the number of women heading colleges and universities doubled—to 296—by 1987. However, the survey found that between 1984 and 1987 the total had risen by only 10.

"We need to energize our efforts again," says Donna L. Shavlik, director of the A.C.E.'s Office of Women in Higher Education, which conducted the survey.

Ms. Shavlik points to a combination of factors that may explain the paucity of woman leaders, including a perception that women are unsuitable for leadership roles; a reluctance on the part of women to extend themselves into male-dominated areas of leadership; and a failure of governing boards to identify women as possible candidates for top positions.

The slow growth in the increase of woman presidents, she says, shows the need for new strategies for addressing such issues, as well as inequities in hiring and promoting women to top administrative positions.

Informal National Network

Ms. Shavlik's office has worked to promote the participation of women in academe by conducting national forums, identifying candidates for administrative searches, and establishing an informal network for female administrators.

Since the mid-1970's, the number of women achieving top leadership positions in higher education has progressed considerably. Until 1984, A.C.E. surveys conducted every three years found no less than a 20-per-cent increase in the number of woman presidents between each study. But between 1984 and 1987, the growth rate fell to just 3.5 per cent.

The survey, however, found a significant increase in one area: 14 black, Hispanic, Asian, and American Indian women had been named heads of higher-education institutions, a 54-per-cent increase since 1984 in the number of minority women serving as presidents.

"When you think about the fact that there are almost 3,000 accredited colleges taken into consideration here, these numbers are really unremarkable," says Jewel P. Cobb, president of California State University at Fullerton, who is black.

The number of woman presidents of

Continued on Page A22

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Metropolitan State's Reatha Clark King: "We can't slow down our advocacy and get lulled into thinking that the momentum will continue on a song."

Some Observers See a 'New Breed' of College President

Continued from Preceding Page

we really have to get manager-leaders who can deal with changing an institution's direction in response to external factors."

Ronald S. Stead, director of the Association of Governing Boards' presidential-search service, says: "A lot of institutions are looking for an entrepreneur who can find new student markets and funding sources.

"There's not a great revolution going on," he quickly adds. "I think most presidents are still coming up through academic ranks. But there's a much higher consciousness of academic administration being a complicated professional activity."

A quintessential new breeder may be Stephen Joel Trachtenberg, who will soon leave his post as president of the University of Hartford to take the chief executive's job at George Washington University. Mr. Trachtenberg, a lawyer, is known for his willingness to market his institution aggressively, using opportunities ranging from the full-page advertisements the university places in the New York *Times* to the brash and colorful speeches he gives around the country. In his 11 years as president, Hartford's endowment has increased to $21-million from $7-million, and its capital fund has grown to $3.2-million from $394,000.

So well known is Mr. Trachtenberg's knack for marketing that, after George Washington declined to allow Administration officials to use their facilities during the U.S.-Soviet summit in December, the chairman of Hartford's Board of Regents remarked that "it would have become the Gorbachev-Reagan-Trachtenberg summit" if Mr. Trachtenberg had then been president.

Says Mr. Trachtenberg: "I think the new presidents *are* of a new breed. I think they are risk takers. I think they are conscious of academic values, but less enslaved by them than some of their predecessors."

Another president seen to represent this new management style is James B. Holderman, who also has accumulated some impressive benchmarks during his 11 years as president of the University of South Carolina system. Private giving rose to $17.7-million last year from $2-million nine years before; ties to the state's business community are much stronger; the system has completed its first capital campaign; and academic standards continue to rise.

Mr. Holderman hasn't had the opportunity to play host to the Russians, but he got plenty of attention last fall when Pope John Paul II visited the main campus.

While he isn't sure he thinks of himself as coming from a new mold, Mr. Holderman—who estimates he spends a fourth of his time on activities related to fund raising—agrees the job is changing. "I think there's an entrepreneurial risk-taking more than a managing by consensus," he says. "Whether we like it or not, there is less opportunity for academic decision making."

Academic Credibility Required

Many faculty members don't like it.

College presidents—old breed or new—appear unanimous in their belief that a chief executive must have academic credibility. Many emphasize that faculty members remain their most important constituency. Still, as presidents have become more involved in external activities, some have alienated faculty members, who are skeptical of their chief executives' priorities.

Faculty members at the University of South Carolina, for example, have complained that as buildings and endowments rise, their salaries have not kept up. Some also accuse the administration of spending too much to bring high-profile names to campus, such as Jehan Sadat, widow of the late Egyptian leader, whose $314,000 salary for teaching part time in 1986 caused resentment.

Says Allan W. Ostar, president of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities: "I'm hearing more and more presidents say that there's a growing gap between the president and the university community, primarily the faculty."

Robert Nielsen, a higher-education specialist for the American Federation of Teachers (A.F.L.-C.I.O.), thinks a proliferation and professionalization of top administrators at many institutions has freed presidents to spend more time away from campus. "These presidents view themselves as members of a management class, like managers of a business," he says. "That idea is quite a leap from the days when the president was the first member of the faculty."

A number of presidents—and not just those at large research institutions—agree that the corporate model is an accurate one.

Edward T. Lewis, president of St. Mary's College of Maryland, a public liberal-arts college that enrolls about 1,400 students, is just as interested in building endowments and developing strong ties with legislators as his counterparts at large institutions. A former associate dean of Cornell University's graduate school of business, he estimates he spends 50 per cent of his time on activities related to fund raising. "If you're not comfortable fund raising," he says, "you shouldn't be a college president."

But, caution Mr. Lewis and others, if presidents don't have academic interests at heart, their success in other areas means little.

> "Whether we like it or not, there is less opportunity for academic decision making."

"When you get tied up with the business community or the legislature, you have to remind the faculty that you're over there building a base so they can have better salary packages," says Mr. Holderman.

Anecdotal Evidence

For the most part, evidence of an emerging new breed of chief executives or a markedly new management style is anecdotal rather than statistical. Demographically, college and university presidents apparently haven't changed much at all, according to recent surveys conducted by the American Council on Education (see accompanying article) and by Heidrick and Struggles, an executive-search firm.

The A.C.E. survey of 2,105 presidents found that the typical president was a married, 53-year-old white male, had a doctoral degree, and previously was a top academic administrator. What was most surprising, it concluded, was that there were more similarities than differences among presidents—even those who weren't white males.

The Heidrick and Struggles survey of 329 presidents of four-year institutions found similar patterns. It also found that fund-raising and public-relations activities consumed the greatest amount of presidents' time, that nearly all presidents were tapping new sources of students and funding, and that most reported faculty influence as the top factor hindering autonomous presidential actions.

The Council for Advancement and Support of Education tracks presidents with development backgrounds, an area that has become increasingly important to chief executives in higher education. Among them are Roger H. Hull, a lawyer who serves as president of Beloit College, and John G. Johnson, president of Butler University.

There are, however, no statistics to indicate whether more presidents are actually being appointed from outside academe, as some have speculated. Florida has two well-known examples: Marshall Criser, a lawyer, heads the University of Florida, and Charles B. Reed, who was chief of staff to former Gov. Bob Graham and held other state education posts, is chancellor of the state university system.

The A.C.E. study found that 6.5 per cent of presidents came from outside academe, while the Heidrick and Struggles survey found that 8.9 per cent came from non-academic jobs.

"The higher-education community is such a unique animal that I don't see that happening on a large scale," says Mr. Stead of the Association of Governing Boards.

One observer who clearly discards the new-breed theory is Madeleine F. Green, the director of the the A.C.E.'s Center for Leadership Development. "There's always a time lag between the mythology and the reality," she says, adding that leadership qualities that some see evolving in response to recent trends have actually been developing for years.

But she acknowledges that there are more pressures on public-college presidents these days. "They have to work the corporations and the legislatures," she says.

'You Can't Have It Both Ways'

Many others, however, expect that the features that distinguish some of today's aggressive, externally oriented presidents from their counterparts of the past will only become sharper in the future.

William J. Bowen, vice-chairman of Heidrick and Struggles, says of the precarious balance that presidents face in acting both as chief executive and chief academic: "You can't have it both ways. You can't have a gourmet meal without the ingredients."

Hartford's Mr. Trachtenberg agrees. "I don't think you should hire executives to be scholars, or scholars to be executives," he says.

Mr. Lewis of St. Mary's College puts it even more bluntly. "The old president," he says, "is a dinosaur."

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The Typical U.S. College President: White, Male, and 53 Years Old

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tion—movement between different types of institution is extremely limited.

More than three-fourths of presidents at doctorate-granting universities and 82 per cent of two-year college presidents held their last jobs at the same institution or a similar one. About one-third of all presidents were selected internally.

- Religion. More than half the presidents are Protestant, nearly 23 per cent Roman Catholic, and 3 per cent Jewish. Women are most likely to be Catholic, and blacks are most likely to be Baptists.
- Status of spouses. Husbands of college presidents are twice as likely to work as wives, a finding that raises new questions about expectations for female presidential spouses. "In many institutions, there has been an explicit expectation that the wives will devote themselves to serving the college or university," the survey report states.

It adds: "Recent discussions have centered on the question of whether institutions are getting 'two for the price of one' when they hire a male president."

Those wives whose husbands head community colleges are most likely to work—some 54 per cent hold jobs—while only 30 per cent of those whose husbands head doctorate-granting institutions work.

- Relationship with governing boards. Nearly 75 per cent of presidents report to board chairmen and are board members, but only 44 per cent have full voting rights.

—CAROLYN J. MOONEY

Give & Take

Philanthropic pains. At the annual research meeting of Independent Sector, John G. Simon, director of the Program on Non-Profit Organizations at Yale University, took a lighthearted swipe at some of the problems of grant making, especially when it comes to research on philanthropy.

His list included the following:

- Grantee battering. There is an inverse relationship between the size of the grant and the orneriness of the grant maker. There should be a center for abused grant seekers.
- Grant maker abuse. As Robert M. Hutchins, the late University of Chicago president put it: "Why do they hate us so much? We didn't even give them a grant."
- Bad grants. There are some grants you'll wish were never made, he said. "Let's face it: Some scholars are deadbeats."
- No easy money. Few grants are available for philanthropy research, Mr. Smith said. Most funders really don't want you to throw light on their back yards.
- Few outstanding scholars. It is very difficult to attract top-notch scholars to this field.
- The fig-leaf syndrome. Some see philanthropy research as a fig leaf of objectivity that covers up an ardent advocate for the fundamental effectiveness of philanthropy.

■

No fig leaf is necessary for Mr. Simon. He outlined several questions that researchers on philanthropy and the non-profit sector should consider:

- Changelings. What happens to organizations that move from one sector of the economy to another—for example, from government to non-profit or from non-profit to business?
- Crises. How do non-profit organizations respond to developing social problems, such as AIDS or Ethiopian famines?
- Funding. What happens to the nature of a non-profit organization when the mix of its funding sources changes?
- Absences. What would the United States look like if certain groups of non-profit organizations did not exist?
- Hybrids. What are the characteristics of organizations that are part non-profit and part commercial or government? The blur is where the action is.
- Longevity. How do non-profit organizations decide to die and are there mergers that have effectively amounted to deaths?
- Analysis. How has the practice of awarding grants through targeted programs affected foundations?
- Liability. Are threats of legal liability affecting the appointment of trustees to non-profit groups?

■

Not included on Mr. Simon's list was the need to develop an overarching theory of non-profit organizations. Instead, he said, "small windows yield the greatest light."

Philanthropy

Experts Predict an End to the 50-Year Boom in Corporations' Support for Charities

October stock-market crash, changing historical forces cited as reasons for slower rate of growth

By ANNE LOWREY BAILEY

SAN FRANCISCO

October's stock-market crash marked the end of a 50-year boom in corporate giving, according to researchers who gathered here to analyze "megatrends" in corporate philanthropic support.

Hayden W. Smith, senior vice-president of the Council for Aid to Education, predicted that corporate giving, which had increased by an average of 10.5 per cent a year since 1936—the first year in which tax deductions for corporate gifts were allowed—may now begin to lose ground.

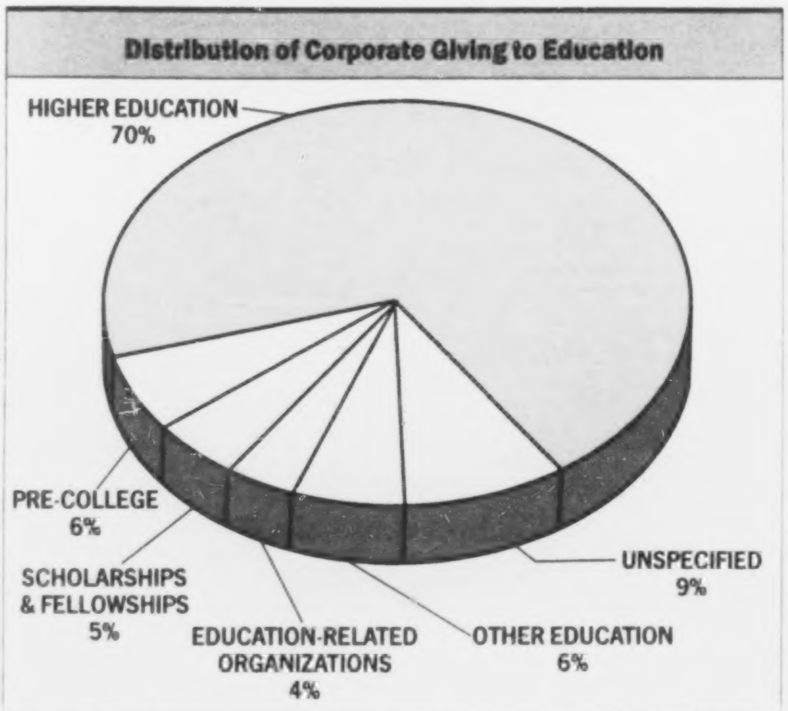
"There must be a decline in the rate of growth," Mr. Smith said. "There has been prolonged sluggishness in corporate profits, especially in the oil industry, and corporate restructuring has also diverted resources from contributions."

Tougher Accountability Standards

Along with a slower rate of growth, corporate giving to higher education is becoming more targeted, researchers said. Fewer universities are receiving larger, more focused grants. And both grant seekers and grant makers are being asked to meet new standards of public accountability.

Mr. Smith and others shared their findings at the annual meeting on research in philanthropy sponsored by Independent Sector, a coalition of grant-making and non-profit organizations. Other public-policy issues relating to philanthropy, such as the shifting boundaries of the non-profit sector and issues of accountability and ethics, were also discussed at the meeting.

Although the growth in corporate support may have reached a plateau, higher education is getting a larger portion of the dollars that are being awarded, said Linda Cardillo Platzer, a senior associate at the Conference Board, a business-research organization.



SOURCE: CONFERENCE BOARD

CHRONICLE CHART BY JENNIFER A. CALLOWAY

Ms. Platzer pointed to a recent Conference Board survey which showed that education in 1987 had received 43 per cent of all corporate contributions, up from 38 per cent a decade earlier. Higher education garnered 80 per cent of those gifts, which also increased by 17 per cent in terms of actual dollars (*The Chronicle*, December 16, 1987).

Education's gains in the competition for corporate funds came at the expense of health and human-services organizations, including such federated campaigns as the United Way, Ms. Platzer said. Giving to those causes fell from a high of 42 per cent of all corporate gifts in 1972 to 28 per cent in 1986, although actual dollars did not decline.

Gifts to education also correlated with the sizes of companies, Ms. Platzer said. The larger a corporation, she said, the more it will give to education. Many of the largest corporations now allocate more

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Many Non-Profit Groups Said to Face Loss of Tax-Exempt Status

SAN FRANCISCO

Colleges, universities, and other non-profit organizations can no longer take their tax-exempt status for granted, according to a scholar who specializes in law and philanthropy.

Henry Hansmann, a professor of law at Yale University, predicted that many non-profit organizations will lose their tax-exempt status by the year 2000 because of the profit-making activities of some groups. In effect, lawmakers will create two independent sectors: one of "philanthropic" non-profit groups and another of "commercial" non-profit organizations, Mr. Hansmann said.

"In the end there's likely to be a large portion of the non-profit sector that's no longer tax-exempt," Mr. Hansmann said.

He predicted a steady erosion in tax breaks for all non-profit organizations because, historically, lawmakers have failed to make distinctions between commercial and philanthropic non-profit organizations.

Mr. Hansmann shared his views with other scholars at an annual meeting on research in philanthropy sponsored by Independent Sector here.

The first independent sector, Mr. Hansmann said, will consist of organizations that derive at least part of their income from charitable donations. It would include colleges and universities and other higher-education and research institutions; charities for the relief of the poor and distressed; and cultural organizations such as museums and performing-arts groups.

> "In the end there's likely to be a large portion of the non-profit sector that's no longer tax-exempt."

"Commercial non-profit" organizations—the second independent sector—would be those that receive virtually all of their income from the sale of services rather than from donations, such as non-profit hospitals, health-maintenance organizations, medical-testing labs, nursing homes, health and life-insurance companies, day-care centers, and fitness centers.

Although commercial non-profit groups scarcely existed in 1900, they will account for more than two-thirds of all non-profit organizations by the end of century, Mr. Hansmann predicted.

By then, the two independent sectors are likely to be strongly distinguished legally. "Many of the new commercial non-profits appear so clearly to be providing services that are no different from those offered by for-profit firms that continued tax exemption is conspicuously difficult to rationalize," he explained.

As a result, Mr. Hansmann suggested that philanthropic non-profit organizations may want to protect themselves by "throwing the second independent sector to the wolves."

"Traditional philanthropies may wish to lobby for the creation of a clear line between those non-profits that will continue to benefit from special preferences, such

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50-Year Boom in Corporate Support for Philanthropies Seen Tapering Off

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than 50 per cent of their budgets to higher education, while smaller companies tend to give greater portions to the United Way, she said.

Many companies now emphasize two or three major grants areas and are less likely to award funds across-the-board, Ms. Platzer added.

Although 70 per cent of giving to education goes to higher education, the portion given to pre-college programs doubled over the past three years, to 6 per cent from 3 per cent. That trend is expected to continue and accelerate, she said.

More companies are open about their activities, as well. Robert O. Bothwell, executive director of the National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy, said there had been an astonishing growth in the number of companies that publicly report their gifts.

Convergence of Forces

A decade ago, Mr. Bothwell could identify only one or two corporations that reported their charitable contributions in their annual reports to stockholders. Now 100 to 150 major corporations do so, he said, and many others issue separate reports on their giving programs. Mr. Bothwell plans to release a study on such practices later this spring.

Mr. Smith, in a paper presented at the meeting, said the extraordinary 13.4-per-cent annual growth rate in corporate giving between 1976 and 1984 had been almost accidental—the result of the convergence of historical forces. Those forces included:

- Tax incentives. The Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 raised the allowable deduction for corporate contributions from 5 to 10 per cent of income. It also provided more incentives for gifts of company products.

Those two changes may account for more than a third of the increase in corporate giving between 1981 to 1987, Mr. Smith said.

- Gifts of surplus corporate assets. Gifts of corporate property valued at $5-million or more were infrequent before 1982. Since then, largely because of "merger mania," corporations have made 10 or more gifts valued at $10- to $100-million.

Taken together, such large, non-recurring gifts accounted for a "significant share" of growth in corporate giving between 1981 and 1987, according to Mr. Smith.

- Reaganomics. Many corporations increased their philanthropic activity when President Reagan urged them to take up the slack left by cuts in federal spending on social programs. This led many charities to "discover" corporations as a new source of support.

"Almost overnight, corporate contributions became the focus of interest in the philanthropic community," Mr. Smith said.

Corporations were deluged by requests for funds, many from charities that had never asked them for support before.

Charities quickly developed sophisticated techniques for soliciting corporate support, which in turn caused the business community to become more responsive to their needs, Mr. Smith said.

- Rising internal expectations. Many companies have adopted the concept of "enlightened self-interest," which holds that charitable giving is permissible when it advances the company's own welfare. Some companies also advocate "corporate social responsibility," arguing that corporations have a duty to help solve social problems and advance the welfare of society by giving money, facilities, and employees' time to the non-profit community.

Today, Mr. Smith said, corporate restructuring and the attendant concentration on short-term profits is prompting fears that may decline. "There is a strong chance that philanthropic concerns will take a far back seat in the priorities of the new corporate leaders," said Mr. Smith.

- Greater professionalism in corporate grant making. By the end of the 1970's, the business world had begun to move contributions and related functions from an "obscure corner" of corporate life to a position of visibility. During that period, he said, full-time professionals began to staff corporate-giving efforts.

Managerial philosophy also changed, Mr. Smith said. Instead of merely giving in reaction to appeals for funds, many companies adopted "pro-active" grant-making programs, with objectives, budget priorities, and reporting requirements.

In addition, many chief executive officers now serve on contributions committees, which meet regularly to make decisions on grant applications, he said. Contributions committees have even been established within some corporations' boards of directors, he said.

Private Grants and Gifts

J. PAUL GETTY TRUST

401 Wilshire Boulevard
Santa Monica, Cal. 90401-1455

Facilities. For the fine-arts complex: $500,000 to California State U. at Long Beach.

W. M. KECK FOUNDATION

555 South Flower Street
Los Angeles 90071

Chemistry. For scientific equipment for the chemistry department: $65,000 to College of William and Mary.

Computers. For computer equipment for the mathematics department: $114,000 to Grinnell College.

Equipment. For science and engineering equipment: $250,000 to Seattle U.

Facilities. For biochemistry laboratories: $500,000 to Emory U.

—For renovation of the library: $500,000 to Reed College.

KNIGHT FOUNDATION

One Cascade Plaza, Akron, Ohio 44308

Facilities. For renovation projects: $500,000 to U. of Akron.

LILLY ENDOWMENT

2801 North Meridian Street
P.O. Box 88068
Indianapolis 46208-0068

Adolescents. For a project on adolescent literacy: $370,382 over three years to U. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Economics. For the education of economics professors for Latin American universities: $300,000 over three years to Pacific Academy for Advanced Studies.

Faculty. For mid-career fellowships for faculty members in Indiana: $205,000 over two years to be administered by the foundation.

Graduate education. For the Center for Research on Doctoral Education: $165,000 over three years to Association of American Universities.

Philanthropy. For improvement and expansion of reporting of charitable statistics: $100,000 over two years to Independent Sector.

Religion. For an evaluation of Lilly Endowment research programs in mainstream Protestantism and the charitable sector: $127,809 over two years to Christian Theological Seminary (Ind.).

—For research on mainstream Protestantism: $119,354 over three years to Boston U., $249,338 over three years to U. of California at Santa Barbara, $47,740 to Catholic U. of America, $180,240 to General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, $298,100 over three years to Hartford Seminary, and $251,075 over three years to U. of Massachusetts at Amherst.

—For programs to strengthen the quality of candidates for the ministry: $727,000 divided among 40 religious organizations and institutions.

—For the Institute for the Study of American Evangelicals: $386,000 over three years to Wheaton College (Ill.).

HENRY LUCE FOUNDATION

111 West 50th Street, New York 10020

Indonesia. For three new Christian universities in the outer islands of Indonesia: $150,000 to United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia.

International studies. For the center for Southeast Asian studies: $572,000 to Northern Illinois U.

—For post-doctoral fellowships in the History of Christianity in China project: $150,000 to U. of Kansas.

JOHN D. AND CATHERINE T. MacARTHUR FOUNDATION

140 South Dearborn Street
Chicago 60603

International studies. For fellowships and related research in peace and security studies: $1-million over five years to Stanford U.

ANDREW W. MELLON FOUNDATION

140 East 62nd Street, New York 10021

International studies. For programs in East Asian culture and thought: $225,000 to Reed College.

Support. For faculty and curricular development: $650,000 to Washington U. (Mo.), $350,000 to Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and $350,000 to Queens College of City U. of New York.

KENNETH T. AND EILEEN L. NORRIS FOUNDATION

11 Golden Shore, Long Beach, Cal. 90802

Facilities. For an addition to the cancer hospital and research institute: $4.5-million to U. of Southern California.

RALPH M. PARSONS FOUNDATION

1055 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles 90017

Computers. For a microcomputer laboratory: $60,487 to Pitzer College.

STEELE-REESE FOUNDATION

c/o Morgan Guaranty Trust Company
of New York
Nine West 57th Street, New York 10019

Libraries. For acquisitions for the library: $325,000 challenge grant to Whitman College.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

American University in Cairo. Unrestricted gift of $70,000 from Exxon Company.

Benedictine College. For support of programs: property valued at $2-million from the Order of St. Benedict.

California State University at Los Angeles. For the fine-arts complex: $2.1-million from Mr. and Mrs. Charles Luckman and $600,000 from Robert Ahmanson and Lee Walcott.

College of William and Mary. For support of programs: $2 million from csx Corporation.

Illinois College. For the endowment: $1.25-million from the estate of Emert Witaschek and Edna Witaschek.

University of North Carolina at Greensboro. For the endowment: $375,000 from the estate of Hugh B. Hester.

Pennsylvania State University. For the cable-television museum: $50,000 from Richard W. and Silvia Loftus.

—For the child-development laboratory: $100,000 from Edna Peterson Bennett and C. Eugene Bennett.

—For a faculty fellowship in biotechnology: $125,000 from Nicholas and Gelsa Pelick.

University of Rhode Island. For a professorship in women's studies: $1-million from Eleanor M. Carlson.

University of Southern California. For a center for real-estate development: $4-million from John D. Lusk.

Washington College (Md.). For the capital campaign: $1-million from Alonzo G. Decker, Jr.

Wichita State University. For the school of communication: $7.6-million from Oliver and Betty Elliott.

A DIRECTORY OF RESEARCH FUNDING!

The government will spend over $10 billion on basic research next year. *Research Monitor Profiles* describes ***over 700 programs*** that will distribute that money through support for extramural basic research: how much money they have, what they're looking for, number and size of awards, eligibility, etc.

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Many Non-Profit Groups Said to Face Loss of Tax-Exempt Status

Continued from Preceding Page

as tax exemption, and those that will not, and to place the second independent sector on the far side of the line," he said. "The alternative could be that ultimately preferences will be lost for all non-profits, including the philanthropic ones."

Mr. Hansmann presented several precedents for his predictions. In the Tax Reform Act of 1986, Congress eliminated tax-exempt status for "commercial-type" insurance offered by non-profit organizations such as the Teachers Insurance Annuity Association and College Retirement Equities Fund. Since then, at least one Congressman has also proposed eliminating tax exemptions for non-profit hospitals.

State and local governments have also begun to apply income, property, and sales taxes to non-profit organizations.

In addition, the American Bar Association has produced a Model Non-Profit Corporation Act for use in state legislatures. In contrast to existing non-profit statutes, this new model law formally splits non-religious, non-profit organizations into two different categories.

'400 Years Overdue'

Those two groups are traditional charities, on one hand, and membership organizations, such as social clubs, on the other. Many commercial non-profit groups are likely to fall into the latter category, he said.

Lawmakers have been inclined to withdraw preferential tax treatment from all tax-exempt organizations when considering the activities of commercial non-profit groups, Mr. Hansmann said.

Virtually all non-profit organizations were exempted from federal labor laws prior to 1970, for example. By 1976, the National Labor Relations Board had withdrawn that exemption, even for small charities supported entirely by donations.

A similar process, Mr. Hansmann noted, seems to be under way in other areas, such as the repeal of subsidized postal rates for non-profit groups.

Mr. Hansmann said more study was urgently needed.

"This is going to force legal scholars and lawmakers to think seriously about what is meant by the concept of charity—a task that is about 400 years overdue."

—ANNE LOWREY BAILEY

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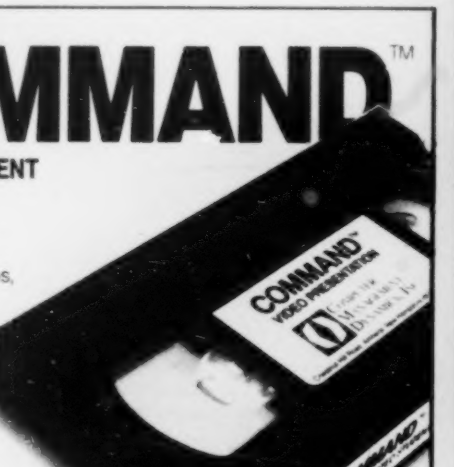

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Literature's Romantic era is the focus of a debate among literary scholars over the range of approaches known as "historicism": Page A4.

The I.R.S. will reimburse students who paid taxes on teaching and research stipends in 1984 and 1985: Page A12.

In Alabama, many higher-education officials serve in the Legislature, participating in votes that affect their institutions: Page A30.

Miami-Dade Community College wants to get better, and rewarding devoted faculty members is the way to do it, officials there say: Page A12.

A dispute at Trinity University has resulted in the loss of four top members of its admissions staff and a rare glimpse into the secretive world of selective admissions: Page A13.

The chancellor of the U. of Maryland at College Park resigned in frustration over changes in the governance of the state's public colleges, officials say: Page A23.

"Leadership programs," a phenomenon now popular in academe, will stem America's decline, their sponsors say: Page A39.

The first meeting of the Black Coaches Association had the feel of a movement being born: Page A43.

Italy's leaders say they want universities to have more autonomy in academic affairs, but closer ties to government and industry: Page A45.

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UP $1.1-BILLION IN YEAR

28-Pct. Surge in Alumni Contributions Lifts Giving to Colleges to $8.5-Billion

By LIZ McMILLEN

Private financial support of the nation's colleges and universities rose an estimated $1.1-billion in 1986-87. The increase was the largest on record.

A 28-per-cent surge in alumni contributions helped lift gifts to higher-education institutions to a record $8.5-billion, according to the Council for Aid to Education.

The estimated total was nearly 15 per cent higher than the previous year's.

The council is releasing this week the results of its annual survey of voluntary support for education. The figures confirm what many college and university officials had suspected: 1986-87 was a boom year for individual giving, thanks to a new tax law and a then-bullish stock market.

For the first time, alumni and other individuals contributed more than $4-billion, or just over half of all the private funds given to colleges and universities last year.

"Alma mater's sons and daughters have been setting records right along, but last year they outdid themselves," said John R. Haire, president of the council.

Added Hayden W. Smith, the council's senior vice-president: "This kind of increase is almost unprecedented on a year-to-year basis."

The overall growth of $1.1-billion is the

Continued on Page A34

Top 10 Institutions in Voluntary Support

Stanford U.	$198,534,823
Harvard U.	177,976,000
Cornell U.	149,702,435
Yale U.	120,063,734
U. of Minnesota	116,328,173
Washington U.	110,427,402
Columbia U.	104,645,815
M.I.T.	101,421,830
Johns Hopkins U.	92,646,994
U. of Southern California	91,203,534

Multiple-unit systems not included above: University of California, $229,666,722; University of Texas, $139,114,353.

SOURCE: COUNCIL FOR AID TO EDUCATION

U. of Houston Uses Texas-Sized Persuasion to Keep Physicist From Defecting to Berkeley

By KIM McDONALD

How does a university prevent a professor who becomes instantly marketable from defecting to another institution?

Officials at the University of Houston last week demonstrated several possible ways when they succeeded in persuading Paul C. W. Chu, a physicist who last year made a remarkable advance in superconductivity, to turn down an offer from the University of California at Berkeley.

To Mr. Chu, a professor who had received dozens of offers from universities during the past year, Berkeley had a lot going for it. Not only did it possess a top-ranked physics department and superb research facilities, but it also had a personal attraction.

Mr. Chu said he had made it a "personal goal" to join the Berkeley faculty someday. His family also wanted to move closer to his father-in-law, Shiing-Shen Chern, an internationally recognized expert in differential geometry who, at 77 years old, is an emeritus mathematics professor at Berkeley.

But last week, in what he called "one of the most difficult decisions in my life," Mr. Chu decided to remain at Houston. "The offer from the University of California, Berkeley, was excellent and had me

Continued on Page A14

Success Has Spoiled Business Schools, New Study Charges

They're in danger of becoming ossified and irrelevant, it finds

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

Success has turned the nation's business schools into complacent, self-satisfied institutions that are in danger of becoming ossified and irrelevant, according to a comprehensive study of business education scheduled to be released this week.

The study was prepared by Lyman W. Porter, a professor of organizational behavior at the University of California at Irvine, and Lawrence E. McKibbin, a professor of management at the University of Oklahoma.

The professors say in the report that business schools, rich in resources and flooded with applicants, are doing little planning beyond scheduling their next semesters, and are ignoring important trends that will affect what they teach and how they teach it.

'Drifting Toward 21st Century'

"Management education and development activities in the United States are in danger of casually drifting toward the 21st century—with potentially serious consequences for the nation—unless a more concerted and more purposeful thrust can be provided by both university business schools and the corporate community," they say.

The report, *Management Education and Development: Drift or Thrust Into the 21st Century?*, was commissioned by the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business, an accrediting association whose 254 accredited institutional members award about 55 per cent of all business degrees conferred annually. Its total membership of 669 colleges and universities awards 85 per cent of all business degrees conferred each year.

The report was scheduled to be the subject of the group's annual meeting this week in Dallas.

The business-schools assembly spon-

Continued on Page A20

'E-Mail' Technology Has Boomed, but Manners of Its Users Fall Short of Perfection

By TURNER@UMDC

At this very moment, hundreds—possibly thousands—of people in academe are using electronic mail, sending and receiving information on their computers through their modems over telephone lines connecting them to other modems and other computers.

Some are sending messages. Some are reading incoming messages. Others are reading computer bulletin boards, usually organized by topic, on which people post "articles" about subjects that interest them, ask questions, or respond to articles written by other people.

But, while the technology has boomed, the conventions and etiquette of computer interaction are still nascent.

There has been progress: Most e-mail users recognize that the teletype style of all upper-case letters looks like SHOUTING, and that e. e. cummings and Archie the cockroach were the last writers to use only lower-case letters effectively. Today's mail systems have not only upper-case and lower-case letters, but all the standard punctuation marks found on an average typewriter, and e-mailers are learning to use them, too.

Part of the appeal of electronic mail is the "uncharted, make-the-rules-as-you-go feel," writes Bill H. Washburn, director of the office of information technology at Colorado State University, in an interview conducted—as were all interviews for this story—over BITNET, a higher-education communications network.

"The e-mail world gives each of us rather more variety of 'correspondence style' than we are used to," Mr. Washburn says.

"Take your own note to me," he writes to a reporter. "It is brief, quick, and to the point while still being personal (first names) and friendly, even jovial. You abbreviated message (msg), and you didn't follow the convention of letter writing to say 'Dear . . . ' nor did you use a comma

Continued on Page A16

MARGINALIA

Headline on a news release from the University of Wisconsin at Madison:

EDWARD VILLELLA
TO TEACH BALLET TO BADGERS

They're quick studies.

■

Pot calling the kettle black (from this column, March 30):

"From a memorandum at Le Moyne College:

" '. . . Also to be found in the R&D Repository is the new form E-Z. This provides a relatively painless way of reimbursement for small amounts of money spent on otherwise unfunded research projects: proffreading, submission fees, etc.' "

"Maybe if you spent a just a *little* more . . .?"

■

From *Princeton Parents*:

". . . After the ceremonies, the trustees of the university hosted an unprecedented lunchtime party for the entire campus community in Jadwin Gym. Roast beef, smoked salmon, crudities, pasta salad, dessert and coffee were served to thousands."

You'll find crudities everywhere, these days.

■

Free candy? (from the *Newsletter* of the Eastern Association of College and University Business Officers):

". . . There are still problems to be clarified regarding incorrect Fund Balance Charges. Director Morley compleminted President Hanes on the great amount of work he has done on the matter and the effectiveness of that work."

■

Tragedy on I-80 (from a course listing at Metropolitan Community College in Omaha):

"Wills And Estates. An attorney will discuss wills, estates, and dying interstate."

■

From *The Tech* at M.I.T.:

"Women now account for 39 percent of Dartmouth's 4100 women."

And the remaining 61 per cent?

■

Note from the New Jersey Higher Education Assistance Authority:

"Enclosed please find additional repayment coupons. Please discard any repayment coupons for which you may have already been mailed."

We? At *these* postage rates?

■

And a note on a questionnaire used for a study reported in *Fostering Minority Access and Achievement in Higher Education* (Jossey-Bass):

"Thank you for your participation in this project. Please return in envelope provided."

We don't fit. —C.G.

In Brief

Boston U. Sues to Gain All of King's Papers

Boston University has filed a lawsuit claiming ownership of all of the papers of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., the slain civil-rights leader, including those now in his widow's possession. King earned a doctorate in theology at the university in 1955.

The university has for some time been battling with Coretta Scott King over some of her late husband's papers that are now in the university's library. In legal papers filed last week in Suffolk Superior Court in Boston, lawyers for the university claimed that a 1964 letter from King had named the university as the repository for all of his papers.

The university has some 83,000 documents in its possession. Some 100,000 more are at the King Center for Nonviolent Social Change in Atlanta. Mrs. King has sued to have the papers at the university returned to Atlanta.

In their counter-claim, the lawyers said the university had permitted Mrs. King to "maintain custody" of the papers now in Atlanta. However, they charged, by filing her lawsuit to reclaim the papers "Mrs. King has repudiated her obligations" to carry out her husband's agreement.

Faculty at Gettysburg Calls for Fraternities' End

Faculty members at Gettysburg College have voted to eliminate all fraternities and sororities at the college. Their motion, which passed by a vote of 63 to 23, said the Greek system devalued individuality, demeaned intellectual pursuits, and encouraged antiquated ideas about women.

Charles E. Glassick, the college's president, said he would present the recommendation to the board of trustees at its next meeting, in May. He will suggest that the board convene a debate on the matter, giving members of the campus community a chance to voice their perspectives.

The college has 12 fraternities and 7 sororities. Of its 1,900 students, 63 per cent are members of Greek organizations.

Professor Suspended for Alleged Racial Slur

A white professor at Georgia Southwestern College has been suspended with pay pending an investigation into a black student's allegation that he used a profane racial slur to address her.

The student, Ginezra Dennis, charged that Allen D. Towery, a tenured member of the English department, had made the remark to her when she went to his office to withdraw from his class.

Ms. Dennis said she had withdrawn because of alleged racist overtones in remarks that Mr. Towery had made during class discussions.

The college's president, William H. Capitan, suspended Mr. Towery and appointed a faculty panel to investigate the allegations, a college spokeswoman said.

Mr. Towery said he would not comment on the matter.

The U.S. Justice Department has announced plans to send officials to the college to try to mediate racial tensions there.

Notre Dame to Expand Minority Enrollment

The University of Notre Dame has established a $12-million endowment to finance a plan to increase its undergraduate minority population substantially by 1992.

The university said it planned to increase to 15 per cent the proportion of minority students in its entering classes. This year 11 per cent of Notre Dame's freshmen are from minority groups, the highest proportion ever.

The plan also calls for the hiring of more minority members of the faculty and support staff.

The $12-million endowment will support scholarships for minority students. University officials said that when combined

Curran Can Sue, Catholic U. Told

WASHINGTON

A District of Columbia court has refused to dismiss the Rev. Charles E. Curran's breach-of-contract lawsuit against Catholic University. The court stated that he was entitled to a resolution of his case in court.

The university, where he is a tenured professor, moved to have the case dismissed last month on the grounds that it deprives the church of its First Amendment rights of jurisdiction over matters involving Roman Catholic laws.

The judge, however, ruled that Father Curran's case belonged in secular court because his "claim is based on an employment contract governed by the civil law and contract principles of the District of Columbia."

Father Curran speculated that the university had attempted to dismiss his case to assess the strength of its defense in court.

He filed the lawsuit after he was suspended from his teaching duties at the university pending a separate decision by the university to declare him ineligible to teach Roman Catholic theology. Father Curran has dissented from certain church teachings on issues of sexual ethics.

The board is expected to decide on Father Curran's status as an official Roman Catholic theologian this week.

—DEBRA E. BLUM

NOTES ON THE ARTS

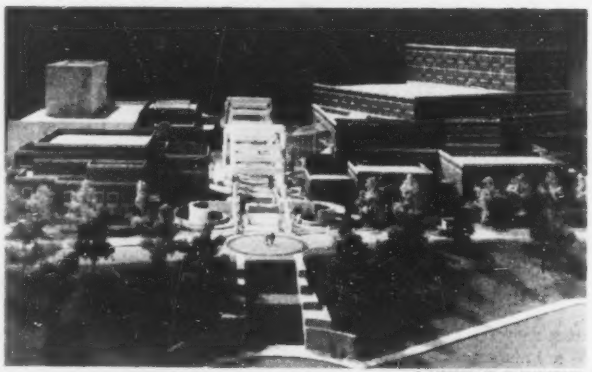
'Street of Arts'; Play Based on Shelley's Frankenstein; and More

A 40-foot-wide "Street of the Arts" will be the center of a new cultural complex (model, *right*) planned for California State University's Los Angeles campus. The $21-million project will include a 7,000-square-foot museum, a 200-seat theater, and a 1,200-seat auditorium that can be used as either a theater or a concert hall.

Designed by Michael O'Sullivan of the Luckman Partnership, the complex's buildings are decorated with details influenced by early Mayan designs. The street itself, with plazas, freestanding columns, fountains, and display cases, is also intended to serve as a new main entrance for the campus, which is located on the east side of the city.

The complex will be named for Harriet and Charles Luckman, who are contributing $2.1-million toward its cost. Mr. Luckman is a retired architect and a trustee emeritus of the California State University system.

Construction of the complex is expected to begin late this year or early in 1989.


CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY

■

Dr. Frankenstein and his monster both come to life in a new play written from Mary Shelley's novel by Betty Bennett, a scholar who has studied the author's work extensively.

The play is being presented through April 16 at American University, where Ms. Bennett is dean of the college of arts and sciences. Ms. Bennett is also the editor of *The Letters of Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley*, the third and final volume of which is to be published this month by the Johns Hopkins University Press.

Ms. Bennett says her play, unlike previous dramatizations of the same work, is true to the book's text. Mary Shelley intended readers to be horrified not by the monster himself, Ms. Bennett says, but by the escalating pursuit of industrial and technological innovation in an irresponsible and egocentric world. The theme, she adds, has obvious meaning for modern audiences.

■

A sound sculpture that uses music from the Sather Carillon is being exhibited this month in the sculpture garden at the University of California at Berkeley.

Created by Bill Fontana, the work is entitled "Landscape Sculpture With Carillon." It has no visual elements, according to a spokesman for the museum. Rather, "pure sound is used sculpturally to define space."

The work involves two compositions, *Musical Composition for Carillon #1* and *Musical Composition for Carillon #2*, that are played Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings at 6:30 by the university's carilloneur, Jeff Davis. Microphones mounted on six buildings around the carillon collect its sounds, which are transmitted to the University Art Museum and broadcast, live, through two speakers mounted above the sculpture garden.

■

Healy Hall, Georgetown University's towering and eclectic main building, has been added to the National Register of Historic Places.

The 312-foot-long stone building, begun in 1877, was designed by John L. Smithmeyer and Paul J. Pelz in a style the university refers to as "Flemish Romanesque Revival." Its tower, which is 209 feet high, carries a clock, crosses, and an exceptional lookout platform, all topped by twin metal spires.

Healy Hall was named for the Rev. Patrick F. Healy, Georgetown's president from 1873 to 1882. He was the first black man to serve as president of a predominantly white university in the United States. —L.B.

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U.S. Official Charges Education Researchers Focus on Esoteric Studies

Continued from Page A12

rarely produces information that teachers can use in their classrooms or that state and federal officials can point to in setting policy.

"Not only do the doctors subscribe to and read the research journals in their field, but often en route to the office in the morning I hear on the regular radio news an account of some research findings being reported in the latest edition of the *New England Journal of Medicine*," Mr. Finn wrote. "When is the last time you heard the network news summarize a study from an A.E.R.A. journal or even from the *Phi Delta Kappan*?"

Mr. Finn wrote that he had been disappointed by the poor quality of education research being conducted by individual scholars.

"I'm not going to bestow any Golden Fleece Awards here," he wrote. "But I will admit that I winced a bit the other day when someone passed me an education-journal article entitled, 'Does Counselor Body Posture Make a Difference?' with the suggestion that this is typical of education research."

'Real-World Problems'

In his speech last week, Mr. Finn said the poor quality of education research has led Congress to restrict funds for individual scholars studying education issues. He said more money would not be forthcoming unless scholars stopped pursuing research for the sake of research and considered instead how research results could help legislators, school administrators, teachers, and parents.

"Let us identify the real-world problems that we might be able to help solve, the programs that we might be able to improve via enhanced knowledge," Mr. Finn said. "Let usefulness and practical value, rather than journal citations and tenure decisions, become our dominant criteria."

But Daniel M. Koretz, a researcher at the Rand Corporation, said some of the most important research could not be directly applied to solving problems. He cited research on how people learn and advances in statistical methodology. "I don't think people are as hostile to education research as Checker makes out," he said. Mr. Finn often is referred to by his nickname, Checker.

Said Eva Baker, director of the Center for the Study of Evaluation at the University of California at Los Angeles: "Without the belief that our work and our capabilities are valued by our sponsors, it's damned hard to do what Checker wants us to do, that is, to take risks. If you take the appropriate level of risk you're going to fail, and if you think you're going to get punished when you fail, then it's not a surprise that you get mainstream types of research."

Last week was not the first time Mr. Finn had clashed with members of the research association. Earlier this year, he exchanged barbs with association officials in a set of articles printed in the A.E.R.A.'s journal, *Educational Researcher*.

An Angry Rebuttal

In the journal, Mr. Finn decried the quality of grant proposals that the department had received from individual scholars.

Richard J. Shavelson, dean of the graduate school of education at the University of California at Santa Barbara, and David C. Berliner, a fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, wrote an angry rebuttal.

"What ails education research first and foremost is the federal government's failure, particularly the U.S. Department of Education's failure under the current Administration, to provide political leadership and financial support for education research," they wrote.

By most accounts, until that exchange Mr. Finn had enjoyed relatively good relations with members of the research association, who had supported his efforts to restructure the department's research office at times when other educators had been critical.

Some Congressional aides last week speculated that Mr. Finn was frustrated that he had been unable to persuade Congress to appropriate more money for research by individual scholars on subjects that are of interest to the Reagan Administration and was now blaming researchers for his problems.

'Clapping or Hissing'

Congress now provides only about $500,000 annually for research by individual scholars.

Almost all of the $46.6-million that will go to the Education Department's research office this year will be earmarked for long-term studies by large research centers and for educational laboratories, which are supposed to work with school districts.

Mr. Finn said last week that the laboratories and research centers had been successful in winning most of the federal money for education research because they had dispatched influential lobbyists who "are all over Congress."

Members of the A.E.R.A., by contrast, are "up in the bleachers clapping or hissing while everyone else is down playing on the field," he said.

Congressional aides have said that federal lawmakers have refused to approve more for research conducted by individual scholars because they have feared that the Reagan Administration will award the money to researchers who share its political views.

Scholars Called 'Naive'

In the journal article, Mr. Shavelson and Mr. Berliner wrote that Mr. Finn was to blame for the lack of federal funds because he did not do a good job of "selling" the contributions of education research. A former lobbyist for the A.E.R.A., however, acknowledged that researchers had been "naïve" about what it takes to persuade Congress to provide more money for individual scholarship.

"A.E.R.A. doesn't do much to politicize its members into mobilizing for adequate support for research," said Laurie R. Garduque, who now works on a project supported by the Carnegie Corporation of New York that is exploring the future of children and their families.

"They believe that if they just do good research, they will continue to get money." —JEAN EVANGELAUF AND ROBIN WILSON

Median Salaries of Administrators in 'Secondary' Positions

The following table is a companion to the Fact-File of primary administrators' salaries that appeared in the March 9 issue of *The Chronicle*. The report of the salary survey was written by Richard C. Creal and Jan P. Miller of the College and University Personnel Association, along with John M. Toller, personnel director at the University of Connecticut.

The figures, based on reports from 1,564 colleges and universities, are intended to give only a broad picture of administrative salaries.

Comparative analyses between positions or among institutions are available in the full report, or through special studies purchased from the personnel association.

Copies of the report, "1987-88 Administrative Compensation Survey," may be obtained from the College and University Personnel Association, 1233 20th Street N.W., Suite 503, Washington 20036; (202) 429-0311. The price is $55 for members, $140 for non-members who participated in the survey, and $250 for all other non-members.

	All institutions	1-year change	All universities	4-year colleges	2-year colleges
Executive					
Assistant to president of a system	$50,000	+ 8.5%	$56,500	—	$39,550
Assistant to president of a single institution	40,340	+ 9.9%	47,700	34,695	37,320
Academic					
Director, conferences	32,338	+ 12.3%	35,450	26,000	28,133
Circulation librarian	24,205	+ 4.6%	27,500	21,000	25,000
Acquisitions librarian	27,400	+ 2.1%	30,570	23,000	26,416
Technical services librarian	27,774	+ 1.9%	33,117	23,340	28,716
Public services librarian	30,000	+ 3.4%	36,384	23,930	28,572
Reference librarian	25,883	+ 1.4%	29,800	22,340	26,433
Associate director, institutional research	34,400	+ 5.5%	35,556	31,448	33,852
Associate director, computer center, academic	37,000	+ 4.8%	42,000	26,900	32,021
Administrative					
Director, health and safety	36,750	+ 8.3%	37,066	30,369	28,000
Director, telecommunications	36,725	+ 7.5%	41,700	26,000	33,970
Associate budget director	36,869	+ 0.3%	39,004	33,438	30,646
Associate general counsel	46,000	+ 2.2%	44,148	—	—
Associate director, personnel	33,966	+ 4.5%	35,742	25,950	34,438
Manager, benefits	27,684	+ 3.3%	28,584	22,155	25,700
Manager, training and development	32,436	+ 6.6%	32,064	—	37,277
Manager, employee relations	34,023	+ 4.1%	35,556	—	—
Manager, labor relations	40,600	—	40,600	—	—
Manager, employment	27,835	− 0.6%	28,594	22,000	27,245
Manager, wage and salary	32,000	+ 6.7%	32,040	19,000	35,046
Manager, personnel information systems	31,000	+ 5.1%	33,276	—	25,631
Associate director, affirmative action	30,000	− 3.0%	29,285	—	—
Associate director, computer center	36,800	− 0.8%	45,000	27,500	33,950
Data base administrator	37,500	+ 6.2%	39,900	29,700	35,781
Systems analyst, highest level	33,350	+ 3.9%	34,710	27,105	32,256
Systems analyst, lowest level	27,700	+ 2.9%	28,859	22,000	27,063
Programmer analyst, highest level	27,602	+ 1.7%	28,496	24,587	28,563
Programmer analyst, lowest level	22,555	+ 2.5%	22,968	20,740	23,571
Associate director, computer center, administrative	38,132	− 0.2%	45,598	27,000	32,021
Associate director, physical plant	34,172	+ 0.9%	40,200	27,662	31,064
Manager, landscape and grounds	25,841	+ 2.0%	28,800	23,122	24,806
Manager, building and maintenance trades	29,328	+ 3.0%	32,652	26,136	27,551
Manager, technical trades	31,128	+ 2.1%	33,520	27,125	27,228
Manager, custodial services	25,400	+ 3.7%	28,920	22,000	23,780
Manager, power plant	32,700	+ 3.2%	34,172	30,597	28,148
Manager, payroll	25,798	+ 4.4%	29,146	19,672	22,602
Staff accountant, highest level	24,997	—	26,667	22,000	24,484
Staff accountant, lowest level	20,050	—	20,826	17,736	20,663
Associate bursar	26,800	+ 0.8%	29,184	20,000	24,165
Associate director, purchasing	29,304	+ 3.5%	31,560	20,304	26,478
Associate director, bookstore	21,750	+ 0.1%	25,150	16,224	18,720
Manager, mail services	19,500	—	22,500	14,809	18,968
Director, medical center public relations	47,096	+ 6.9%	47,520	—	—
Director, medical center personnel	48,750	+ 20.4%	48,960	—	—
External affairs					
Director, annual giving	30,576	+ 5.7%	34,400	27,624	25,500
Director, corporate and foundation relations	36,136	+ 6.3%	40,000	32,000	37,400
Coordinator, resource development	25,608	+ 2.1%	27,320	22,260	33,353
Director, estate planning	39,200	+ 0.5%	42,668	35,500	—
Director, governmental relations	57,048	+ 14.1%	59,400	—	—
Associate director, publications	23,664	+ 2.9%	26,842	19,000	23,310
Manager, printing services	26,979	—	30,650	20,255	23,817
Student services					
Associate director, admissions	27,620	+ 0.8%	32,448	24,067	25,420
Assistant director, admissions	21,330	+ 0.1%	24,543	19,900	22,300
Associate registrar	29,283	+ 6.5%	33,100	24,000	27,000
Assistant registrar	23,023	+ 4.7%	25,725	19,950	24,157
Associate director, student financial aid	24,486	+ 1.2%	29,076	20,000	25,020
Associate director, food services	28,774	+ 1.5%	32,850	21,600	—
Associate director, student housing	26,500	+ 3.1%	30,655	20,580	—
Housing officer, administrative operations	29,000	+ 13.1%	31,159	20,904	—
Housing officer, residence life	22,100	− 3.8%	26,220	17,680	18,000
Housing officer, family housing	27,894	+ 1.4%	27,894	—	—
Associate director, student union	27,900	+ 6.7%	30,295	21,384	—
Student union business manager	27,835	+ 3.7%	27,916	21,794	—
Associate director, student counseling	30,648	+ 7.3%	33,768	22,000	30,648

SOURCE: COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION

IRS to Reimburse Some Graduate Students

Continued from Page A12

for refunds under the latest policy decision.

Along with graduate students who were audited, those who voluntarily paid taxes on their stipends during the 1984 and 1985 tax years may also apply for refunds as long as they meet the three conditions, said Steven J. Pyrek, an I.R.S. spokesman.

Lobbying to Continue

Since the pattern of audits first became evident, members of Congress and groups representing graduate students have been pressing the I.R.S. to drop the cases, which they have argued are unreasonable because many graduate students face financial struggles.

Kathleen M. Nilles, a Washington lawyer who has been following the issue for the Council of Graduate Schools and the Florida State University System, said she was extremely pleased with the ruling.

But, she noted, it won't help graduate students who are subject to 1986 federal tax-reform legislation, which broadened the definition of taxable income for teaching or research assistants who receive stipends. Under the new tax law, which was first applied to income earned in the 1987 tax year, graduate students must pay taxes on stipend money not used to pay for tuition, fees, and books. Ms. Nilles said the Council of Graduate Schools would continue lobbying for amendments to the 1986 law that would fully exclude stipends from taxation.

Pentagon Awards 200 Universities $1.4-Billion in R&D Contracts

WASHINGTON

The Department of Defense in fiscal 1987 awarded more than $1.463-billion in contracts for research and development to more than 200 colleges and universities, according to a new Pentagon report.

The total represents an increase of about 3.3 per cent in the amount the department awarded for fiscal 1986.

But the figures do not represent all the money that the Defense Department gave to universities last year. They include only the agreements with universities that the department made in the form of contracts for specific types of work.

They do not include grants, which generally have fewer stipulations than contracts.

Further, the report is limited to contracts that were awarded for research, development, testing, and evaluation related to military projects and civilian water-resource projects. It also does not include contracts for less than $25,000 or money provided for training.

The $1.463-billion that universities received last year was about 6.7 per cent of the $21.8-billion in research contracts awarded to all organizations, including businesses, other non-profit institutions, and government agencies.

Congressmen Push Department

In a related matter, some members of Congress are pushing the department to work harder to achieve its goal of awarding to historically black colleges and other minority institutions 5 per cent of the total amount of contract money it distributes to all universities. Institutions are included under the goal if they are historically black colleges or universities or if more than 50 per cent of their students are members of minority groups.

In fiscal 1987, the department fell far short of the goal, awarding minority institutions only about 1.5 per cent of the contract money it gave to universities in general, a department official said. Most of that money went to historically black colleges and universities.

Conyers Disturbed by Slow Pace

Rep. John Conyers, Jr., a Michigan Democrat, has been disturbed by the slow progress being made in reaching the 5-per-cent goal, an aide said.

The goal was established by Congress in a law that took effect in fiscal 1987 and extends through fiscal 1989. But regulations issued by the department to carry out the law did not take effect until last month.

In addition, the Defense Department is still trying to put together a final list of all the universities that qualify as minority institutions. A defense official said that the Pentagon, by law, must rely on the Education Department's definition of minority institutions and that the Education Department had not yet been able to give it a complete list. The official added that achieving the goal will be "a gradual process," as minority institutions and defense officials become better acquainted with each other's needs and capabilities.

Helping in Other Ways

A Pentagon spokeswoman said the department was also working to help minority institutions in other ways. This year, for the first time, about 14 per cent of the department's $25-million budget to help colleges buy new scientific equipment will be reserved for minority institutions and for colleges that received less than $10-million in federal research money in either fiscal 1985 or fiscal 1986.

Representative Conyers's aide, however, said the amount of money going to minority institutions was small compared to the many millions of dollars the Pentagon has given some large research universities over the years.

—COLLEEN CORDES

Defense Department Contracts to Non-Profit Organizations, 1987

	Amount
Massachusetts Inst. of Technology	$407,640,000
Johns Hopkins University	354,925,000
Mitre Corporation	347,539,000
Aerospace Corporation	338,926,000
Charles S. Draper Laboratory	164,672,000
SRI International	67,699,000
IIT Research Institute	65,651,000
Institute for Defense Analyses	57,372,000
Rand Corporation	43,425,000
Carnegie Mellon University	41,516,000
University of Texas System	39,049,000
Pennsylvania State University	38,994,000
Stanford University	37,021,000
Battelle Memorial Institute	34,674,000
Georgia Institute of Technology	33,293,000
University of California	33,085,000
University of Southern California	32,813,000
Analytic Services, Inc.	22,745,000
Riverside Research Institute	20,319,000
University of Washington	19,626,000
University of Dayton	18,983,000
University of Illinois	18,017,000
Utah State University	14,836,000
Logistics Management Institute	14,415,000
University of Maryland	13,652,000
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution	13,239,000
New Mexico State University	13,229,000
Southwest Research Institute	11,881,000
University of New Mexico	11,355,000
Cornell University	11,196,000
National Academy of Sciences	10,560,000
University of Massachusetts	9,935,000
Hudson Institute	9,469,000
Research Triangle Institute	8,956,000
Purdue University	8,628,000
Ohio State University	8,383,000
Yale University	8,051,000
Columbia University	7,907,000
University of Florida	7,854,000
Lawrence Livermore Laboratory	6,764,000
University of Michigan	6,731,000
California Institute of Technology	6,660,000
Salk Institute for Biological Studies	6,512,000
Environmental Research Institute of Michigan	6,448,000
University of Arizona	6,447,000
University of Utah	6,269,000
University of Rochester	6,098,000
University of Pennsylvania	6,035,000
University of Alabama	5,939,000
Harvard University	5,928,000
Southern Research Institute	5,649,000
Princeton University	5,559,000
Texas A&M University System	5,535,000
Auburn University	5,445,000
Oregon State University	5,443,000
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	4,999,000
State University of New York	4,994,000
North Carolina State University	4,913,000
Syracuse Research Corporation	4,731,000
University of Wisconsin System	4,416,000
University of Colorado	4,282,000
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	4,254,000
New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology	$4,242,000
Syracuse University	4,172,000
Southeastern Center for Electrical Engineering Education	4,036,000
American Society for Engineering Education	3,838,000
Boston University	3,604,000
Brown University	3,593,000
New York University	3,518,000
Case Western Reserve University	3,476,000
Polytechnic Institute of New York	3,302,000
Vanderbilt University	3,238,000
University of North Carolina	3,162,000
University of Pittsburgh	3,097,000
University of Tennessee	2,992,000
Colorado State University	2,941,000
University of Iowa	2,923,000
Oklahoma State University	2,748,000
California State University	2,707,000
Northeastern University	2,674,000
Louisiana State University	2,564,000
University of Minnesota	2,557,000
Mayo Foundation	2,528,000
University of Virginia	2,378,000
Duke University	2,306,000
University of Delaware	2,297,000
Northwestern University	2,283,000
University of Connecticut	2,159,000
Washington University (Mo.)	2,075,000
Michigan Technological University	1,939,000
Rice University	1,935,000
University of Rhode Island	1,859,000
San Diego State University	1,796,000
University of New England	1,793,000
Arizona State University	1,726,000
Smithsonian Institution	1,709,000
University of Oregon	1,700,000
Wentworth Institute of Technology	1,693,000
Human Resources Research Organization	1,663,000
Lehigh University	1,597,000
University of Chicago	1,568,000
George Washington University	1,530,000
Texas Tech University	1,519,000
Rutgers University	1,429,000
University of Hawaii	1,422,000
Dartmouth College	1,421,000
Catholic University of America	1,395,000
Kestrel Institute	1,358,000
Emmanuel College	1,342,000
University of Cincinnati	1,293,000
Palisades Institute for Research Services	1,289,000
Institute of Gas Technology	1,200,000
Drexel University	1,183,000
University of Lowell	1,181,000
University of Houston System	1,160,000
University of Denver	1,148,000
West Virginia University	1,120,000
University of Miami	1,120,000
Mississippi State University	1,096,000
Georgetown University	1,083,000
Stevens Institute of Technology	1,077,000
American Red Cross, D.C. Chapter	1,062,000
Wright State University	1,047,000
Southwest Foundation	1,014,000

Note: Includes Department of Defense contracts of greater than $1-million to colleges, universities, and non-profit organizations. The contracts were for research, development, testing, and evaluation for military projects and for civilian water-resource projects. Other types of funding are not included in this report.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

New Bills in Congress

WASHINGTON

Following is a summary of bills of interest to higher education that have been introduced in Congress. Copies of bills may be obtained from Senators (Washington 20510) or Representatives (Washington 20515).

SENATE

S 2209—Space research. To authorize appropriations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development and other purposes. By Senator Riegle (D-Mich.) and three others.

S 2222—National Research Institutes. To amend the Public Health Service Act to extend the authorization for National Research Institute programs supported under title IV of that act. By Senator Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Senator Weicker (R-Conn.).

S 2229—Health programs. To amend the Public Health Service Act to extend the authorization for health research, training programs for health professionals, and construction of buildings supported under Title VII of that act. By Senator Kennedy (D-Mass.) and three others.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HR 4185—GI Bill. To amend Title 38 of the United States Code to authorize members of the military to stretch out the period of time over which they are allowed to set aside part of their salary to help pay for college tuition. The changes would affect people covered by the Montgomery GI Bill. By Representative C. Smith (R-N.J.).

HR 4190—Nursing research. To amend the Public Health Service Act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to construct or improve facilities used by higher-education institutions to conduct nursing research. By Representative Pursell (R-Mich.).

HR 4213—GI Bill. To make certain changes in the Montgomery GI Bill. By Representative Dowdy (D-Miss.) and 14 others.

HR 4221—Employee benefits. To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify that Section 457 does not apply to non-elective deferred compensation or basic employee benefits. By Representative Matsui (D-Cal.) and Representative Vander Jagt (R-Mich.).

HR 4218—Space research. To require the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to develop human settlements in space. By Representative Brown (D-Cal.) and five others.

HR 4223—Civil rights. To clarify the scope of federal civil-rights statutes that protect against discrimination on the basis of race, sex, age, and physical or mental disabilities. By Representative Michel (R-Ill.) and Representative Hyde (R-Ill.).

HR 4228—AIDS. To amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a grant program for the development of educational materials on Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. By Representative Wyden (D-Ore.) and Representative Waxman (D-Cal.).

HR 4270—Family planning. To provide that restrictions on family-planning programs that receive federal support may be applied only if the restrictions also are applied to domestic family-planning programs supported by Title X of the Public Health Service Act. By Representative Atkins (D-Mass.) and 50 others.

Congressional Phone Numbers

(All are in Area Code 202.)

IN CONGRESS

To contact Senators, Representatives, Committees, or Subcommittees: U.S. Capitol, 224-3121.

To check legislative activity on the floor of the Senate: Republican cloakroom, 224-8601; Democratic cloakroom, 224-8541.

To check legislative activity on the floor of the House of Representatives: Democratic cloakroom, 225-7400; Republican cloakroom, 225-7430.

To check availability of copies of bills and reports: Senate Document Room, 224-7860; House Document Room, 225-3456.

University to Appeal NSF Decision to Phase Out Support for Center

WASHINGTON

The University of California at Santa Barbara has announced that it will appeal the National Science Board's decision to phase out support for Santa Barbara's engineering-research center.

The university plans to appeal directly to Erich Bloch, the director of the National Science Foundation, according to a spokesman for the research center. The National Science Board is the policy-making arm of the National Science Foundation.

The engineering-research center at Santa Barbara was one of the first six established by the foundation in 1985. All six recently were reviewed by the N.S.F.'s staff and consultants from companies and universities.

The board decided last month to renew the awards of four of the centers for another five years—those at Columbia University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Purdue University, and the University of Maryland (operated in collaboration with Harvard University). But it decided to phase out its support over the next two years for the Santa Barbara center and the center at the University of Delaware.

George E. Munson, director of industrial relations for Santa Barbara's Center for Robotics in Microelectronics, said the center also had "informally contacted" two Democratic members of Congress from California—Rep. George E. Brown, Jr., and Rep. Norman Y. Mineta—about the matter, but that it had not yet asked them to take any action.

Both Congressmen are members of the House Science, Space, and Technology Committee, which drafts legislation to extend the authority of the foundation every year.

Mr. Munson said the foundation had notified the center that the team of reviewers who actually visited the center had recommended that its award be renewed but also had pointed out what a letter from the foundation called "significant weaknesses." The reference to weaknesses apparently had to do with the team's assessment of the quality of research conducted at the center, he added.

Foundation officials would not discuss details of the review, citing the agency's policy of confidentiality.

Mr. Munson said the composition of the review team had been "not quite right" for the evaluation and that there were procedural flaws in the review process.

Howard Moraff, the staff member of the N.S.F. responsible for monitoring the center's work, said he hopes the public nature of Santa Barbara's request that N.S.F. reconsider its decision does not generate embarrassing publicity.

The more negative publicity the whole matter receives, he added, "the more awkward it will be to get a fair jury" of scientists from outside the agency to serve as reviewers if the center decides to compete later for a new award from the agency.

—COLLEEN CORDES

28-Pct. Surge in Contributions by Alumni Lifts Giving to Colleges to $8.5-Billion in 1986-87

Continued from Page A1

largest increase recorded in private gifts since the council began conducting its survey in 1954.

Whether the large gains in voluntary support will continue in 1987-88 is not clear, the council said. The survey, which covers the 12 months that ended June 30, 1987, does not take into account one wild card—the stock-market crash.

Spot checks at several colleges and universities indicate a slowdown in the flow of gifts since the market collapse October 19. But the momentum created by major college capital campaigns, the council said, may translate into continued, although modest, gains in voluntary support.

'Exceptional Outpouring'

Why did alumni contributions jump so dramatically in 1986-87? Several elements combined to cause an "exceptional outpouring" of alumni support, the council said:

- More potential donors: Since 1970, the percentage of the population 25 years and older with four or more years of college has nearly doubled—from 10.7 per cent to 19.4 per cent of the population. Many more millions of Americans are in a position to give if persuaded to do so.
- More effective persuasion: Both public and private colleges are effectively presenting their cases for support, especially for capital resources. During 1986-87, dozens of ambitious capital-fund campaigns were under way, with combined goals totaling more than $16-billion.
- A booming stock market: Before October 19, Wall Street created handsome capital gains for investors, which many were willing to share with colleges.
- A new tax law: Lower tax brackets and changed treatment of charitable contributions that went into effect in 1987 persuaded many donors to give sooner rather than later. Gifts flooded colleges at the end of 1986, and many donors who had made pledges opted to speed up their payments.

That combination of factors helped raise both the number of donors and the size of their gifts, according to the survey.

Alumni gave an estimated $2.3-billion to their alma maters, 28.5 per cent more than in the previous year. Other individuals gave $2-billion, 16 per cent more than in the previous year.

The total number of alumni who gave to colleges and universities was 4.8 million, an increase of 12 per cent over the year before. The average donation from an alumnus or alumna was $399, up from $331.

Although colleges may not experience these favorable conditions again, they can look forward to more gains, Mr. Haire said.

"There's still a vast pool of alumni who are not yet givers," Mr. Haire said. "A one- to two-per-cent increase in the numbers who give can really boost these figures."

College fund-raisers interviewed last week said they were not surprised by the surge in alumni giving. Although the tax law changes played a big role, the survey found that efforts to cultivate alumni support, especially major gifts, were paying off, they said.

Cornell University, for example, reported a 51-per-cent jump in alumni giving in 1986-87, and 11 gifts of $1-million or more.

"Our major-gifts program continues to work with alumni at the very high end of the giving scale—that's where the big gifts are coming from," said Duane H. Davis, acting director of development at Cornell.

Other Kinds of Giving Rise

Other kinds of giving—such as corporate and foundation support—also were up in the council's survey, but none as dramatically as alumni giving.

Grants from private foundations grew 11 per cent, to $1.5-billion, while gifts from other sources—including clubs, unions, and fund-raising consortia—rose 6 per cent, to $552-million.

Corporate giving to higher education continued to grow at a relatively slow pace, rising to $1.8-billion, a 7-per-cent increase. The slowdown followed six years of double-digit increases in company giving to higher education.

Such giving to education in 1987-88 may remain at the same level or increase slightly, the council said.

Even so, the growth in corporate giving, coming in the face of slowing profits and corporate restructuring, should be commended, said Jane F. Hammond, director of research at the council. "Seven per cent is still pretty good," she said.

One category of support showed a decline. Gifts from religious organizations totaled $204-million, a drop of 3 per cent. The council said the decrease was part of a long-term decline in gifts from those sources.

Data from 1,174 Campuses

The council's national estimates for giving are projected from data reported by 1,174 colleges and universities. Those institutions account for about 85 per cent of all private giving to colleges, according to the council.

Average support ranged from a high of $44-million for private, doctorate-awarding universities (a 10-per-cent increase) to a low of $327,000 for public two-year colleges (up 32 per cent).

Public and private universities commanded the largest share of private support—$4.4-billion, or 61 per cent. Private liberal-arts colleges were next with $1.3-billion, or 18 per cent.

For private, doctorate-granting universities, the average gift was $698, up 25 per cent, and for public universities, it was $279, up 15 per cent.

The council also reported several changes in the ranking of "top 10" universities and their total levels of voluntary support.

Stanford University, which is trying to raise $1.1-billion, held onto its lead among all colleges, snaring $198.5-million in gifts.

In second place was Harvard University, with gifts of $177.9-million. Before 1985, Harvard had been the leader in voluntary support. Cornell University moved up one position to third place, raising $149.7-million in gifts.

Newcomers to the top 10 list included the Johns Hopkins University, the University of Southern California, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. At M.I.T., alumni support increased 89 per cent.

The survey also revealed changes in the purposes of gifts.

Those for capital purposes, such as buildings, equipment, and endowment, grew at twice the rate of gifts for current operations. That reflected a continuing effort to rebuild and modernize college capital plants, often with the help of major fund drives, the council said.

Planned or deferred gifts rose by a dramatic 74 per cent, to $425-million. These gifts include annuities, charitable-remainder trusts, and pooled-income funds, and are increasingly popular among donors for tax and planning reasons.

Last year, planned or deferred gifts ac-

The Council for Aid to Education: Unabashed Cheerleader for Giving

NEW YORK

Give to the college of your choice.

Millions have seen that familiar slogan on a poster, in the pages of a magazine, or in a television commercial.

But the organization behind those public-service advertisements—the Council for Aid to Education—is not so familiar.

"Every time you say 'Give to the college of your choice,' you certainly get acknowledgment. People say: 'Oh yes, I recognize that,' " says John R. Haire, president of the council. "But if you say the Council for Aid to Education, they're not so sure."

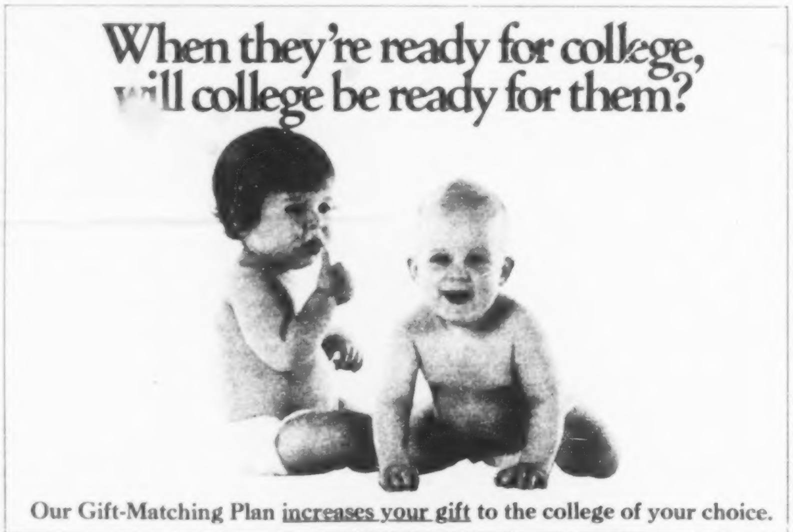
Most of higher education knows about just one arm of the council—the survey it conducts each year on private financial support to colleges and universities. (The one covering 1986-87 is being released this week.)

Yet for 35 years, the council has steadily spread the gospel, urging generous support of the nation's 3,330 colleges. Through its consulting and research services, the council serves, in particular, as an unabashed cheerleader for corporate giving to higher education.

Not surprisingly, the organization's beginnings were planted firmly in the corporate world. It was founded in 1952 as the Council for Financial Aid to Education by Frank W. Abrams, chairman of Exxon Corporation; Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of General Motors Corporation; and Irving S. Olds, chairman of U.S. Steel Corporation. (The council dropped "financial" from its name last year.)

The founders believed that the country's higher-education system needed a massive infusion of private funds if it was to maintain excellence. Corporations, they said, must have a major role in that task. Today some 300 companies support the council's work through annual contributions.

Although the council originally concentrated on giving to private colleges, it now urges corporations to support public institutions, as well. Recently, the council has also has turned attention to precollege interests and the idea that education is "one system."


When they're ready for college,
will college be ready for them?
Our Gift-Matching Plan increases your gift to the college of your choice.

COUNCIL FOR AID TO EDUCATION

Public-service advertising has long been the Council for Aid to Education's chief tool for making the case for colleges. This ad is from the early 1960's.

Bing Crosby Was First Spokesman

The council's chief tool for making the case for support of higher education has been its public-service advertising.

Since the campaign started in 1958—with an appeal on television from Bing Crosby who spoke of the "desperate problems" that colleges faced—higher-education institutions have enjoyed $80-billion in new gifts. The council believes its advertising has played a role in that.

Over the years, the ad campaign has been geared to specific problems the country or colleges and universities are experiencing. An early advertisement in the 1960's focused on concerns about whether there would be enough space for students on the campuses. ("When they're ready

PHOTOGRAPH FOR THE CHRONICLE BY DON HAMERMAN

Hayden W. Smith of the Council for Aid to Education: "This kind of increase is almost unprecedented on a year-to-year basis."

counted for 11 per cent of all the funds reported.

The 15-per-cent increase in total support last year was far ahead of inflation, which the Consumer Price Index measured at 2.8 per cent, and which the Higher Education Price Index set at 4.2 per cent. The latter is a measure of the prices colleges and universities pay for goods and services.

The annual survey by the Council for Aid to Education is also sponsored by the Council for Advancement and Support of Education.

The report of the latest survey, *Voluntary Support of Education 1986-87*, will be available in early June. Copies, at $35 prepaid, may be ordered from the Council for Aid to Education, 680 Fifth Avenue, New York 10019.

to Colleges

for college, will college be ready for them?'')

In the 1960's, one problem was Sputnik. (''Challenge: Can we meet the new competition?'') And in the early 1980's, an actor playing Shakespeare called for help with inflation: (''Help our colleges deal with inflation. The money you give may decide whether I'm to be or not to be.'')

A new campaign released in January points out that colleges and universities need support because they are, in effect, the nation's competitive edge.

The council pays the out-of-pocket costs of producing and distributing the advertisements. They are sent to the country's 100 largest television markets, 500 radio stations, and several hundred newspapers.

This year, for the first time, the council is asking college presidents on its board to promote the campaigns in their regions. Staff members are also urging colleges to bring the new advertisements to the attention of the local media.

Explains Paul R. Miller, Jr., the council's vice-president: ''These ads share time with campaigns against child molestation, drug abuse, and AIDS. Giving to the college of your choice is solid and very nice public advertising, but in comparison, it doesn't seem very urgent.''

Resource for Corporations

The council also serves as a resource for the corporate world. It organizes seminars and workshops that bring business executives together to discuss their experiences and provides help for corporations setting up aid-to-education programs. Staff mem-

Continued on Following Page

Voluntary Support of Higher Education, 1986-87

Public Institutions

	98 doctoral institutions	130 comprehensive institutions	41 general baccalaureate institutions	21 specialized institutions	290 4-year institutions	133 2-year institutions	Total for 423 institutions
PURPOSES OF SUPPORT							
Current operations							
Unrestricted	$ 113,104,000	$ 26,602,000	$ 4,962,000	$ 15,452,000	$ 160,120,000	$ 5,290,000	$ 165,410,000
Restricted	1,119,013,000	103,622,000	11,208,000	124,421,000	1,358,263,000	14,416,000	1,372,679,000
Capital	266,601,000	39,158,000	2,263,000	41,609,000	349,630,000	11,785,000	361,416,000
Endowment							
Unrestricted	23,133,000	5,629,000	2,221,000	4,229,000	35,211,000	3,598,000	38,809,000
Restricted	427,191,000	40,807,000	8,538,000	19,656,000	496,192,000	8,323,000	504,516,000
Loan funds	12,030,000	642,000	414,000	636,000	13,722,000	46,000	13,768,000
SOURCES OF SUPPORT							
Alumni	$ 460,522,000	$ 40,320,000	$ 9,032,000	$ 18,648,000	$ 528,432,000	$ 4,848,000	$ 533,280,000
Parents	5,305,000	3,673,000	252,000	52,000	9,282,000	74,000	9,357,000
Other individuals	370,727,000	58,623,000	9,162,000	58,016,000	496,528,000	11,733,000	508,261,000
Foundations	304,687,000	26,015,000	3,234,000	65,552,000	396,488,000	6,499,000	402,987,000
Corporations and businesses	593,616,000	70,786,000	7,061,000	44,056,000	715,520,000	17,613,000	733,133,000
Religious organizations	1,720,000	121,000	33,000	18,000	1,893,000	65,000	1,957,000
Other organizations	224,494,000	17,010,000	832,000	22,660,000	264,996,000	2,627,000	267,623,000
FORMS OF GIVING							
Realized bequests							
For current operations	$ 29,819,000	$ 2,373,000	$ 331,000	$ 19,682,000	$ 52,206,000	$ 345,000	$ 52,550,000
For capital assets	99,459,000	11,249,000	1,636,000	5,068,000	117,412,000	1,543,000	118,955,000
Trusts, pooled income funds, and annuities	69,501,000	7,225,000	2,403,000	2,456,000	81,586,000	872,000	82,458,000
ALUMNI GIVING							
Total alumni of record	10,608,064	4,153,096	338,369	294,040	15,393,569	864,382	16,257,951
Alumni solicited	7,143,368	3,002,179	239,666	233,358	10,618,571	402,424	11,020,995
Alumni donors	1,360,960	409,017	59,970	55,673	1,885,620	20,916	1,906,536
GIFTS OF PROPERTY							
Company products	$ 62,965,000	$ 21,730,000	$ 611,000	$ 9,697,000	$ 95,003,000	$ 5,250,000	$ 100,254,000
Other, corporations	40,075,000	7,667,000	219,000	2,289,000	50,250,000	5,693,000	55,943,000
Other, non-corporations	93,361,000	14,220,000	3,776,000	4,578,000	115,935,000	2,809,000	118,745,000
CORPORATIONS' MATCHING GIFTS							
Total number of gifts matched	132,644	23,701	2,358	7,329	166,032	1,253	167,285
Support from matching-gift programs	$ 30,907,000	$ 3,924,000	$ 570,000	$ 2,055,000	$ 37,455,000	$ 256,000	$ 37,711,000
TOTAL SUPPORT	**$1,961,071,000**	**$216,459,000**	**$29,607,000**	**$206,002,000**	**$2,413,138,000**	**$43,460,000**	**$2,456,598,000**

Private Institutions

	56 doctoral institutions	133 comprehensive institutions	403 general baccalaureate institutions	126 specialized institutions	718 4-year institutions	33 2-year institutions	Total for 751 institutions
PURPOSES OF SUPPORT							
Current operations							
Unrestricted	$ 260,374,000	$163,853,000	$389,114,000	$ 89,323,000	$ 902,664,000	$ 9,119,000	$ 911,783,000
Restricted	950,537,000	121,406,000	179,462,000	103,764,000	1,355,169,000	3,250,000	1,358,419,000
Capital	422,275,000	199,156,000	242,367,000	55,964,000	919,763,000	5,616,000	925,379,000
Endowment							
Unrestricted	92,374,000	59,404,000	120,029,000	18,977,000	290,784,000	1,405,000	292,189,000
Restricted	753,770,000	190,983,000	359,285,000	51,166,000	1,355,204,000	2,622,000	1,357,826,000
Loan funds	6,034,000	2,377,000	8,201,000	4,209,000	20,821,000	41,000	20,861,000
SOURCES OF SUPPORT							
Alumni	$ 768,779,000	$216,326,000	$455,328,000	$ 42,719,000	$1,483,152,000	$ 3,775,000	$1,486,928,000
Parents	28,003,000	21,221,000	41,542,000	1,368,000	92,134,000	522,000	92,656,000
Other individuals	506,576,000	189,872,000	350,495,000	111,135,000	1,158,078,000	7,139,000	1,165,217,000
Foundations	544,174,000	102,082,000	195,121,000	54,907,000	896,284,000	3,030,000	899,314,000
Corporations and businesses	508,213,000	147,826,000	119,921,000	56,242,000	832,201,000	3,458,000	835,659,000
Religious organizations	14,475,000	39,648,000	85,333,000	31,073,000	170,528,000	3,314,000	173,841,000
Other organizations	115,144,000	20,205,000	50,719,000	25,961,000	212,028,000	816,000	212,844,000
FORMS OF GIVING							
Realized bequests							
For current operations	$ 64,929,000	$ 14,502,000	$ 37,411,000	$ 22,170,000	$ 139,013,000	$ 228,000	$ 139,241,000
For capital assets	180,815,000	99,907,000	146,165,000	18,054,000	444,941,000	1,108,000	446,049,000
Trusts, pooled income funds, and annuities	170,636,000	40,670,000	110,472,000	20,246,000	342,024,000	815,000	342,839,000
ALUMNI GIVING							
Total alumni of record	4,302,088	3,049,279	4,108,413	852,465	12,312,245	184,221	12,496,466
Alumni solicited	3,111,681	2,417,331	3,426,860	662,222	9,618,094	158,028	9,776,122
Alumni donors	1,022,895	579,936	1,075,477	169,422	2,850,730	27,136	2,877,866
GIFTS OF PROPERTY							
Company products	$ 95,738,000	$ 5,652,000	$ 6,018,000	$ 8,135,000	$ 115,543,000	$ 104,000	$ 115,646,000
Other, corporations	11,849,000	60,721,000	6,178,000	4,361,000	83,109,000	54,000	83,163,000
Other, non-corporations	42,203,000	24,021,000	37,218,000	9,129,000	112,571,000	823,000	113,393,000
CORPORATIONS' MATCHING GIFTS							
Total number of gifts matched	106,566	58,317	101,351	17,959	284,193	2,263	286,456
Support from matching-gift programs	$ 35,527,000	$ 17,385,000	$ 32,913,000	$ 5,094,000	$ 90,919,000	$ 412,000	$ 91,330,000
TOTAL SUPPORT	**$2,485,364,000**	**$737,180,000**	**$1,298,458,000**	**$323,404,000**	**$4,844,405,000**	**$22,053,000**	**$4,866,458,000**

Sources of Support

Sources	1986-87 *	Per cent	Percentage increase 1-year	 5-year
Alumni/alumnae	$2,346	27.6%	+28.5%	+89.2%
Other individuals	$2,066	24.3%	+16.0%	+88.3%
Corporations	$1,819	21.4%	+ 6.9%	+86.4%
Foundations	$1,513	17.8%	+11.0%	+50.8%
Religious organizations	$ 204	2.4%	− 3.3%	+16.6%
Other	$ 552	6.5%	+ 6.6%	+49.6%
Total	**$8,500**	**100.0%**	**+14.9%**	**+74.9%**
Price indices				
Consumer Price Index			+2.8%	+19.1%
Higher Education Price Index			+4.2%	+30.0%

* Millions of dollars, estimate

Trends in Giving

Academic years	Estimated total	Per student Current	 Adjusted†
1970-71	$1,860,000,000	$217	$183
1975-76	2,410,000,000	215	130
1980-81	4,230,000,000	350	135
1985-86	7,400,000,000	604	186
1986-87	8,500,000,000	680	203
Average annual change			
1970-71 to 1975-76	+ 5.3%	− 0.2%	− 6.6%
1975-76 to 1980-81	+11.9%	+10.2%	+ 0.8%
1980-81 to 1985-86	+11.8%	+11.5%	+ 6.6%
1985-86 to 1986-87	+14.9%	+12.6%	+ 9.1%

† Adjusted to 1967 dollars, according to Consumer Price Index

SOURCE: COUNCIL FOR AID TO EDUCATION

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

An American researcher has analyzed the negotiating styles of business executives from various countries around the world: Page A4.

In a partial victory, the Rev. Charles E. Curran praised the decision that allows him to stay on the faculty at Catholic U.: Page A15.

On-line computer instruction can be as effective for teaching as traditional classroom lectures and discussions, researchers say: Page A15.

A new lobbying strategy was proposed for academe to deal with Congress's efforts to revise the tax status of campus businesses: Page A25.

Higher-education lobbyists were urged to stop asking the federal government for money for every worthy scientific project: Page A25.

The United Negro College Fund's president denounced corporations for designating specific purposes for gifts to universities: Page A37.

15,000 black students descended on Daytona Beach, Fla., to celebrate the spring break: Page A39.

Financial problems have led the U. of Kentucky to take an unusual step: Athletics will help pay for academic programs: Page A41.

Bolivia's academic leaders are convinced the government intends to "privatize" the publicly financed higher-education system: Page A43.

A report has urged Canada to double its spending on university-based research: Page A43.

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Lawmakers Question Efficiency of Probes of Scientists' Conduct

By DAVID L. WHEELER

WASHINGTON

Allegations of scientific misconduct against a Nobel Laureate and his collaborators are bringing into question again the efficiency of federal and university systems for investigating such charges.

A dispute over possible error or misconduct involving researchers at Tufts University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—including David Baltimore, a Nobel Prize-winning biologist—was aired last week in two separate Congressional hearings about fraud and misconduct in biomedical research.

Some members of Congress seized on the dispute as a current example of the failings of universities and the National Institutes of Health in investigating scientific misconduct.

Paper Called 'Misleading'

A few examples of blatant science fraud in the early 1980's and subsequent Congressional hearings about them pushed federal research agencies to form guidelines for responding to fraud and misconduct in research. Procedures set up by the National Institutes of Health and the National Institute of Mental Health are now under fire from subcommittees of the House Committee on Energy and Commerce and the House Committee on Government Operations.

On one side of the most recent dispute are the authors of a paper that appeared in a 1986 issue of the journal *Cell*. The paper has come under criticism as being "grossly misleading." Its authors included Mr. Baltimore, head of the Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and co-chairman of a National Academy of Sciences panel on AIDS, and Thereza Imanishi-Kari, the principal investigator in the research for the paper, currently a researcher at Tufts-New England Medical Center.

On the other side of the dispute are two

Continued on Page A8

Foreign Research Funds at U.S. Universities

Western Europe	**$28,900,000**
United Kingdom	7,000,000
West Germany	5,600,000
Other	16,300,000
Far East	**$18,300,000**
Japan	9,500,000
Other	8,800,000
Middle East	**$ 7,900,000**
Israel	700,000
Other	7,200,000
Canada	**$ 5,700,000**
Multinational	**$ 1,500,000**
Other	**$10,300,000**

SOURCE: U.S. GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Foreign support for research and development at U.S. universities was minimal in fiscal '86: Page A4.

Reforms in Education of Schoolteachers Face Tough New Challenges

By COURTNEY LEATHERMAN

Educators and policymakers who have been trying to change the way schoolteachers are educated are facing tough new challenges in the next few years.

Five years ago, the Reagan Administration's report *A Nation at Risk*, which identified the poor condition of teaching in schools, prompted state legislators to introduce thousands of measures designed to improve the quality of teacher education.

A state-by-state summary of actions taken from 1986 to the present to reform the education of teachers begins on Page A31.

That "first wave" of reforms, researchers and educators acknowledge, was probably necessary to gain public attention and support for changes, but they also have said those efforts were the easy part.

"You might conceive of the second

Continued on Page A30

Harvard U. Receives First U.S. Patent Issued on Animals

Awarded for genetic alteration of mice in cancer research

WASHINGTON

The Patent and Trademark Office last week granted the first patent ever issued on animals. It went to Harvard University for genetically altered mammals that can be used to detect cancer-causing substances.

The patent covers all mammals with a specific genetic alteration described on the patent application. But only a new kind of laboratory mouse has been created so far by researchers.

The application for the patent was first filed in June 1984, before publication of an article in the November 1984 issue of the journal *Cell*, which described the genetically altered mice.

In the past eight years, the patent office, at times encouraged by the federal courts, has gradually expanded the kinds of invention that can be patented. Plants, microorganisms, and computer software have been added to the list of patentable inventions.

A year ago, the patent office said it would allow the patenting of animals.

21 Applications Pending

Advocates have said the patents will allow researchers in biotechnology to be financially rewarded for their work and thus encourage the development of new animals for both medical research and agricultural use. The genetic alteration of animals is only a technological extension of what animal breeders have always done to create unique animals, the advocates say.

Opponents, however—including animal-rights, environmental, religious, and agricultural groups—have said animal patents degrade animals, will lead to animals' suffering, and might allow a few agricultural companies to monopolize the livestock business.

Legislation has been introduced in both

Continued on Page A8

Fisk U. Encounters Some Non-Financial Detours on the Road to Fiscal Recovery

By DEBRA E. BLUM

NASHVILLE

Fisk University, long considered one of the nation's foremost historically black institutions, has been on the road to recovery from near bankruptcy for the last four years.

But in recent months, some trustees, students, alumni, and professors have been questioning where that road has led.

Concerns about the direction of the university have prompted a number of actions. Among them:

- Three members of the Board of Trustees, including the chairman, announced they would resign in June because they said they could not persuade other board members to hold Fisk's president, Henry Ponder, accountable for certain actions. They especially wanted details on what they considered to be questionable financial practices in the university's physical-plant operations and its financial-aid office, which had led Mr. Ponder to fire several administrators.
- More than half of Fisk's 644 students signed a petition calling for the resignation of the president unless he dealt with a number of issues ranging from the resignation of the board members to maintenance problems with campus facilities. A student committee held a press conference and reiterated those demands at weekly rallies.
- The university's alumni association submitted a letter to the board insisting that questions about the recent firings and the university's finances and governance be answered.
- Faculty members complained that the president and board, preoccupied with financial matters, had let academic matters slide.

For the last four years, Fisk has been running on a course of fiscal austerity and aggressive fund raising to overcome a $4-million debt, declining enrollment, and an endowment that had dipped to $3-million from $14-million because it had been used to help pay operating expenses.

Today, although the university has re-

Continued on Page A18

MARGINALIA

From a memorandum discussing the recommendations of a teacher-evaluation subcommittee at Western Washington University:

"Questions can be raised about the current set of teacher evaluation items. Is there too much redundancy? . . ."

"My feeling is that too much redundancy is probably acceptable if not done to excess," comments the reader who sent the memo to us.

■

That reminds us: *Hermes*, an undergraduate "progressive" paper at Wesleyan University, called the recent U. S. actions in Honduras "like deja vu all over again."

■

From a memorandum at Rhode Island College:

"If you intend to seek reimbursement for travel to conferences this semester (i.e., January 1–June 30), please supply the information below and return the form to Natalie . . . Please note that 'it is unlikely that [late] requests . . . will be able to be honored.' "

They're shy, probably.

■

From the new Class Schedule Guide at the University of Southern Mississippi:

"Plan your schedule of classes (offering alternate courses) with your adviser. YOU MAY REGISTER FOR SUMMER AND/OR FALL AT THE SAME TIME."

Thanks for making it so convenient.

■

Titles: Stanford University has an acting deputy associate vice president in administration services and facilities.

■

The Career Guidance Foundation sent Virginia Western Community College a computer-generated letter with the salutation "Dear Dupe."

■

News release from Hope College:

"HOLLAND—E. I. du Pont de Nemour [*sic*] and Company, the Wilminton [*sic*], Delaware-based chemical firm, has announced it will award a $4,000 Educational Aid Grant to the chemistry department at Hope College.

" 'This award is especially significant to the Hope College chemistry department because it is an indication that we have been effective in our efforts directed toward the training of undergraduate students,' said Dr. Rodney F. Boyer, professor of chemistry and chairperson of the department. '. . . Our students will be the major benefactors of this significant grant.' "

That's asking too much of them.

—C.G.

In Brief

Bok Says Students Need Colleges' Help on Ethics

Universities have failed to take seriously their responsibility to instill a sense of ethics in college students, Harvard University's president, Derek Bok, said last week in his annual report to the university's board of overseers.

"Students must get help from their universities in developing moral standards or they are unlikely to get much assistance at all," he said.

Universities, Mr. Bok said, increasingly impart knowledge and skills in a value-free environment that leaves "students to fashion their own beliefs and commitment."

As part of a comprehensive effort to reemphasize basic values such as honesty, non-violence, and respect for law, Mr. Bok recommended the following:

- Developing fair rules of conduct that reinforce these basic values.
- Encouraging community service and other collaborative activities.
- Trying as a university to deal ethically with moral issues that face the institution.
- Finding ways in which the university communicates ethical and moral issues to students through its faculty members, administrators, proctors, and coaches and working to make those messages reinforce rather than undermine basic values.

Campus Shuts Fraternity, Bans Alcohol Outdoors

The University of Massachusetts at Amherst has suspended the charter of a fraternity there after local police found a small quantity of cocaine and an illegal bar operating at the group's house.

During a raid on the Beta Kappa Phi house, police found the cocaine and 100 beer kegs, 84 of them empty. Police planned to charge several members of the fraternity with illegal sales of alcohol and with selling alcohol to minors.

The police action came just a few days after university officials declared a ban on alcohol at all outdoor campus activities this spring in an effort to prevent the kind of widespread public drinking that has contributed to racial incidents on the campus in the past.

The ban will apply to the campus's annual spring concert on April 24. University officials estimated that about 70 per cent of the students who attended last year's concert consumed alcohol at the event, even though only about 20 per cent of them had reached the legal drinking age of 21. In the past, each student was allowed to bring up to two six-packs of beer to outdoor concerts on the campus.

Student leaders protested the suddenness of the ban and the fact that they had not been consulted.

'Newsweek' to Drop Campus Publication

Newsweek has announced that the September issue of its *Newsweek on Campus* magazine will be the last.

Diana Pearson, a spokeswoman for Newsweek, Inc., said the decision to close down the six-year-old publication was based on financial problems stemming from increased competition for advertising among magazines targeted at college students.

"It was getting harder and harder for us to compete—to offer *Newsweek On Campus* at our quality level," she said.

The magazine, which is published six times a year and distributed free to 1.3 million readers, carried 40 fewer pages of advertising in 1987 than it had in 1986, Ms. Pearson said.

On Campus
FRATERNITIES
UNDER
FIRE

Corporate officials were also disappointed with the magazine's failure to increase the number of student subscribers to its parent, *Newsweek* magazine, she said.

Jerrold K. Footlick, editor of *Newsweek On Campus*, declined to comment on the company's decision.

Colby College Trustees Reject Ban on CIA

The Board of Trustees of Colby College has rejected a faculty request to ban recruiting there by the Central Intelligence Agency

DIVESTMENT WATCH

Protests at U. of Colorado, Wellesley, Yale; Vote at Willamette

University of Colorado police arrested 31 protesters who were trying to build a shantytown on the campus to protest the institution's investments in companies that do business in South Africa. Eighteen of those arrested were Colorado students, one of whom was released without being charged.

Sgt. Larry Fisher of the university's police department said those arrested were taken to Boulder County Jail and charged with obstructing a peace officer. They were issued summonses and released without bail.

The protesters were arrested after they erected two shanties on the campus without permission and refused to vacate them. University workers tore down the structures after the arrests were made.

While no injuries were reported, Sergeant Fisher said the police had been forced to use "pain compliance" to get the protesters to move. "We apply pain until they do what we tell them," Sergeant Fisher said.

University officials said the protesters had refused to apply for a permit for the demonstration. Last week a group of anti-apartheid students applied for such a permit and erected a shanty on the campus. The group dismantled the structure at the time specified and there were no incidents, Sergeant Fisher said.

In late March the campus police tore down shanties that had been built earlier in the month and arrested 23 students who refused to vacate the structures.

AP/WIDE WORLD

An anti-apartheid demonstrator is forced by police to leave a shantytown on the U. of Colorado campus.

The university's Board of Regents voted last month against divesting its South Africa-related stocks, despite the protests. The university recently reinvested $2-million of its South Africa-related stocks, transferring the funds to a company without ties to that country. It now has $342,500 left in South Africa-related stocks.

■

Divestment protests also were reported at Wellesley College and Yale University.

Students at Wellesley built shanties on a campus lawn and staged a day-long hunger strike to protest the institution's investments in South Africa. The demonstration took place as the college's Board of Trustees was meeting on the campus.

Last year, the Wellesley trustees defeated a proposal to sell the college's stock in companies that do business in South Africa. Ann O'Sullivan, a spokeswoman for the college, said divestment had not been on the agenda for the recent trustee meeting but would be discussed at the board's next meeting in the fall.

As of last December, the college had $24-million—about 9 per cent of its $272-million endowment—invested in companies doing business in South Africa, an amount that has decreased by about $1.5-million since that time.

At Yale University, about 100 students demonstrated during the monthly meeting of the Yale Corporation to demand that the university sell its stock in companies doing business in South Africa. As of June 1987, Yale had about $213-million invested in such stocks.

■

Willamette University's Board of Trustees has voted to sell the institution's stock in companies doing business in South Africa that have not received a Sullivan Principles "Category I" rating.

The board has also decided to sell selectively the stock of companies that have received that top Sullivan rating but have not been providing substantial assistance to the movement to eliminate apartheid in South Africa. The actions will be taken over a two-year period.

The Sullivan Principles are a code of conduct for U.S. businesses with operations in South Africa. The code was written by the Rev. Leon Sullivan in 1977, but last June he said it had not been effective and called on companies to end their operations in South Africa by March 1988.

About $4-million of the college's $60-million endowment is currently invested in companies involved in business in South Africa. A spokeswoman for the college said officials did not yet know how much of those $4-million in holdings would be affected by the trustees' decision.

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Footnotes

As mistakes go, this one is fairly easy to miss, but it caused a "major headache" at the University of Pennsylvania Press.

The impressive gold-on-grey lettering on the cover of one of the press's recent offerings announces the book's title as if preceded by a drum roll: *Renaissance Humanism: Foundations, Forms, and Legacy, Volume 3: Humanism and the Disciples.*

Wait a minute. Disciples? What disciples? A glance at the title page clears up the mystery: *Volume 3: Humanism and the* Disciplines.

"Five pairs of eyes" went over that copy before it went to the printer, said Arthur B. Evans, the press's associate director, and no one caught the error until the finished books came back.

The decision to send the books out with "Disciples" on the cover was dictated purely by economics, Mr. Evans said. The handsome three-volume work, a collection of contributed essays, was expensive to copy-edit and to produce. Putting new covers on a thousand books just wasn't in the budget. "We already stand to lose quite a bit of money on this book," he said. "This just made a bad thing worse."

Editors at the press are hoping that the books will sell out, giving them a chance to go back to the printer and correct the mistake—and that, in the meantime, nobody catches on. It could work. The editor of the volumes, Albert Rabil, Jr., a professor of humanities at the State University of New York College at Old Westbury, didn't even notice.

Said Mr. Evans: "We just hope the adage, 'You can't judge a book by its cover,' will stand in this case."

■

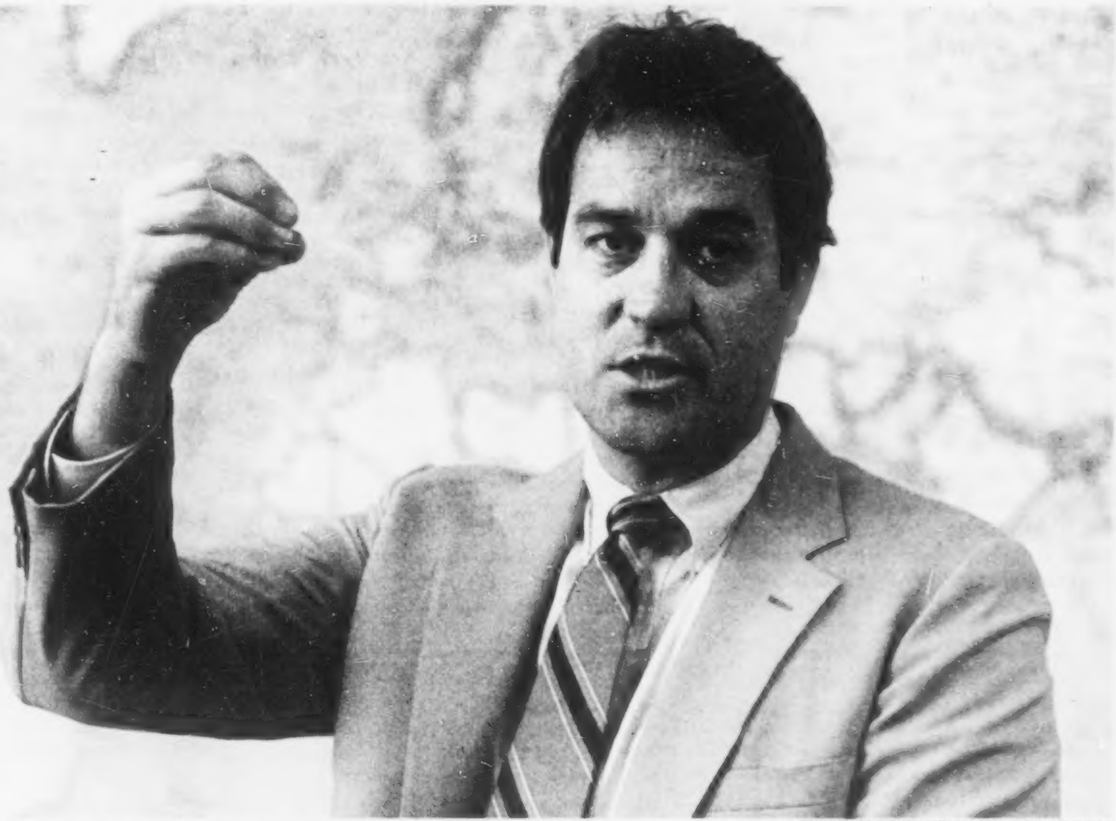
Ask any three people to observe an event and tell you what they saw. Chances are good you'll get three different stories.

That's why anthropologists, who make a career of observing, worry about what they call "the Rashomon effect," after the 1950 Japanese film about four different accounts of a murder. What should be done when ethnographers come up with dramatically different descriptions of the same culture?

In the current issue of *American Anthropologist*, Karl G. Heider, professor of anthropology at the University of South Carolina, suggests looking for the truth not in the subject but in the scholar. He poses some questions to ask in trying to resolve contradictory interpretations: What kind of culture do the ethnographers themselves come from? How did they get along with the people they studied? What cultures did they study first, and how has that influenced the way they've looked at everything that followed?

"Nothing attracts attention quite like the sound of a colleague's mistakes being nailed to the wall," Mr. Heider says. "But the question of who is right and who is wrong in these confrontations is the least interesting one that we can raise."

Scholarship



PHOTOGRAPH FOR THE CHRONICLE BY TERRY O'DONNELL

John L. Graham: "Japanese and Americans come to the negotiating table for different reasons. The Americans come to make a deal. The Japanese come to build relationships."

Making the Deal: Researcher Tracks Cultural Differences in Negotiating Styles of Executives Around the World

By ELLEN K. COUGHLIN

America's trade war with Japan may be lost in the geisha houses of Tokyo.

Too often, says John L. Graham, associate professor of marketing at the University of Southern California, American executives who do business in Japan fail to realize that, for the Japanese, the wining and dining is a crucial part of the wheeling and dealing.

American business negotiators are comfortable with preliminary small talk, Mr. Graham says, but not if it goes on too long. The Japanese, on the other hand, invest a significant amount of time and money in activities, such as personal conversations and lavish entertainment, intended to help them get to know their trading partners before a deal is struck.

A Career of Observing Differences

"Japanese and Americans come to the negotiating table for different reasons," says Mr. Graham. "The Americans come to make a deal. The Japanese come to build relationships."

Mr. Graham has made a career out of observing such differences. Ever since he entered graduate school at the University of California at Berkeley in the late 1970's, his research has been directed at analyzing the negotiating styles of business executives from a variety of countries in Asia, North and South America, and Western Europe.

His work is a mix of anthropological field work—observing actual business negotiations in progress—and statistical studies of data gathered through questionnaires, interviews, and other methods.

A major part of the research has consisted of the analysis of videotapes of business executives taking part in simulated negotiating sessions. Mr. Graham studies the tapes for details of the negotiators' behavior, especially their body language, facial expressions, and conversational habits.

He has published 19 articles based on his research and is the author, with Yoshihiro Sano, of *Smart Bargaining: Doing Business with the Japanese*, published in 1985 by Ballinger Publishing Company, as well as a version of the book geared to Japanese managers, published last year in Japan. He is currently working on a book, to be published by John Wiley & Sons, on negotiating styles in 10 countries.

'The Japanese Are Unusual'

Mr. Graham's research began with the Japanese; his doctoral dissertation focused on Japanese and American business negotiators.

"On almost all dimensions," he says, "the Japanese are unusual." They tend to smile when their trading partners least expect it. They avoid an outright No at nearly any cost. With no warning, they break into side conversations with each other in Japa-

Foreign Spending for Research at U.S. Universities

By KIM McDONALD

WASHINGTON

Contrary to the fears of some members of Congress, foreign spending on research and development in U.S. universities is minuscule, a study by the General Accounting Office has found.

The study, the first comprehensive look at foreign financing of research at American universities, showed that such spending amounted to only $74-million, or 1 per cent of the total R&D support at the 107 institutions in the survey that received some amount of overseas support in fiscal 1986.

It also found that foreign spending, much like that by American industry, is highly concentrated, with a few research institutions receiving the lion's share of support. More than half of the foreign R&D support to the 107 universities was concentrated at five institutions, the study found.

Those five—Texas A&M University, Harvard University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Oregon State University, and the University of Wisconsin—accounted for a total of $37.7-million of the $74.3-million reported by the universities, the G.A.O. said.

Concerns in Congress

Foreign financing of research at American universities has raised concerns among some members of Congress who fear it could give foreign competitors an edge over U.S. companies.

No government agency keeps statistics on such spending. So, last year, Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, a Texas Democrat, requested that the G.A.O., the research arm of Congress, find out how frequently and in what way foreigners used the research capabilities of U.S. universities.

Even among the top five institutions, which received the lion's share of those funds, foreign sources accounted for only 1 nese. ("I don't think the Japanese appreciate how much that upsets the Americans," Mr. Graham says.)

Despite their differences, though, the Japanese are far better at accommodating themselves to Americans than Americans are to the Japanese, Mr. Graham says.

"They have a history of economic dependence on the United States," he says. "In a sense, they've been forced to adapt. Wherever they go in the world, their approach is to adapt to other styles."

Americans, on the other hand, are more "obstinate," he says.

No Glib Generalizations

Following his early concentration on Japanese business executives, Mr. Graham's research has taken him to many other countries.

Studies of Chinese and Taiwanese executives, for example, have taught him not to make glib generalizations about the Orient. The two groups are as different from each other, he says, as both are from the Japanese. Where Taiwanese business negotiators tend to be aggressive, the mainland Chinese are hesitant to make any kind of decision at all.

In Western Europe, as might be expected, negotiating styles approximate the Americans' more closely than those in Asia, but Mr. Graham's research has detected certain national differences among European executives. Germans, for example, are much like Americans in separating business deals from personal relationships. In France, on the other hand, building friendships tends to be an important element of doing business—much as it is in Japan.

As his research has moved from country to country, Mr. Graham has made a point of enlisting local collaborators, usually university business professors like himself, who are instrumental in gathering the data in each country and who work with him in interpreting it. Together they constitute a network of researchers that encompasses 10 countries.

Mr. Graham is keenly aware of the dangers of stereotyping inherent in his research.

"My descriptions are a two-edged sword," he says. He argues, on one hand, that an understanding of variations in ne-

Continued on Page A7

Found to Be Minuscule

per cent to 9 per cent of each institution's total R&D spending.

Despite fears that foreign companies were using U.S. universities to compete against U.S. industry, the study found that foreign businesses accounted for only 37 per cent, or $27.6-million, of the foreign support. The remainder, $46.8-million, came from non-profit organizations, governments, and other non-commercial sources.

$512.5-Million from U.S. Companies

In contrast, U.S. companies provided $512.5-million, or 8 per cent, of the R&D spending at the 107 universities reporting foreign support, the report said.

The G.A.O. conducted its survey by mailing questionnaires to the institutions that were the top 150 recipients of fiscal 1985 research support from the National Science Foundation. Of the 134 that respond-

Continued on Page A14

RESEARCH NOTES

Most Distant Galaxy Yet Observed; 'Songs' of the Fruit Flies; New Deal's Social Experiments; Inborn Shyness in Children

An astronomer at the University of Hawaii last week announced the discovery of a galaxy nearly twice as far away as any previously found.

Astronomers estimated that the galaxy, which is about 10 times as massive as the Milky Way, probably formed when the universe was only a fifth its present age.

The galaxy, known as 0902 + 34, was spotted on two different telescopes on Mauna Kea, a dormant volcano on the island of Hawaii, by Simon J. Lilly, a staff astronomer at the university's Institute for Astronomy.

Mr. Lilly's discovery, which will be detailed in a forthcoming issue of the *Astrophysical Journal*, is considered especially significant by astronomers because it means that the formation of galaxies occurred much earlier in the history of the universe than some of the leading theories had predicted.

From measurements of the rate at which the galaxy is receding from the explosion, known as the Big Bang, that is thought to have formed the universe, Mr. Lilly estimated that it is about 12 billion light-years away from the earth. Because its light has taken that much time to reach the earth, he said, the galaxy "provides a unique opportunity to study the properties of a galaxy which existed when the universe itself was very young, only a few billion years old."

—KIM McDONALD

Biologists Discover New 'Songs' of Hawaiian Fruit Flies

Biologists working in Hawaii have discovered that many species of fruit fly native to the islands produce elaborate courtship songs, some of which sound like humming or the purring of a cat, that are markedly different from the sounds produced by closely related species of fruit fly that are found on the continents.

The scientists hope the clicks, purrs, and hums will shed light on how fruit flies, known as *Drosophila*, evolved millions of years ago from one continental female into the more than 500 species of Hawaiian *Drosophila* that exist today. They reported in the April 8 issue of *Science* some of the findings from what they say is the first comprehensive recording and analysis of Hawaiian fruit-fly songs.

"Songs, like other measures, are evolutionary footprints," said Ronald R. Hoy, a professor of neurobiology and behavior at Cornell University, who conducted the study with Anneli Hoikkala of the University of Oulu in Finland and Kenneth Kaneshiro of the University of Hawaii.

In their study, the scientists found that many fruit flies in Hawaii had evolved new mechanisms to produce the sounds they do, some of which are out of the frequency range of continental species of *Drosophila*.

In addition, they reported, while continental species of *Drosophila* that sing do so by rubbing their entire wings together, some species of Hawaiian flies are able to produce songs by rubbing only the bases of their wings or by vibrating their abdomens.

"We found some Hawaiian *Drosophila* sounding more like cicadas than flies," said Mr. Hoy. "Others are making a complex pulse rhythm more typical of crickets."

—K.M.

New Deal's Social Experiments Continued Into World War II

The social experiments of the New Deal did not end with the advent of World War II, as many historians have maintained, according to a paper presented at the annual meeting of the Organization of American Historians.

D'Ann Campbell, professor of history at Indiana University, argued that, during the war, President Roosevelt and top Army and Navy officials "used the military to promote social policy," particularly the inclusion of women and blacks in positions from which they had been excluded.

While blacks were placed in segregated units, they nevertheless "received more equal treatment in the Army than they did anywhere in civilian life," Ms. Campbell said. Similarly, while women were still discriminated against in the military services, some of them, such as nurses, had the chance to reverse sex roles and command enlisted men.

Further, Ms. Campbell said, programs such as the GI Bill of Rights and maternity and infant-care benefits for the wives of enlisted men were "serious social innovations."

Such experimentation was made possible by the widespread domestic support for the military effort, and by the fact that both liberals and conservatives in the government and military shared a faith in efficiency and expertise that led them to support the training of women and blacks.

Nevertheless, Ms. Campbell said, supporters of the New Deal never went as far as social planners in, for example, England, who formulated a comprehensive plan for remaking society after the war.

—KAREN J. WINKLER

5-Year Studies of Children Suggest Shyness Is Inborn

Two studies that followed the development of both extremely timid and extroverted children over five years appear to confirm suspicions by psychologists that shyness is a genetically influenced trait.

Jerome Kagan and Nancy Snidman, psychologists at Harvard University, and J. Steven Reznick, a psychologist at Yale University, report in the April 8 issue of *Science* that, in both studies, distinct biological reactions accompanied the children's reaction to strangers or unexpected situations. This, they said, suggested that the children were predisposed to shyness or gregariousness because of differences in their nervous systems.

Responding to uncomfortable situations, the extremely shy children experienced higher heart rates and greater pupil dilation than did the gregarious children. They also showed increased muscle tension and a rise in norepinephrine, a brain chemical secreted by people under stress.

The study also found that most of the children who were shy at two years of age remained inhibited when they were tested at seven years. But the researchers noted that a predisposition to shyness is not solely responsible for making a child shy.

The development of quiet, timid behavior, the researchers said, probably requires "some form of chronic environmental stress," such as fighting between parents, the death of a parent, or yelling by an older sibling.

—K.M.

RONALD HOY, CORNELL UNIVERSITY

A male fruit fly singing a courtship "song" to a female gets some competition from another male (left).

Drilling of 3-Mile-Deep Hole to Study San Andreas Fault Is Halted by Shortfall in NSF Support

By COLLEEN CORDES

Despite provocative preliminary data, a consortium of 42 universities trying to drill a hole more than three miles deep for earthquake research in California has had to halt the work because it has run out of money.

The hole is a few miles northeast of the San Andreas fault near San Bernardino.

The shortfall occurred at least partly because the National Science Foundation, which supports the drilling, received significantly less for fiscal 1988 than the President had requested. The reduced appropriations also led to controversial cuts in support for research on superconductivity (*The Chronicle*, March 9).

The consortium, called Deep Observation and Sampling of the Earth's Continental Crust, Inc., had to stop a little more than two-thirds of the way down because it had spent all of about $3-million that it received this year from the foundation.

That was about $400,000 less than the consortium originally expected from the N.S.F. for the project. In addition, a substantial part of the $3-million was, in effect, an advance from the foundation of money that the consortium otherwise would have received next year.

Consequently, the foundation has told the group not to expect enough money to resume drilling at the site next year, said G. Arthur Barber, the president of the consortium. The consortium represents 42 universities nationwide that have strong programs in the earth sciences.

> "Prevailing theories to the contrary, the lines of maximum pressure run almost at right angles to the fault."

Mark D. Zoback, a professor of geophysics at Stanford University and the chief scientist for the project, said the cessation of drilling had left scientists with preliminary data that are provocative but inconclusive in resolving longstanding questions about the forces that cause earthquakes along the San Andreas fault.

The goal of the project was to go down to about 16,500 feet—the depth at which earthquakes are generated. Geophysicists judged it necessary to penetrate that far, Mr. Zoback added, to take sufficiently deep measurements of temperature and pressure to determine the mechanics of how faults such as the San Andreas are related to earthquakes.

Instead, the work was stopped at about 11,515 feet. The measurements that had already been taken indicated that, prevailing theories to the contrary, the lines of maximum pressure run almost at right angles to the fault.

The finding is important for scientists who try to predict when an earthquake is about to occur. If confirmed, it would mean that entirely different parameters would be needed for laboratory experiments that try to simulate the conditions that lead to earthquakes, said Ian MacGregor, the director of the N.S.F.'s division of earth sciences.

Even if more money were to become available in fiscal 1990, the consortium would have to compete for a new award from the N.S.F.

The consortium's work was the only part of the foundation's research program on the outer crust of the earth to receive an increase this year, Mr. MacGregor said. He added that the drilling had already led to significant discoveries, although the research results remain more ambiguous than they would be if deeper measurements could be taken.

The hole will, however, continue to be used for research. It has been lined with steel to prevent it from collapsing. The United States Geological Survey, which plans to insert measuring instruments in the hole to use it as an underground observatory, paid for the lining.

The consortium, meanwhile, is continuing to conduct research at the site with other money from the N.S.F. and other federal agencies. It is also trying to win support from other sources to start drilling again, which costs about $15,000 a day.

Fellowships and Awards

Continued from Preceding Page

of fine arts, Georgetown U.: Architecture and humanist culture in the early Renaissance.

Jordan Smith, poet, assistant professor of English, Union College (N.Y.): Poetry.

Dieter G. Soll, professor of molecular biophysics and biochemistry, Yale U.: Signal transduction in plants.

Karen Spalding, historian, New York: Provincial leadership in colonial Peru.

Elizabeth S. Spelke, professor of psychology, Cornell U.: The origins of physical knowledge.

Thomas G. Spiro, professor of chemistry, Princeton U.: Electron transfer and protein dynamics.

Keith W. F. Stavely, independent scholar, Cambridge, Mass.; adult services librarian, Watertown (Mass.) Free Public Library: American Protestantism in the First and Second Great Awakenings.

Jeanne Mager Stellman, associate professor of public health, Columbia U.; visiting associate professor of occupational health, University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey: A chemical-systems approach to toxicology.

Alexander Stephan, professor of German, U. of Florida: Exiled writers in the files of the German Foreign Office, 1933-1945.

Gary Stephan, artist, New York: Painting.

Harry S. Stout, professor of American religious history, Yale U.: Religious culture in New England, 1783-1859.

Lynn R. Sykes, professor of geological sciences, Columbia U.: Seismological studies of great earthquakes and detection of nuclear tests.

Kei Takei, choreographer, New York: Choreography.

Sandra A. Thompson, professor of linguistics, U. of California at Santa Barbara: Language universals and discourse patterns.

Lawrence Thornton, writer, Claremont, Cal.: Fiction.

Jean Tirole, professor of economics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Contract design by an informed party.

Alan Turner, artist, New York: Painting.

Jeffrey D. Ullman, professor of computer science, Stanford U.: Efficient implementation of knowledge-base systems.

Mark Van Stone, graphic and lettering artist, Portland, Ore.: A history of writing as visual art.

Laura Volkerding, photographer, San Francisco; senior lecturer in photography, Stanford U.: Photography.

Anne Middleton Wagner, associate professor of the history of art, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; associate professor of modern art, U. of California at Berkeley: Studies in the history of French sculpture, 1789-1917.

Melinda J. Wagner, composer; assistant professor of music, Syracuse U.: Music composition.

Marvalee H. Wake, professor of zoology, U. of California at Berkeley: The evolutionary biology of the caecilian amphibians.

David Walker, professor of geological sciences, Columbia U.: Apparatus for investigating early Earth differentiation.

Don E. Wayne, associate professor of English literature, U. of California at San Diego: Ben Jonson and modernist aesthetics.

Howard D. Weinbrot, professor of English, U. of Wisconsin at Madison: The rise of British literature from Dryden to Ossian.

Richard Wendorf, professor of English and of art history, Northwestern U.: A critical study of Joshua Reynolds.

Scott Wheeler, composer; director of the musical theater, Emerson College: Music composition.

Halbert White, professor of economics, U. of California at San Diego: Econometric applications of neural-network modeling.

James D. White, professor of chemistry, Oregon State U.: Studies in organic geochemistry.

James P. White, writer; professor of English, U. of South Alabama: The art of Christopher Isherwood.

Randall White, associate professor of anthropology, New York U.: The earliest body ornamentation in Europe.

William H. Wiggins, Jr., associate professor of Afro-American studies and fellow of the folklore institution, Indiana U. at Bloomington: Joe Louis as an Afro-American and American folk hero.

George C. Williams, professor of ecology and evolution, State U. of New York at Stony Brook: Adaptation and natural selection.

John J. Winkler, associate professor of classics, Stanford U.: The papyrus fragments of ancient Greek novels.

Michael S. Witherell, professor of physics, U. of California at Santa Barbara: Experimental studies in the physics of heavy quarks.

Colin A. Wraight, professor of biophysics and of plant biology, U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign: Protein engineering of photosynthetic reaction centers.

Cheng-Wen Wu, professor of pharmacological sciences, State U. of New York at Stony Brook: Studies of cell differentiation and carcinogenesis.

Robert Wyatt, associate professor of botany, U. of Georgia: Studies in plant reproductive biology.

James E. Young, assistant professor of English, New York U.: Holocaust memorials in Europe, Israel, and America.

Jack Zipes, professor of German, U. of Florida: A social history of the literary fairy tale in the West.

Foreign Research Support Found Minuscule

Continued from Page A5

ed, 27 reported receiving no foreign support.

Of the 107 that did, 74 reported receiving less than $500,000 from foreign sources.

The study found that Western Europe was the largest regional contributor, sponsoring $28.9-million, or 39 per cent, of the research.

Japan sponsored more R&D than any other single country, a total of $9.5-million. It was followed by the United Kingdom, which spent a total of $7-million; Canada, which spent a total of $5.7-million; and West Germany, which spent a total of $5.6-million.

The largest recipient, Texas A&M, received $15.2-million, largely for the support of an international ocean-drilling program operated by the National Science Foundation. Harvard's $10.8-million was spent mostly on trade, finance, and banking research. M.I.T., which received nearly all of its $5.3-million from foreign businesses, spent 91 per cent of its support on biology and engineering.

Copies of the report, "Foreign Sponsorship of U.S. University Research," are available free from the U.S. General Accounting Office, P.O. Box 6015, Gaithersburg, Md. 20877.

PRIZES

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Sixty-one new members and 15 foreign associates have been elected to the National Academy of Sciences: Page A10.

A plan to restructure the American Psychological Association could be its members' last chance to keep their organization from splitting apart: Page A13.

The Supreme Court will reconsider a 1976 ruling allowing members of minority groups to sue private educational institutions and employers for racial bias under a Reconstruction-era law: Page A23.

Oklahoma will investigate charges that college officials were improperly involved with fund raising for state legislators: Page A23.

The number of high-school graduates will drop sharply over the next six years and then rise through 2004, according to a new study: Page A28.

The search for an athletics director at Southern Illinois University is likely to pit an established female administrator against a popular former athlete: Page A45.

Canada has embarked on a new policy of expanding the role of its colleges in foreign education and training: Page A46.

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Ford Foundation Plans Big Increase in Grants to Higher Education

NEW YORK

The Ford Foundation is planning a major increase in its support for higher education.

In what its president, Franklin A. Thomas, called a "reaffirmation" of Ford's commitment to higher education, the fund will increase by close to 25 per cent over its 1987 levels the amount it spends on grants to colleges and universities this year and next—a total increase of $9.5-million over the two-year period. The foundation gave about $20-million to colleges and universities in 1987, out of a total of $25.8-million in grants for education at all levels.

Mr. Thomas said the goals of the expanded program would be to "reinvigorate" undergraduate teaching and to increase opportunities in higher education for members of minority groups.

Other officials of the foundation said the expansion was a response both to criticism in recent years of the quality of college instruction and to projected shortages of faculty members in the years ahead.

"The health of higher education itself

Continued on Page A26

Academy Chief Urges Scientists to Agree on Federal Priorities

By KIM McDONALD

WASHINGTON

The president of the National Academy of Sciences last week urged scientists to end their "sniping and carping" and agree on a set of broad principles for how the federal government should spend its limited scientific resources.

Large, costly projects, such as the proposed $4.4-billion Superconducting Supercollider, along with the inability of Congress to provide substantial increases for science because of the growing federal deficit, have brought to a head the need to set priorities for scientific support, said Frank Press, president of the academy.

"At a time when we should revel in dazzling progress in almost every field of science, this sniping and carping among scientists is disturbing and destructive," he warned those attending the group's 125th annual meeting.

'We're Fast Losing Our Credibility'

"We scientists, who recommend the rationality and orderly process of our profession to government policy makers, are fast losing our credibility for being balanced, fair, and analytical," he added. "Our internal dissension and the mixed, conflicting, and self-serving advice emanating from our community are threatening our ability to inform wise policy making."

Other leaders of academe, government, and Congress have voiced similar con-

Continued on Page A25

TIAA-CREF Will Allow Policyholders to Transfer Their Accumulations Among Its Funds and to Competitors

By CAROLYN J. MOONEY

In an extraordinary action, trustees of higher education's two largest pension companies last week approved a plan that for the first time would give policyholders the flexibility to transfer their accumulations to other funds maintained by the companies—and even to funds offered by competing investment organizations.

Officials of the companies—the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association and the College Retirement Equities Fund—said they hoped the trustees' actions would meet mounting complaints from policyholders that their money had been locked in with the companies permanently. They recalled that a special trustees' committee last year had recommended a "vigorous and creative exploration" of the transferability issue.

"We believe that TIAA-CREF has responded positively and responsibly to approve the larger degree of pension flexibility that some employing institutions and policyholders desire in today's financial marketplace," said Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., chairman and chief executive officer of TIAA-CREF, which has $60-billion in assets.

In recent years, a growing number of TIAA-CREF's nearly one million participants have been clamoring for more flexibility and control over their pension investments. At the same time, competing investment companies—eager to tap into the higher-education market—accused the companies of maintaining a pension monopoly in academe.

Currently, the companies' participants

Continued on Page A18

Average Faculty Pay Rises by 4.9 Pct. in Year, to $37,000

By DEBRA E. BLUM

WASHINGTON

The average college professor is earning $37,000 this year—4.9 per cent more than in 1986-87—according to the annual faculty salary survey conducted for the American Association of University Professors.

Although the increase is less than last year's 5.9-per-cent gain, it marks the seventh consecutive year that average faculty salary increases have outpaced inflation, according to the survey, which was based on data from more than 1,900 institutions. When adjusted for inflation, the actual in-

Continued on Page A14

Average salaries for faculty members at more than 1,700 colleges and universities appear in a table beginning on Page A15.

A Bleak Assessment of American Education

American Education

AP/WIDE WORLD

William J. Bennett, Secretary of Education (at left), presents his report on the progress of American education over the past 5 years to President Reagan. Mr. Bennett's view—that schools have improved somewhat, but not nearly enough—was challenged by many educators. Story and text on Page A29.

MARGINALIA

From Secretary William J. Bennett's new report on the state of education (the text of which begins on Page A29):

"Minorities already comprise 28 percent of America's school-age population. . . ."

Physician, heal (and compose) thyself.

■

From a memorandum to the faculty from the academic ombudsman at the University of Kentucky:

"In 1985 the Senate Rules were amended to require certain procedures in cheating (which includes plagiarism) cases and to fix a minimum penalty of an 'E' grade *in the course* for any student found guilty of cheating. My conversations with faculty over the past six months have led me to believe that there is a fair amount of dissatisfaction with the cheating rules. Specifically, some faculty believe that an 'E' grade in the course is too harsh for 'routine' cheating on homework and laboratory assignments. . . ."

No comment.

■

Letter from the librarian of Gettysburg College to the editor of the *Gettysburgian:*

"On behalf of the librarians and staff of Musselman Library, I wish to thank the students who were using the library Monday evening, March 21. You were wonderfully cooperative in evacuating the library when the fire alarm sounded.

"We also greatly appreciate your patience with us and the office of safety and security as we repeatedly tried to silence the alarm.

"For those who are curious, a heat sensor failed, thus tripping the alarm. Each time the security officer reset the alarm system, the faculty heat sensor reactivated the alarm bell."

If you can't stand the heat, get out of the professoriate.

■

From a memorandum to the faculty at the University of Portland:

"The Instructor Development Committee is now soliciting nominations for the Burlington Northern Foundation's Faculty Achievement Award for Teaching. The amount of the award is $1500. . . .

"The formal announcement of the sinner and the granting of the award will be at the May Commencement ceremony."

That should add spice to graduation day.

■

From "Style Outline for College Paper," an instruction sheet at Manhattan College:

". . . Spelling, writing style and care will also be valued. This paper is to be considered a scholarly peice of work."

Noted. —C.G.

In Brief

Former College President Pleads Guilty to Fraud

Gerard T. Indelicato, who resigned as president of Bridgewater State College in December in the face of a federal indictment, has pleaded guilty to five charges related to his alleged defrauding of the State of Massachusetts of $80,000 in public funds intended for an adult-education center.

Mr. Indelicato served as education adviser to Massachusetts Gov. Michael S. Dukakis from 1983 to 1986, when he became president of the college. The Governor has denounced Mr. Indelicato for violating the law and the public trust.

As a part of a plea-bargain arrangement, U.S. Attorney Frank L. McNamara asked for a five-year prison sentence for Mr. Indelicato. He also asked that Mr. Indelicato be ordered to serve three years of probation and pay back the $80,000. The funds came from federal grants to the state.

None of the federal charges were related to Mr. Indelicato's presidency at Bridgewater, but state and federal investigations of allegations that he misappropriated state funds while president are continuing.

Testing Begins in Survey of AIDS Among Students

Blood tests to determine how widespread AIDS is among college students are under way on about 20 campuses, according to the American College Health Association.

The tests are being conducted on blood samples that have been drawn by student health services for other purposes. Once the samples are included in the study, they are separated from any information that could identify the persons from whom the blood was taken. The study is not set up to permit health services to notify people whose blood shows that they have been exposed to H.I.V., the virus that causes AIDS.

The year-long study, which will provide the first reliable information about the spread of H.I.V. among college students, is being conducted for the U.S. Public Health Service's Centers for Disease Control. The C.D.C. has commissioned similar studies of other segments of the population.

New Drive at Stanford to Rein In Hoover Unit

Two faculty members at Stanford University are circulating a petition calling on the university to bring the semi-autonomous Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace "under formal academic governance."

Short of that, say the organizers of the drive, the university should "end connections" with Hoover's "political arm," which engages in partisan political activities on behalf of conservative causes. The petition asks the Faculty Senate to urge the university's Board of Trustees to take such steps.

The document was drafted by John Manley, a professor of political science, and Ronald Rebholz, a professor of English. They said the petition had been prompted by a "concerted campaign against Stanford" by George Marotta, a Hoover fellow and the institution's public-affairs director, who recently charged that many Stanford professors were liberal-oriented, based on his study of their voter registrations.

In 1985, the Faculty Senate recommended that Hoover fellows and its director be subject to university appointment procedures. It also said much of the "antagonism and suspicion" that existed between the university and Hoover was due to the "degree of autonomy" Hoover had within the university's governance structure.

Ethics-Studies Program Planned

CHICAGO

A major public-accounting firm has said it will spend $5-million in the next five years to develop case studies on ethics for business schools.

In addition, Arthur Andersen & Co., which is based in Chicago, said it would provide free training to college professors who are interested in teaching the cases, and would sponsor a series of conferences on ethics for faculty members, students, business executives, and company clients.

The case studies will present ethical dilemmas in the areas of accounting, economics, finance, marketing, and management, and will emphasize situations that entry-level employees might face early in their careers. The first cases will be available next fall.

More information about the business ethics program, which is called PACE, is available from the office of G. Robert Baechle, Arthur Andersen Center for Professional Education, (312) 377-3100.

—JEAN EVANGELAUF

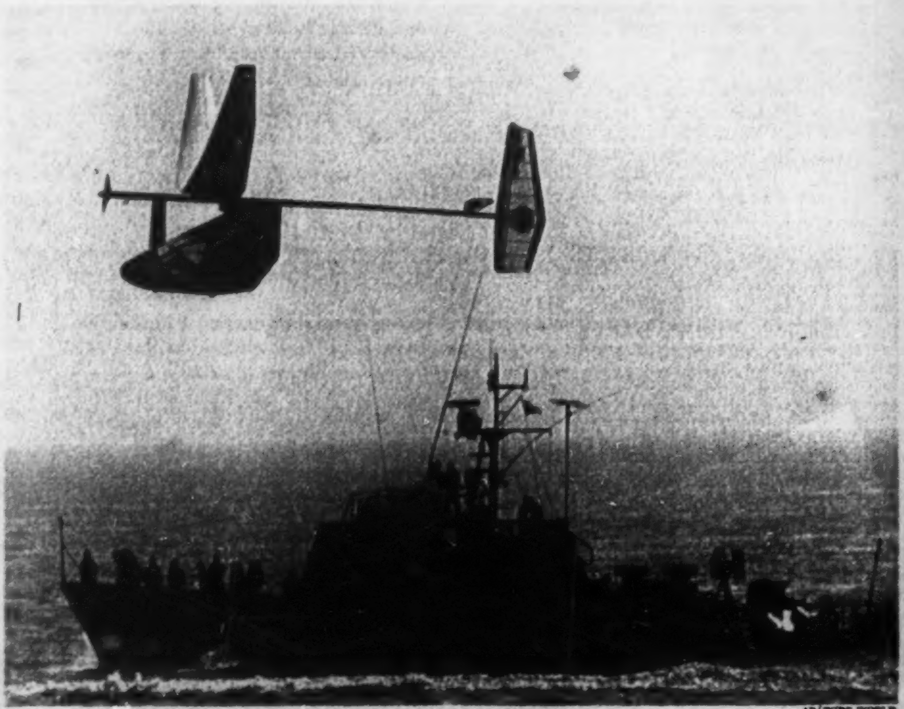
Protesters End Takeovers at Williams and Vermont

Protests by groups of minority students at Williams College and the University of Vermont have ended with commitments from both institutions to increase minority representation among faculty members and students.

At Williams, students ended their four-day occupation of a dean's office after officials agreed to a series of steps to increase the number of minority students and faculty members, to add multicultural courses to the curriculum, and to establish a multicultural center.

Minority students at the University of Vermont ended a four-day occupation of the president's office after winning a commitment to increase the number of minority faculty members and to double the number of minority

MIT's Human-Powered Plane Sets 2 World Records



AP/WIDE WORLD

"Daedalus 88," designed and built at M.I.T., flies from Crete to Santorini with a Greek naval escort, before crashing into the Aegean Sea.

HERAKLION, GREECE

A human-powered airplane designed and built at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology established world distance and endurance records on a flight between two islands here before it collapsed and crashed into the Aegean Sea.

Daedalus 88 crashed after it encountered strong winds 30 feet from its landing site on Santorini following a 74-mile, 3-hour-and-54-minute flight from Crete.

Kanellos Kanellopoulos, the Greek national bicycling champion who was piloting the pedal-driven plane, was not injured in the crash and was helped ashore by crew members from a boat accompanying the aircraft.

Daedalus 88 easily surpassed the distance and endurance records held by *Gossamer Albatross*, which flew 51.7 fewer miles and was aloft 65 fewer minutes when it was flown across the English Channel in 1981.

The plane and its backup, *Daedalus 87*, were designed and built at M.I.T. by students and faculty members. United Technologies Corporation was the primary sponsor for the 2½-year-old Daedalus project.

The plane flew at altitudes between 30 and 40 feet and at an average airspeed of 15 miles an hour, said Mark Drela, an assistant professor of aeronautics and astronautics, who was the project's aerodynamics specialist.

Plans for the future of the Daedalus project have not been determined, he said. —T.J.D.

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Average Faculty Member's Salary Has Increased 4.9 Pct. in Year, to $37,000

Continued from Page A1

crease was 0.9 per cent, compared to last year's actual gain of 3.9 per cent.

While this was the third consecutive year in which average faculty salary increases fell below those of the previous year, faculty members fared better than administrators. Average salaries for the latter rose an average of 3.3 per cent for the current year, falling below the inflation rate for the first time in five years, according to the results of a recent survey by the College and University Personnel Association (*The Chronicle*, March 9).

Nevertheless, Hirschel Kasper, professor of economics at Oberlin College and chairman of the A.A.U.P. committee that conducted the study, said he was disappointed that faculty salary increases have gotten smaller in recent years.

'The Commitment Never Came'

"At a time that people are talking about the importance of higher education, research, and innovation, it surprises me that there has been a reduction in apparent support in terms of resources for the faculty members who are the leaders in those endeavors," Mr. Kasper said.

Last year's report on the salary survey, which Mr. Kasper also wrote, warned that institutions needed to budget more money for faculty salaries to combat higher inflation rates predicted for the coming year.

However, "the commitment asked for and encouraged never came," he said.

For all faculty members, regardless of location or type of institution, the following average salary levels were reported for the current academic year:

- Full professor: $47,400, up 5 per cent.
- Associate professor: $35,300, up 4.8 per cent.
- Assistant professor: $29,200, up 4.9 per cent.
- Instructor: $22,090, up 3.8 per cent.

The A.A.U.P. report, *Mastering the Academic Market Place*, examines the tension in the faculty job market that occurs when junior professors in hard-to-hire disciplines earn more than senior professors in other disciplines.

Mr. Kasper said that such inequities in salary levels would continue to exist as long as people in the such competitive fields as accounting, business, computer science, and engineering had attractive professional opportunities outside of higher education.

"An appropriate range of salaries needs to be set on each individual campus according to the differentials that will exist," he said.

As in past years, the varying cost-of-living rates across the country and the location of some institutions affected the average salary levels in different regions, the report stated.

Average salaries for faculty members ranged from $43,590 in the West Coast states to $32,730 in the Central Southeast region that includes Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

The report also indicated that average salary increases were again larger at private, independent institutions than at public or church-related colleges and universities. The average salary for faculty members at private institutions was reported to be $39,730—up 5.6 per cent from last year, while the average salary at a public institution was reported to be $37,170—up 4.7 per cent from last year.

Professions in non-tenure-track posts continued to lag behind their counterparts, the survey found.

Full Report Available

The full A.A.U.P. faculty salary report, which includes additional nationwide averages and trends, an analysis of the salary data, and a discussion of the academic market place, is scheduled to be released this week in *Academe*, the association's magazine.

The magazine can be purchased for $25 a copy from the American Association of University Professors, 1012 Fourteenth Street, N.W., Suite 500, Washington 20005; (202) 737-5900.

Supplementary tables to the annual report and other data may also be ordered through the A.A.U.P.

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARIES FOR 1987-88

	Public		Private		Church-related		All	
	Salary	1-year increase	Salary	1-year increase	Salary	1-year increase	Salary	1-year increase
Doctoral institutions								
Professor	$51,060	5.1%	$59,850	6.3%	$53,080	5.7%	$52,950	5.4%
Associate professor	37,330	5.2%	41,080	5.7%	39,170	4.7%	38,040	5.3%
Assistant professor	31,480	5.4%	34,080	6.6%	32,190	5.7%	32,050	5.6%
Instructor	22,160	4.2%	26,530	6.9%	28,120	7.0%	23,000	4.7%
Lecturer	26,940	—	26,420	—	24,940	—	26,770	—
All ranks	40,970	5.2%	46,960	6.2%	41,060	5.4%	41,780	5.4%
Comprehensive institutions								
Professor	$46,060	4.4%	$44,010	5.1%	$42,460	4.8%	$43,940	4.5%
Associate professor	34,710	4.1%	34,990	4.9%	34,120	4.8%	34,690	4.3%
Assistant professor	28,360	3.6%	28,950	5.2%	28,350	5.6%	28,460	4.0%
Instructor	21,810	2.7%	22,440	2.6%	22,280	4.0%	21,900	2.8%
Lecturer	23,340	—	25,380	—	28,120	—	23,760	—
All ranks	35,260	4.1%	35,350	5.0%	34,210	5.0%	35,180	4.3%
Baccalaureate institutions								
Professor	$38,730	4.6%	$42,540	4.6%	$33,820	4.0%	$37,890	4.4%
Associate professor	32,420	4.3%	32,210	4.7%	28,130	4.3%	30,410	4.4%
Assistant professor	27,070	4.4%	26,490	5.2%	23,800	4.8%	25,410	4.9%
Instructor	21,940	1.9%	21,340	5.6%	20,200	4.1%	20,980	3.8%
Lecturer	23,530	—	25,910	—	17,510	—	22,990	—
All ranks	31,060	4.3%	32,750	4.8%	27,550	4.3%	30,050	4.5%
2-year institutions with academic ranks								
Professor	$38,230	5.3%	$27,290	4.0%	$24,650	2.2%	$37,800	5.2%
Associate professor	32,190	4.5%	23,870	3.0%	22,670	2.9%	31,770	4.4%
Assistant professor	27,270	5.1%	20,700	4.4%	20,740	7.0%	26,810	5.0%
Instructor	23,200	4.5%	16,950	4.2%	16,810	4.2%	22,690	4.2%
Lecturer	19,520	—	—	—	—	—	19,510	—
All ranks	31,130	4.9%	21,790	3.9%	21,300	4.1%	30,610	4.8%
2-year institutions without academic ranks								
All	$29,130	4.3%	$21,670	7.1%	$20,130	3.9%	$28,950	4.4%
All institutions except 2-year institutions without academic ranks								
Professor	$47,220	4.9%	$52,240	5.8%	$39,240	4.7%	$47,400	5.0%
Associate professor	35,640	4.7%	36,630	5.2%	31,480	4.5%	35,300	4.8%
Assistant professor	29,610	4.7%	30,080	5.8%	26,020	5.2%	29,200	4.9%
Instructor	22,190	3.4%	22,720	5.0%	20,970	4.5%	22,090	3.8%
Lecturer	25,450	—	26,130	—	23,810	—	25,470	—
All ranks	37,170	4.7%	39,730	5.6%	31,180	4.7%	37,000	4.9%

— No data reported.
Note: Salary figures are based on 1,910 institutions; percentage increases are based on 1,840 institutions.

SOURCE: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

Self-Professed Marxist Charges His Political Views Led Ohio U. to Cancel His Teaching Contract

ATHENS, OHIO

A self-professed Marxist who teaches at Ohio University is leading a media campaign claiming that the university did not renew his teaching contract because of his political views.

Howard H. Frederick, an assistant professor of telecommunications, said his contract had not been renewed for the coming year because of his politics, his research on Cuba and Nicaragua, and his association with liberal causes.

"Ohio University claims that I 'failed to integrate [my] efforts into the overall objectives of the program and of the institution,' " Mr. Frederick said in an interview. "This is a cover-up for its biases against my political views and academic endeavors."

Mr. Frederick specializes in the study of communications systems in socialist and underdeveloped countries and has published a book and 20 articles on related subjects. He has led study trips to socialist and non-aligned nations and served as a visiting professor at Karl Marx University in East Germany.

Mr. Frederick's appeal of his department's decision to terminate his probationary teaching status—a decision made a year and a half before he would be eligible for tenure review—has been rejected by two faculty committees, which rejected his claim of academic-freedom violation.

At a rally attended by about 150 students, faculty members, and community members, Mr. Frederick charged that Ohio University and other public universities had been forced into an "unholy alliance with big business." He was fired, he said, because he represented an alternative viewpoint that did not fit in with what he considers the mainstream corporate and government values of the university.

In a written response to Mr. Frederick's statements about the non-renewal of his contract, university officials said he was using the issue of academic freedom "to shield inadequate performance of duties." Officials refused to comment on what they characterized as confidential personnel matters, but said that Mr. Frederick's record had been reviewed according to his performance of assigned duties, scholarly achievement, and interaction with students.

Mr. Frederick's appeal to have his contract renewed has been sent to the university provost. If that appeal is rejected, he said he plans to bring it to the Faculty Senate, which could advise the provost to rehire him. He said he also would take legal action, if necessary.

In addition, Mr. Frederick plans to stage a rally this week on the steps of the federal courthouse in Columbus, Ohio, to protest the Federal Bureau of Investigation's refusal to give him information about him that he said the bureau had acknowledged collecting.

—DEBRA E. BLUM

Stanford U. Reaches Out-of-Court Settlement With Author of Vocational-Guidance Test

STANFORD, CAL.

An out-of-court settlement has been reached by Stanford University and one of the authors of a well-known vocational-guidance test in a lawsuit over control of the rights to use the test.

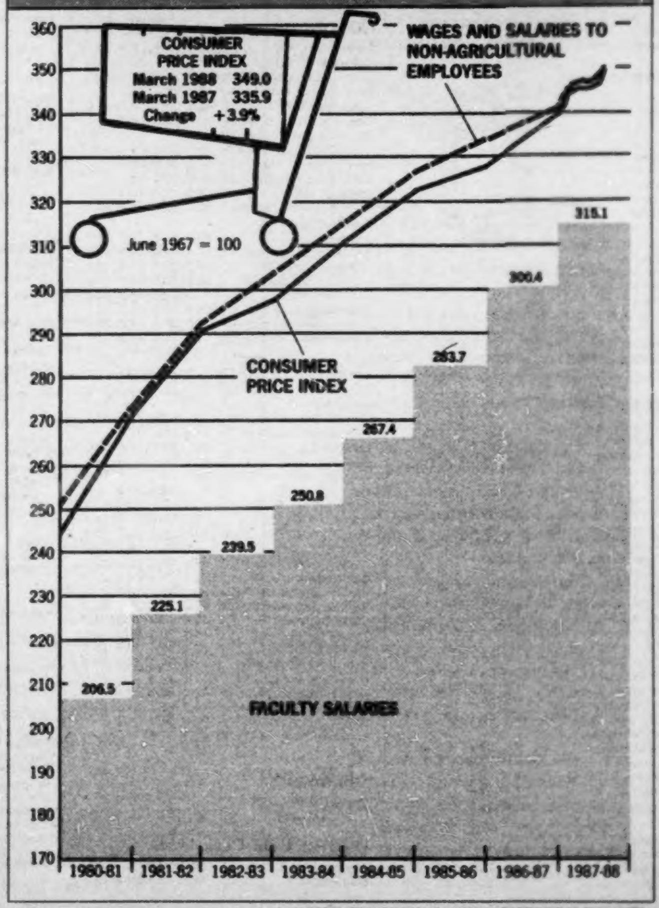
The university contracted in the 1960's with David Campbell, an education researcher, for revisions in the Strong Vocational Interest Blank, a test originally developed by E. K. Strong, a Stanford professor of psychology in the 1920's.

Mr. Campbell, a retired member of the University of Minnesota faculty, filed the lawsuit after the Stanford University Press awarded exclusive marketing and scoring rights to the test to a publishing company. A federal district judge ruled for the university, but an appeals court ordered a trial.

Under the settlement, Stanford will pay Mr. Campbell $50,000 in lieu of future royalties and all existing publishing contracts will be canceled, allowing copyrights to remain with the university.

—JACK McCURDY

Faculty Pay and the Cost of Living



SOURCES: DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, AND AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

AVERAGE SALARIES OF FULL-TIME FACULTY MEMBERS AT 1,700 COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

The following table shows average faculty salaries by rank at more than 1,700 colleges, universities, and multi-campus college systems in 1987-88.

The salaries, which are reported in thousands of dollars and rounded to the nearest hundred, cover all full-time members of the instructional staff except those in medical schools.

The figures are adjusted to a standard, nine-month work year.

The designations I, IIA, IIB, III, and IV are defined in the rating table at the right, which gives the percentile distributions of salaries for each academic rank.

To maintain the confidentiality of individual salaries, a dash appears wherever an institution has five or fewer faculty members at a given rank. A blank space indicates that the institution has no faculty members at that rank. The table omits footnotes qualifying the information reported by some institutions.

Average faculty salaries for institutions without academic ranks, most of which are two-year colleges, appear in a separate table on Page A17.

The statistics were compiled for the American Association of University Professors by Maryse Eymonerie Associates of Washington.

ALABAMA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Alabama A&M U, IIA	34.6	30.8	26.3	19.6
Alabama St U, IIA	35.9	32.9	26.7	21.4
Athens St C, IIB	36.5	33.3	25.1	—
Auburn U				
Main, I	45.6	35.9	30.6	21.6
Montgomery, IIA	40.4	33.2	27.5	23.3
Birmingham Southern C, IIB	38.4	28.8	25.9	
Faulkner U, III	—	—	19.1	—
Huntingdon C, IIB	27.9	26.1	23.2	—
Jacksonville St U, IIA	37.9	35.4	29.3	26.3
Judson C, IIB	26.8	—	22.0	17.6
Livingston U, IIB	30.5	24.4	20.9	18.7
Southeastern Bible C, IIB	—	22.6	—	—
Spring Hill C, IIB	35.3	31.3	25.9	—
Stillman C, IIB	25.7	21.2	20.0	18.4
Troy St U				
Main, IIA	38.2	30.8	26.1	22.0
Dothan-Ft Rucker, IIA	35.1	31.2	31.0	—
Tuskegee U, IIA	31.2	28.4	23.9	19.4
U of Alabama				
Main, I	47.9	36.0	29.4	21.1
Birmingham, I	45.1	33.8	27.9	22.6
Huntsville, IIA	47.7	34.9	29.7	24.5
U of Montevallo, IIA	34.4	28.8	25.6	20.1
U of North Alabama, IIA	40.1	33.0	27.7	22.7
U of South Alabama, IIA	36.5	31.2	28.5	23.5

ALASKA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
U of Alaska				
Anchorage, IIA	50.7	41.4	33.4	—
Anchorage CC, III		48.9	39.2	36.5
Fairbanks, IIA	52.7	42.2	34.0	27.4
Kenai Peninsula, III		43.8	—	37.7
Kuskokwim C, III		42.3	—	—
Matanuska-Susitna CC, III		43.0	—	—
Southeast, IIA	51.3	43.5	35.8	—
Tanana Valley CC, III		48.2	—	—

ARIZONA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
American Grad Sch of Internat'l Mgmt, IIB	41.5	34.0	28.2	—
Arizona St U, I	51.2	39.1	32.3	24.6
Grand Canyon C, IIB	31.4	28.7	23.3	19.0
Northern Arizona U, IIA	46.5	37.2	30.2	24.7
U of Arizona, I	53.3	39.2	33.2	27.9

ARKANSAS

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Arkansas C, IIB	35.2	30.9	25.0	—
Arkansas St U				
Main, IIA	38.6	32.4	26.8	21.4
Beebe, III	—	—	25.7	—
Arkansas Tech U, IIB	32.6	29.1	26.2	20.8
Central Baptist C, IIB	20.7	—	—	—
C of the Ozarks, IIB	25.0	20.7	21.0	17.4
Henderson St U, IIA	33.4	28.2	25.3	20.3
Hendrix C, IIB	36.4	30.5	25.1	
John Brown U, IIB	32.9	29.2	25.0	—
Ouachita Baptist U, IIA	33.7	28.1	23.2	19.9
Southern Arkansas U, IIB	34.5	30.7	27.5	20.2
Southern Baptist C, III	—	—	—	15.2
U of Arkansas				
Fayetteville, I	43.6	33.1	28.1	20.4
Little Rock, IIA	42.1	34.2	28.1	22.2
Monticello, IIB	33.2	28.5	24.9	20.6
Pine Bluff, IIB	32.5	28.6	25.7	21.1
U of Central Ark, IIA	38.3	31.8	26.5	21.2

CALIFORNIA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Azusa Pacific U, IIA	29.6	26.2	23.5	20.2
Biola U, IIA	35.4	28.1	22.3	21.0
California Inst of Tech, I	69.9	52.0	42.2	
Cal Lutheran C, IIA	37.9	29.9	25.5	25.3
California St U				
Bakersfield, IIA	51.4	38.7	31.5	28.2
Chico, IIA	51.3	39.4	31.9	—
Dominguez Hills, IIA	51.3	39.4	32.4	—
Fresno, IIA	51.7	38.9	31.3	28.3
Fullerton, IIA	51.5	40.1	31.9	27.4
Hayward, IIA	51.5	40.4	31.8	28.1
Humboldt St U, IIA	51.0	39.9	31.5	—
Long Beach, IIA	51.7	40.4	32.1	28.6
Los Angeles, IIA	51.2	40.4	32.5	—
Northridge, IIA	51.7	40.0	32.0	28.1
Cal Poly St U				
San Luis Obispo, IIA	51.1	40.5	32.3	25.0
Poly U Pomona, IIA	52.0	39.6	33.1	—
Sacramento, IIA	51.5	39.7	31.8	—
San Bernardino, IIA	50.4	38.1	31.9	—
San Diego St U, IIA	51.4	40.3	33.1	27.6
San Francisco St U, IIA	51.1	39.7	31.8	27.2
San Jose St U, IIA	51.6	39.9	32.5	28.3
Sonoma St U, IIA	51.4	40.4	32.2	—
Stanislaus, IIA	51.4	39.4	31.9	—
Chapman C, IIA	42.3	35.3	29.8	—
Claremont Grad Sch, I	59.1	44.7	30.3	—
Claremont McKenna C, IIB	52.7	37.7	30.5	—
Cogswell Polytech C, IIB	—	25.1	—	
C of Notre Dame, IIA	33.5	26.1	23.5	—
Fuller Theol Sem, IIA	32.3	31.3	25.4	—
Fremont-Newark CC Dist, III	43.3	40.2	34.6	33.5
Golden Gate U, I	52.9	39.0	35.7	—
Harvey Mudd C, IIB	57.6	43.4	34.4	—
LA C of Chiropractic, IIB	—	26.1	23.6	18.8
Loyola Marymount U, IIA	51.1	41.7	30.4	—
Mennonite Brethren Biblical Seminary, IIB	—	30.8	—	
Mills C, IIA	45.6	35.3	29.2	
Monterey Inst of Internatl Studies, IIA	47.1	30.7	24.7	21.1
Mt St Mary's C, IIB	35.7	29.3	25.7	21.8
Naval Postgrad Sch, I	48.3	38.1	31.9	
Occidental C, IIB	48.5	37.3	29.6	26.7
Pacific Sch of Religion, IIA	39.8	—	—	—
Pacific Union C, IIA	27.4	25.6	24.3	22.5
Pepperdine U, IIA	48.5	38.5	32.9	—
Pitzer C, IIB	46.6	—	27.1	
Point Loma Nazarene C, IIB	37.0	30.2	24.7	—
Pomona C, IIB	54.9	39.8	32.7	—
Saint Mary's C of Cal, IIA	46.3	36.1	29.1	
Santa Clara U, IIA	50.1	41.0	33.7	—
Scripps C, IIB	45.9	34.7	26.9	—
Southern Cal C, IIB	34.9	32.2	27.0	—
Southwestern U, IIB	51.7	—	—	
Stanford U, I	70.8	50.1	39.6	
U of California				
Berkeley, I	64.2	42.3	36.1	
Davis, I	57.9	39.0	34.3	
Irvine, I	60.1	40.8	36.2	
Los Angeles, I	63.0	41.0	36.2	
Riverside, I	56.6	39.6	33.5	
San Diego, I	60.8	41.6	35.1	
Santa Barbara, I	59.4	39.8	35.0	
Santa Cruz, I	56.5	39.5	33.6	
U-Wide Services, IIA	68.3	48.3	43.0	
U of the Pacific, IIA	41.7	36.4	30.1	23.2
U of Redlands, IIA	41.7	32.4	31.4	—
U of San Diego, IIA	50.6	35.0	30.5	—
U of San Francisco, IIA	53.5	41.7	34.3	27.9
U of Southern Cal, I	61.1	43.3	36.0	36.4
Westmont C, IIB	35.7	29.7	26.1	—
Whittier C, IIA	35.6	30.0	26.1	25.2

COLORADO

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Adams St C, IIA	35.1	28.3	25.6	23.1
Colorado C, IIB	48.2	35.4	28.3	—
Colorado Mountain C, III	29.6	25.2	23.5	—
Colo Sch of Mines, IIA	45.8	35.4	32.7	—
Colorado St U, I	43.8	34.5	30.0	20.6
Colorado Tech C, IIB	—	19.3	—	—
Denver Conservative Baptist Seminary, IIA	—	23.5	—	
Fort Lewis C, IIB	34.2	28.0	26.7	—
Iliff Sch of Theology, IIA	44.3	38.5	—	
Mesa C, IIB	32.3	27.1	23.9	17.6
Metropolitan St C, IIB	35.7	30.6	26.2	20.1
U of Colorado				
Boulder, I	49.5	37.8	33.6	24.9
Colorado Springs, IIA	45.1	35.6	30.4	25.7
Denver, IIA	45.9	36.6	31.0	24.7
Health Sci Ctr, IIA	56.2	43.3	34.0	
U of Denver, I	43.5	32.9	28.2	25.9
U of Northern Colo, IIA	39.8	30.8	26.8	23.7
U of Southern Colo, IIA	37.6	31.3	27.4	23.0
Western St C of Colo, IIA	33.2	26.0	22.9	—

CONNECTICUT

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Albertus Magnus C, IIB	31.6	26.3	22.7	—
Asnuntuck CC, III	36.8	—	—	25.1
Central Conn St U, IIA	49.3	40.1	32.9	27.2
Connecticut C, IIA	44.8	35.6	27.0	—
Eastern Conn St U, IIB	48.3	38.7	29.4	—
Fairfield U, IIA	48.7	37.7	31.9	—
Greater Hartford CC, III	40.6	34.1	28.9	25.4
Housatonic CC, III	39.9	34.8	33.9	—
Manchester CC, III	40.1	36.1	30.1	25.1
Mattatuck CC, III	40.1	35.6	31.8	24.1
Middlesex CC, III	40.5	36.3	32.8	25.1
Mitchell C, III			25.5	17.2
Sacred Heart U, IIB	39.2	30.2	26.3	21.9
Saint Joseph C, IIA	31.2	27.3	24.1	22.9
South Central CC, III	39.5	34.0	36.0	25.8
Southern Conn St U, IIA	47.6	39.2	32.5	26.3
State Tech C's, III	45.2	40.2	34.0	28.4
Trinity C, IIA	51.1	38.3	28.3	—
Tunxis CC, III	39.1	33.4	30.4	25.0
U of Bridgeport, IIA	49.1	39.2	32.3	24.8
U of Connecticut, I	57.9	42.8	35.2	30.6
U of Hartford, IIA	42.0	34.3	29.2	
U of New Haven, IIA	40.2	35.7	32.0	26.4
Wesleyan U, IIA	53.6	37.4	31.3	—
Western Conn St C, IIA	46.5	37.6	31.3	—
Yale U, I	67.7	40.8	32.3	28.4

DELAWARE

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Delaware St C, IIA	40.0	31.8	27.6	21.7
U of Delaware, I	53.1	37.8	30.3	21.6

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
American U, I	54.4	39.8	32.7	29.2
Catholic U, I	46.8	33.6	26.9	26.9
Gallaudet U, IIA	47.9	36.7	29.5	23.3
George Washington U, I	56.1	40.4	32.2	22.4
Georgetown U, I	64.3	43.8	31.5	24.6
Howard U, I	47.4	35.5	29.4	24.7
Mount Vernon C, IIB	—	31.5	25.2	—
Wesley Theol Sem, IIB	37.6	—	—	

FLORIDA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Barry U, IIA	38.3	31.5	27.6	21.7
Bethune-Cookman C, IIB	25.4	22.5	19.5	17.5
Eckerd C, IIB	38.4	30.8	26.0	
Florida Atlantic U, IIA	45.7	34.0	30.3	24.1
Fla International U, IIA	45.0	35.3	30.9	22.2
Florida Southern C, IIB	32.0	26.8	23.4	19.3
Florida St U, I	46.7	34.1	30.2	22.7
Jacksonville U, IIB	29.5	23.3	21.0	—
Manatee CC, III	34.3	27.4	24.4	19.9
Miami-Dade CC, III	32.8	27.6	23.3	18.7
Nova U, I	55.3	38.0	29.7	24.7
Palm Beach Atlantic C, IIB	32.8	32.9	28.5	24.4
Rollins C, IIB	42.7	33.3	27.1	—
Stetson U, IIA	46.0	32.5	28.9	18.4
U of Central Florida, IIA	43.4	35.2	29.8	21.9
U of Florida, I	53.9	40.9	34.5	25.5
U of Miami, I	50.2	37.0	30.6	26.7
U of North Florida, IIA	39.8	32.4	29.3	—
U of South Florida, I	46.6	34.7	29.2	24.0
U of Tampa, IIB	33.0	28.2	24.7	—
U of West Florida, IIA	42.1	33.4	26.4	24.5

GEORGIA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Agnes Scott C, IIB	40.7	33.1	26.7	—
Albany JC, III	32.9	29.4	27.4	—
Armstrong St C, IIB	39.4	31.9	27.5	—
Atlanta Christian C, IIB	24.9	—		
Atlanta JC, III	—	29.7	27.0	—
Augusta C, IIA	41.4	32.8	27.9	21.6
Berry C, IIB	39.9	32.0	25.5	20.7
Brenau C, IIB	35.9	26.0	22.8	—
Brunswick JC, III	—	33.3	26.8	23.0
Clayton JC, III	36.7	30.4	26.1	24.8
Columbia Theol Sem, IIA	32.8	—	—	
Columbus C, IIA	38.5	32.9	29.0	23.2
Covenant C, IIB	31.6	27.4	21.8	
DeKalb C, III	37.6	33.7	28.0	22.4
Emanuel County JC, III	—	—	27.3	—
Floyd C, III	37.7	27.8	25.5	21.3
Fort Valley St C, IIB	40.4	33.5	27.9	23.0
Gainesville JC, III	36.8	28.1	26.2	21.8
Georgia C, IIA	37.1	30.1	27.4	22.2
Georgia Inst of Tech, I	55.0	40.5	36.9	—
Georgia Southern C, IIA	39.8	33.5	28.0	21.1
Ga Southwestern C, IIA	37.6	33.5	28.0	—
Georgia St U, I	52.1	38.2	31.3	23.0
Interdenominational Theological Ctr, IIA	43.2	27.8	—	—
Kennesaw C, IIB	45.8	35.8	29.9	18.1
Macon JC, III	36.1	31.0	26.4	21.3
Mercer U, IIA	40.7	30.9	26.2	22.3
Oglethorpe U, IIB	36.0	27.5	25.9	
Paine C, IIB	—	21.1	19.1	16.9
Savannah St C, IIB	40.3	33.6	27.5	28.1
Shorter C, IIB	30.9	24.7	22.0	19.4
South Georgia C, III	—	33.3	28.4	20.4
Southern Tech Inst, IIB	37.4	33.0	28.8	—
U of Georgia, I	51.9	36.4	30.3	20.4
Valdosta St C, IIA	40.4	33.8	28.9	23.1
Wesleyan C, IIB	—	26.4	25.4	—
West Georgia C, IIA	40.2	32.1	29.2	21.4

HAWAII

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Chaminade U of Honolulu, IIB	28.8	24.1	20.1	17.3
Hawaii Loa C, IIB	—	24.6	21.3	—
U of Hawaii				
Manoa, I	43.4	37.9	31.0	23.6
Hilo, IIB	41.9	33.6	28.2	—

IDAHO

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Boise St U, IIA	36.0	30.9	27.1	22.8
C of Idaho, IIB	32.6	28.0	22.1	—
C of Southern Idaho, III	28.8	26.1	23.7	20.4
Idaho St U, IIA	36.9	30.8	26.4	24.9
Lewis-Clark St C, IIB	33.1	27.8	24.5	
U of Idaho, I	40.7	32.3	29.6	—

ILLINOIS

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Augustana C, IIB	40.8	33.9	25.3	22.0
Aurora U, IIB	32.5	28.1	27.5	—
Black Hawk C, III	37.0	30.5	24.8	22.6
Bradley U, IIA	40.7	32.6	28.0	21.4
Chicago St U, IIA	33.8	28.5	24.9	21.3
Christ Seminary-Seminex, IIB	35.7	—		
C of DuPage, III	43.9	37.8	31.5	25.1
Concordia C, IIB	30.6	24.4	21.6	—
DePaul U, IIA	48.7	37.6	32.1	24.6
Eastern Illinois U, IIA	35.0	29.3	25.8	20.5
Elmhurst C, IIB	38.6	31.7	26.2	—
Eureka C, IIB	—	25.8	21.5	—
Garrett-Evangelical Theol Sem, IIA	38.3	32.9	—	—
Ill Benedictine C, IIA	35.3	29.1	26.3	
Illinois Central C, III	36.7	31.1	26.9	24.2
Illinois C, IIB	34.9	30.5	23.2	—
Illinois Inst of Tech, I	51.1	38.1	31.9	25.1
Illinois St U, IIA	39.7	32.4	27.1	—
Illinois Wesleyan U, IIB	39.6	30.2	26.6	23.6
Judson C, IIB	31.0	—	22.8	—
Knox C, IIB	38.4	30.3	24.1	—
Lake Forest C, IIB	44.5	36.3	27.5	—
Lewis U, IIA	33.2	27.5	24.4	22.7
Lincoln Christian C, IIB	23.8	—	19.4	
Loyola U of Chicago, I	50.0	39.0	31.8	31.4
Lutheran Sch of Theol Chicago, IIA	37.1	—	—	
MacCormac C, III	—	21.5	20.4	—
MacMurray C, IIB	27.7	23.1	20.1	—
McKendree C, IIB	33.3	27.2	28.5	—
Mennonite C of Nursing, IIB		—	—	21.7
Millikin U, IIB	40.9	33.0	26.1	22.1
Monmouth C, IIB	36.0	30.4	23.6	—
Moraine Valley CC, III	39.3	31.7	26.2	22.8
National C of Chiropractic, IIB	32.1	27.5	22.9	21.7
North Central C, IIB	39.0	31.2	27.6	—
North Park C, IIB	30.9	26.7	22.3	—
Northeastern Ill U, IIA	33.2	28.9	25.9	—
Northern Illinois U, I	43.2	33.9	27.7	17.7
Northwestern U, I	61.0	41.0	37.0	
Olivet Nazarene C, IIB	28.0	23.8	21.1	19.1
Parks C of Saint Louis U, IIB	40.0	31.9	29.9	24.7
Principia C, IIB	36.5	29.4	26.5	19.9
Quincy C, IIB	28.4	26.1	21.1	—
Ray C of Design, IIB				19.7
Richland CC, III	31.1	29.6	25.5	—
Rockford C, IIB	30.3	25.9	23.3	—
Roosevelt U, IIA	33.8	28.7	27.2	21.9
Rosary C, IIA	—	27.9	25.9	—
Saint Xavier C, IIB	35.0	29.4	24.4	21.5
Sangamon St U, IIA	38.2	34.4	29.0	—
Sauk Valley CC, III	34.1	30.2	25.2	23.3
Sch of the Art Inst of Chicago, IIB	37.0	31.0	25.4	
Southern Illinois U				
Carbondale, I	43.8	33.7	28.1	23.8
Edwardsville, IIA	39.2	33.1	28.4	22.9
Trinity Christian C, IIB	33.5	29.5	26.9	—
Trinity C, IIB	—	24.6	21.3	—
Trinity Evangelical Divinity Sch, IIA	37.9	32.4	28.3	—
U of Chicago, I	64.2	41.9	35.4	28.9
U of Illinois				
Urbana-Champaign, I	53.8	37.8	33.6	—
Chicago, I	51.8	36.4	31.5	23.5
Western Illinois U, IIA	36.0	31.6	27.7	17.5
Wheaton C, IIA	38.7	33.6	29.0	

AAUP Rating Scale

Category I: Doctoral Institutions

	1+	1	2	3	4
Professor	$64,300	$58,100	$53,100	$49,000	$44,600
Associate professor	44,200	41,000	39,000	37,200	34,000
Assistant professor	36,400	34,200	32,400	30,900	29,400
Instructor	32,300	27,200	25,000	23,300	21,000

Category IIA: Comprehensive Institutions

	1+	1	2	3	4
Professor	$52,200	$46,800	$42,700	$39,200	$35,400
Associate professor	41,400	37,700	34,800	32,400	29,900
Assistant professor	33,900	31,300	29,200	27,400	25,400
Instructor	28,700	25,700	23,500	22,000	20,400

Category IIB: Baccalaureate Institutions

	1+	1	2	3	4
Professor	$48,300	$40,000	$35,700	$32,200	$28,200
Associate professor	37,100	33,000	29,900	27,000	24,200
Assistant professor	29,800	27,400	25,400	23,300	21,200
Instructor	26,100	23,400	21,400	19,900	18,300

Category III: 2-Year Institutions with Academic Ranks

	1+	1	2	3	4
Professor	$43,800	$40,500	$36,900	$34,100	$30,300
Associate professor	40,200	34,800	32,000	29,400	26,600
Assistant professor	35,000	28,900	27,100	25,100	22,900
Instructor	30,400	25,100	23,100	21,900	19,100

Category IV: 2-Year Institutions Without Academic Ranks

	1+	1	2	3	4
All	$36,300	$31,500	$27,800	$24,900	$22,500

Note: Scales are based on actual distributions by average salary in 1987-88, according to data from 1,910 institutions. Percentile rankings are as follows: 1+ = 95th percentile; 1 = 80th percentile; 2 = 60th percentile; 3 = 40th percentile; 4 = 20th percentile. An average salary of $55,000 for the rank of professor in Category 1 institutions would be rated 2 because it falls between the 60th percentile ($53,100) and the 80th percentile ($58,100).

SOURCE: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

INDIANA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Anderson C, IIB	30.8	27.7	23.3	20.8
Ball St U, I	40.8	33.4	26.8	18.4
Butler U, IIA	37.9	31.6	26.0	21.5
Calumet C, IIB	22.4	—	—	—
DePauw U, IIB	42.4	33.2	26.4	
Earlham C, IIB	39.6	29.2	26.8	
Fort Wayne Bible C, IIB	—	20.5	18.5	
Franklin C of Indiana, IIB	28.1	25.1	24.1	—
Goshen C, IIB	27.2	24.1	21.9	
Hanover C, IIB	41.1	30.3	26.6	22.1
Huntington C, IIB	34.6	29.4	24.6	20.3
Indiana St U, I	40.3	32.0	26.1	18.2
Indiana U				
Bloomington, I	51.7	36.2	30.9	—
East, III	—	30.5	24.5	
Indianapolis, IIA	47.0	35.1	28.9	—
Kokomo, IIB	37.2	31.8	27.5	
Northwest, IIA	45.4	33.8	27.0	—
Purdue U				
Ft Wayne, IIA	40.8	32.6	25.8	19.1
South Bend, IIA	39.5	33.6	24.9	
Southeast, IIA	39.0	30.4	25.1	
Manchester C, IIB	32.4	26.8	23.7	—
Marion C, IIB	26.2	22.7	18.6	15.3
Oakland City C, IIB	21.3	19.7	18.6	—
Purdue U				
Main, I	55.1	38.6	32.3	21.0
Calumet, IIA	41.9	33.7	28.2	22.6
North Central, III	38.2	32.6	25.3	
Rose-Hulman Inst of Tech, IIA	44.8	39.2	31.8	
Saint Joseph's C, IIB	30.1	26.6	23.0	—
Saint Mary's C, IIB	41.9	34.0	26.1	22.0
Saint Meinrad C, IIB	—	27.0	27.2	
Taylor U, IIB	28.6	25.9	22.5	—
U of Evansville, IIA	34.8	30.0	27.0	—
U of Indianapolis, IIA	36.2	30.3	24.8	23.7
U of Notre Dame, I	60.7	42.4	36.8	38.9
U of Southern Ind, IIA	38.2	32.2	27.8	22.1
Valparaiso U, IIA	40.2	31.7	27.3	20.4
Vincennes U, III	33.2	27.3	22.7	19.5
Wabash C, IIB	46.9	35.2	27.9	

IOWA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Briar Cliff C, IIB	29.9	26.1	23.4	20.7
Buena Vista C, IIB	35.9	30.5	25.4	—
Central U of Iowa, IIB	38.0	32.1	26.2	—
Clarke C, IIB	28.2	26.9	20.6	21.7
Coe C, IIB	38.1	28.6	22.9	—
Cornell C, IIB	38.7	30.3	24.5	—
Dordt C, IIB	30.5	27.0	23.9	23.3
Drake U, IIA	37.9	30.9	26.0	22.8
Ellsworth CC, III	29.2	24.6	21.4	—
Graceland C, IIB	25.3	22.7	20.0	18.5
Grinnell C, IIB	48.3	34.5	29.0	26.4
Iowa St U, I	48.7	37.0	31.0	21.0
Kirkwood CC, III	29.3	24.2	23.2	21.3
Loras C, IIB	32.3	26.8	23.6	19.2
Luther C, IIB	35.9	27.2	23.9	21.5
Marshalltown CC, III	29.8	24.5	21.7	—
Marycrest C, IIB	—	24.0	21.9	—
Morningside C, IIB	28.6	23.9	21.3	20.5
Northwestern C, IIB	29.2	24.7	22.1	—
Palmer C of Chiropractic, IIA	36.9	30.4	24.1	19.8
Saint Ambrose U, IIB	31.4	29.1	24.9	—
Simpson C, IIB	37.0	29.7	27.0	23.4
U of Dubuque, IIB	28.6	26.7	23.4	—
U of Iowa, I	51.0	38.7	32.8	27.5
U of Northern Iowa, IIA	41.8	34.2	29.2	24.0
Waldorf C, III	26.4	23.5	20.0	—
Wartburg C, IIB	33.8	28.7	23.6	
Wartburg Theol Sem, IIB	31.0	—	—	—
Westmar C, IIB	—	—	20.4	—
William Penn C, IIB	27.4	24.5	—	20.9

KANSAS

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Baker U, IIB	27.9	25.3	20.5	—
Benedictine C, IIB	29.1	24.3	20.6	17.8
Bethany C, IIB	30.0	24.9	22.4	—
Bethel C, IIB	25.6	23.8	19.5	—
Emporia St U, IIA	34.0	29.4	25.8	
Fort Hays St U, IIA	33.7	28.0	24.3	21.9
Friends U, IIB	25.7	21.7	21.4	—
Kansas Newman C, IIB	—	21.7	19.5	17.1
Kansas St U, I	40.7	31.0	27.8	21.4
Kansas Tech Inst, III	30.3	29.0	25.8	—
Kansas Wesleyan U, IIB	22.3	18.4	16.3	—
Marymount C of Kan, IIB	—	20.9	20.2	15.6
Mid-America Nazarene C, IIB	26.3	23.6	20.9	19.2
McPherson C, IIB	26.2	22.1	20.0	—
Pittsburg St U, IIA	34.6	30.5	26.8	21.2
Saint Mary C, IIB	27.2	23.6	18.5	18.6
Tabor C, IIB	—	22.4	20.0	—
U of Kansas, I	44.2	32.8	28.3	20.7
Washburn U of Topeka, IIA	42.4	32.1	25.5	21.3
Wichita St U, IIA	42.3	32.6	27.9	20.8

KENTUCKY

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Asbury Theol Sem, IIA	32.2	28.9	—	—
Bellarmine C, IIB	36.0	28.1	25.0	—

Continued on Following Page

Average Salaries for Full-Time Faculty Members at 1,700 Colleges and Universities—Continued

KENTUCKY—Continued

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Berea C, IIB	39.6	31.3	25.3	—
Centre C of Ky, IIB	39.3	31.4	26.9	—
Eastern Kentucky U, IIA	36.2	31.5	26.7	21.4
Georgetown C, IIB	30.7	26.2	22.3	—
Ky Christian C, IIB	25.0	—	—	—
Kentucky St U, IIA	41.8	31.9	28.9	22.9
Ky Wesleyan C, IIB	31.5	27.6	20.2	17.8
Lexington Theol Sem, IIB	29.8	—	—	
Lindsey Wilson C, IIB		23.0	20.1	14.3
Louisville Presbyterian Theological Sem, IIA	42.4	—	—	
Morehead St U, IIA	35.0	29.1	25.9	20.2
Murray St U, IIA	36.0	31.6	26.8	22.0
Spalding U, IIB	28.6	23.7	22.8	18.7
Thomas More C, IIB	30.7	24.9	22.0	—
Transylvania U, IIB	36.3	29.9	25.8	—
Union C, IIB	22.4	20.2	20.0	15.0
U of Kentucky				
Main, I	46.9	34.8	30.1	27.7
CC's, III	32.7	26.5	21.8	20.4
U of Louisville, IIA	45.5	34.2	28.9	23.7
Western Kentucky U, IIA	37.2	31.0	27.0	21.0

LOUISIANA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Centenary C of La, IIB	34.7	28.4	25.0	17.2
Grambling St U, IIA	31.3	30.0	25.6	19.5
Louisiana C, IIB	29.2	24.7	23.0	—
Louisiana St U				
A&M C, I	46.1	34.0	29.4	20.1
Alexandria, III	30.6	25.8	22.5	17.5
Eunice, III	—	27.0	23.8	21.4
Shreveport, IIA	34.3	30.8	26.7	22.6
Louisiana Tech U, IIA	35.2	29.9	26.6	21.6
Loyola U, IIA	45.4	36.9	29.7	25.7
McNeese St U, IIA	33.8	31.1	27.3	21.3
Nicholls St U, IIA	33.6	28.7	25.6	21.4
Northeast La U, IIA	37.5	30.9	27.1	20.0
Our Lady of Holy Cross C, IIB	—	22.2	21.2	21.1
Southeastern La U, IIA	33.2	30.3	25.4	20.8
Tulane U, I	51.8	38.4	32.0	22.2
U of New Orleans, IIA	39.0	30.1	25.6	19.3
U Southwestern La, IIA	38.7	31.8	27.6	21.9
Xavier U of La, IIA	27.8	24.6	21.5	19.1

MAINE

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Bates C, IIB	48.7	37.1	27.7	25.6
Bowdoin C, IIB	51.9	37.8	29.4	—
Colby C, IIB	51.4	38.7	28.6	26.6
Husson C, IIB	30.9	28.3	28.1	21.8
Saint Joseph's C, IIB	—	—	20.8	
Thomas C, IIB	—	25.8	—	—
U of Maine				
Augusta, III	34.3	26.6	22.9	—
Farmington, IIB	37.1	30.6	24.4	22.3
Fort Kent, IIB	33.1	—	25.8	—
Machias, IIB	36.7	30.3	22.8	
Orono, IIA	44.8	34.2	28.0	21.4
Presque Isle, IIB	37.2	30.4	23.8	—
U of Southern Maine, IIA	43.5	34.5	27.6	23.0
Westbrook C, III	24.5	22.3	22.1	18.4

MARYLAND

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Allegany CC, III	32.9	28.3	22.9	22.6
Anne Arundel CC, III	43.8	37.1	30.2	25.7
Bowie St C, IIB	43.9	36.5	30.4	18.5
Capitol Inst of Tech, IIB	—	27.3	21.6	
Catonsville CC, III	42.9	36.0	30.1	25.1
Cecil CC, III	36.3	33.6	28.5	19.8
Charles County CC, III	37.1	33.6	25.6	
Chesapeake C, III	—	29.6	25.4	21.0
C of Notre Dame of Maryland, IIB	34.7	28.4	26.6	—
Columbia Union C, IIB	24.7	23.6	22.3	17.7
CC of Baltimore, III	36.8	29.7	26.3	22.0
Coppin St C, IIB	43.8	33.9	29.4	24.1
Dundalk CC, III	39.8	33.4	29.1	—
Essex CC, III	42.8	34.3	29.3	22.1
Frederick CC, III	39.0	30.9	26.2	—
Frostburg St U, IIA	42.5	33.8	29.8	25.8
Garrett CC, III	—	—	20.3	—
Goucher C, IIB	39.4	29.8	25.1	20.9
Hagerstown JC, III	35.0	31.1	24.0	—
Harford CC, III	40.0	36.6	33.1	23.9
Hood C, IIA	43.1	35.1	27.7	22.8
Howard CC, III	40.5	—	26.1	22.2
Johns Hopkins U, I	63.9	43.1	36.3	29.0
Loyola C in Md, IIA	43.2	37.5	29.8	—
Montgomery C				
Rockville, III	42.6	33.8	29.4	—
Germantown, III	40.5	31.0	—	—
Takoma Park, III	42.6	32.0	27.5	—
Morgan St U, IIA	46.4	37.3	31.4	25.7
Mt Saint Mary's C, IIB	38.5	30.3	23.4	—
Prince George's CC, III	40.8	35.6	27.2	—
Saint Mary's C of Md, IIB	43.3	33.6	26.3	—
Salisbury St C, IIA	42.7	33.9	28.4	24.2
Towson St U, IIA	43.5	37.1	30.5	23.4
U of Baltimore, IIA	46.8	41.5	32.0	
U of Maryland				
College Park, I	55.8	39.9	32.7	24.0
Baltimore City, IIA	57.3	45.5	34.7	26.3
Baltimore County, IIA	53.2	38.3	32.0	23.5
Eastern Shore, IIA	—	38.7	34.6	29.3
Washington C, IIB	38.0	32.0	24.7	
Washington Theological Union, IIB	—	—	14.2	
Western Maryland C, IIB	39.5	32.6	26.2	—
Wor-Wic Tech CC, III	—	—	27.8	23.5

MASSACHUSETTS

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Amherst C, IIB	56.7	40.2	32.8	
Andover Newton Theological Sch, IIA	30.5	—	—	
Anna Maria C, IIB	—	29.3	25.5	21.7
Assumption C, IIB	39.2	32.6	27.6	—
Babson C, IIB	59.4	46.7	39.9	—
Bay Path JC, III	—	29.2	21.0	—
Bentley C, IIA	52.1	42.3	35.7	30.0
Berklee C of Music, IIB	36.2	30.1	24.4	19.8
Boston C, I	54.9	40.6	33.8	28.0
Bradford C, IIB	—	28.5	22.7	
Brandeis U, I	55.7	40.1	32.2	—
Clark U, IIA	52.4	38.4	31.2	—
C of the Holy Cross, IIB	47.2	36.2	29.5	26.2
C of Our Lady of the Elms, IIB	—	27.7	22.9	19.5
Dean JC, III	31.9	30.5	22.4	19.0
Eastern Nazarene C, IIB	30.0	24.2	21.0	—
Emerson C, IIA	54.1	41.0	31.3	—
Emmanuel C, IIB	36.3	31.3	26.0	22.1
Fitchburg St C, IIA	40.9	36.3	31.1	31.2
Gordon C, IIB	34.1	29.8	23.9	—
Gordon-Conwell Theological Sem, IIA	40.3	32.6	28.2	

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Hampshire C, IIB	41.4	33.5	27.9	
Harvard U, I	73.2	38.2	34.9	21.3
Holyoke CC, III	34.8	29.6	24.8	21.1
Mass Bay CC, III	34.1	28.3	26.1	—
Mass Inst of Tech, I	66.6	48.2	37.8	27.6
Mass Maritime Acad, IIB	40.7	40.0	35.4	—
Massasoit CC, III	33.1	29.5	24.8	22.3
Merrimack C, IIB	41.1	35.2	27.5	
Middlesex CC, III	37.5	31.9	28.6	25.5
Mount Holyoke C, IIB	47.8	34.3	28.0	24.0
New England C of Optometry, IIB	40.7	34.5	27.9	—
North Adams St C, IIB	39.9	34.1	29.4	23.2
North Shore CC, III	36.3	29.3	25.1	22.3
Northeastern U, I	52.2	39.8	33.6	22.0
Pine Manor C, IIB	36.0	30.1	24.3	
Regis C, IIB	38.2	31.7	27.0	—
Salem St C, IIA	42.0	36.5	30.1	23.7
Smith C, IIA	52.2	37.8	28.8	22.5
SE Mass U, IIA	46.7	39.5	33.9	
Springfield C, IIA	39.6	30.3	23.9	19.4
Stonehill C, IIB	37.5	30.9	26.6	
Suffolk U, IIA	51.9	38.6	34.3	27.2
Tufts U, I	55.5	40.9	33.4	—
U of Lowell, IIA	52.2	42.2	35.4	29.0
U Massachusetts				
Amherst, I	56.3	43.9	34.3	—
Boston, IIA	52.6	43.6	35.7	—
Wellesley C, IIB	55.6	38.9	31.8	25.6
W New England C, IIA	49.0	36.3	31.1	24.0
Wheaton C, IIB	46.2	33.2	26.1	—
Wheelock C, IIA	39.4	31.5	26.1	—
Williams C, IIB	55.7	39.0	31.9	
Worcester Poly Inst, IIA	51.4	41.3	36.5	

MICHIGAN

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Adrian C, IIB	32.9	26.0	22.6	—
Albion C, IIB	40.5	33.7	26.3	—
Alma C, IIB	38.4	31.4	26.3	—
Aquinas C, IIB	33.4	30.7	23.5	—
Calvin C, IIB	36.3	31.0	27.1	22.3
Center for Creative Studies, IIB	31.9	27.8	22.6	19.1
Central Michigan U, IIA	44.0	37.2	30.4	23.9
Concordia C, IIB	28.4	24.4	20.3	—
Delta C, III	42.3	37.5	32.6	26.0
Eastern Michigan U, IIA	42.4	36.0	29.9	27.0
Grand Rapids Baptist C, IIB	26.6	23.1	19.6	—
Grand Valley St C, IIA	41.5	34.8	26.7	
Hope C, IIB	37.0	31.8	25.3	20.9
Jordan C, IIB	—	—	—	16.0
Kalamazoo C, IIB	39.6	31.7	26.7	—
Lake Superior St C, IIB	37.3	32.2	28.2	24.1
Madonna C, IIB	36.0	28.8	24.0	21.6
Marygrove C, IIA	29.7	24.4	19.8	—
Mercy C of Detroit, IIB	31.9	26.2	21.4	19.2
Michigan St U, I	51.3	38.7	32.4	24.0
Michigan Tech U, IIA	51.4	37.8	32.0	22.9
Monroe County CC, III	42.5	39.2	37.5	—
Nazareth C, IIB	—	26.5	22.6	—
Northern Michigan U, IIA	41.9	34.6	26.7	22.7
Northwestern Mich C, III	38.8	31.4	27.2	20.5
Oakland U, IIA	46.0	38.9	31.8	29.7
Sacred Heart Sem C, IIB	17.3	—	—	—
Siena Heights C, IIB		26.2	25.2	—
Spring Arbor C, IIB	27.8	24.9	21.3	—
Thomas M Cooley Law Sch, IIB	60.9	—	38.4	
U of Detroit, IIA	39.7	33.9	28.0	19.8
U of Michigan				
Ann Arbor, I	59.1	44.5	36.8	23.2
Dearborn, IIA	43.2	33.3	29.5	
Flint, IIA	43.7	36.1	29.1	—
Wayne St U, I	50.8	38.7	33.7	23.2
Western Michigan U, I	43.6	35.6	29.7	20.9
Western Theol Sem, IIA	33.2	—	—	

MINNESOTA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Augsburg C, IIB	31.3	26.0	22.9	—
Bemidji St U, IIA	42.9	34.0	27.3	20.1
Bethel C, IIB	32.3	27.2	23.0	20.8
Carleton C, IIB	47.7	37.3	28.9	25.2
C of Saint Benedict, IIB	37.8	30.8	25.6	23.3
C of Saint Catherine, IIB	35.8	29.9	25.0	21.6
C of Saint Scholastica, IIB	36.1	29.1	24.8	23.2
C of Saint Teresa, IIB	—	22.5	19.5	
C of Saint Thomas, IIA	43.9	35.1	29.6	24.0
Concordia C Moorhead, IIB	38.0	31.4	25.0	20.2
Concordia C St Paul, IIB	26.4	25.4	20.5	—
Dr Martin Luther C, IIB	16.2	—	—	—
Gustavus Adolphus C, IIB	40.0	33.3	26.8	—
Hamline U, IIB	36.7	28.5	25.3	
Macalester C, IIB	46.3	34.0	27.8	23.5
Metropolitan St U, IIB	40.7	34.8	27.6	—
Minneapolis C of Art and Design, IIB	32.3	27.1	22.7	—
Moorhead St U, IIA	43.7	35.3	28.5	20.9
Northwestern C, IIB	31.2	28.2	24.2	—
Northwestern C of Chiropractic, IIB	—	31.1	24.1	—
Saint Cloud St U, IIA	43.6	34.6	28.9	21.7
Saint John's U, IIB	42.7	34.1	27.4	22.5
Saint Mary's C, IIA	36.3	29.0	22.8	—
Saint Olaf C, IIB	43.7	34.0	26.8	24.4
Saint Paul Bible C, IIB	—	32.7	28.5	21.0
Southwest St U, IIB	44.3	35.7	28.8	—
United Theol Sem of the Twin Cities, IIB	26.4	—		
U of Minnesota				
Twin Cities, I	52.1	38.3	32.7	28.8
Duluth, IIA	43.5	34.9	27.9	27.6
Morris, IIB	43.0	32.7	27.4	22.7
Tech C Crookston, III		34.0	29.4	—
Tech C Waseca, III	—	30.5	27.9	—
Winona St U, IIA	43.9	34.8	28.7	20.2

MISSISSIPPI

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Alcorn St U, IIB	33.5	29.6	22.3	17.1
Belhaven C, IIB	27.0	22.1	20.9	—
Delta St U, IIA	33.4	28.3	24.2	20.5
Jackson St U, IIA	32.9	30.0	26.1	22.5
Millsaps C, IIB	37.7	29.4	25.0	19.0
Mississippi St U, I	41.8	32.9	28.5	23.2
Miss U for Women, IIA	31.8	29.0	24.2	20.0
Miss Valley St U, IIB	29.4	25.4	22.2	18.7
Reformed Theol Sem, IIB	35.3	—	—	
Rust C, IIB	—	24.5	19.5	17.8
U of Mississippi, I	41.3	32.5	26.0	18.4
U of Southern Miss, I	43.6	33.9	29.0	21.3
William Carey C, IIB	23.7	20.6	17.2	—

MISSOURI

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Assemblies of God Theological Sem, IIB	—	25.3	—	
Avila C, IIB	28.5	27.9	22.1	20.1
Central Bible C, IIB	—	23.4	—	—
Central Methodist C, IIB	25.5	20.0	—	17.0
Central Mo St U, IIA	38.8	33.9	28.3	21.4
Cottey C, III	26.8	22.9	20.1	—
Culver-Stockton C, IIB	33.7	25.5	21.7	—
Drury C, IIB	34.1	31.0	24.8	—
St Louis CC				
Florissant Valley, III	40.7	35.0	28.7	25.6
Forest Park, III	40.9	35.4	28.0	23.8
Meramec, III	40.6	34.0	27.8	23.1
Fontbonne C, IIB	25.3	20.9	17.0	—
Harris-Stowe St C, IIB	31.9	25.7	27.0	—
Kansas City Art Inst, IIB	30.9	27.6	—	
Lincoln U, IIA	32.0	26.0	22.9	19.8
Lindenwood C, IIA	29.9	24.6	23.4	—
Logan C of Chiropractic, IIB	—	30.5	27.6	20.7
Maryville C, IIB	32.6	26.5	20.2	—
Missouri Baptist C, IIB	—	—	17.6	19.8
Mo Southern St C, IIB	39.7	33.5	28.0	23.4
Mo Western St C, IIB	39.1	33.2	27.5	22.2
Nazarene Theol Sem, IIB	30.5	—	—	
Northeast Mo St U, IIA	40.3	34.0	28.2	23.1
Northwest Mo St U, IIA	36.5	30.9	25.6	21.5
Park C, IIB	26.5	21.3	18.5	—
Rockhurst C, IIB	38.4	35.6	27.1	22.5
St Louis C of Pharmacy, IIB	—	34.1	29.8	—
Saint Louis U, I	47.0	34.0	29.9	26.5
Sch of the Ozarks, IIB	31.3	26.0	23.1	
Southeast Mo St U, IIA	39.5	33.1	28.6	24.1
Southwest Baptist U, IIB	28.9	22.0	21.1	19.7
Southwest Mo St U, IIA	40.8	34.7	29.0	21.9
U of Missouri				
Columbia, I	44.6	34.0	30.4	22.3
Kansas City, I	43.1	33.8	28.9	19.9
Rolla, I	47.5	37.0	33.1	—
St Louis, IIA	44.5	33.5	30.1	31.7
Washington U, I	55.3	38.8	32.1	25.7
Westminster C, IIB	34.2	28.6	24.7	—
William Jewell C, IIB	32.5	27.1	22.8	20.7
William Woods C, IIB	23.9	19.7	17.8	16.0

MONTANA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Carroll C, IIB	32.2	26.6	22.3	—
C of Great Falls, IIB	25.0	21.3	19.4	—
Eastern Montana C, IIA	30.7	27.1	23.7	20.5
Montana C of Mineral Science and Tech, IIA	38.1	33.2	26.2	21.9
Montana St U, IIA	38.6	30.5	26.0	18.1
Northern Montana C, IIA	31.2	27.5	24.3	21.1
Rocky Mountain C, IIB	—	23.7	19.6	—
U of Montana, I	34.1	27.6	24.6	20.0
Western Montana C, IIA	32.0	25.1	21.5	—

NEBRASKA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Bellevue C, IIB	—	24.2	20.7	—
Chadron St C, IIA	35.7	27.7	24.0	18.3
C of Saint Mary, IIB	—	25.2	22.8	22.0
Concordia Teachers C, IIA	24.4	21.9	19.1	—
Creighton U, IIA	45.2	33.9	26.9	21.3
Dana C, IIB	23.5	22.0	20.5	—
Doane C, IIB	32.1	27.2	22.4	—
Hastings C, IIB	30.2	26.6	22.4	16.6
Kearney St C, IIA	35.4	29.4	24.2	19.3
Midland Lutheran C, IIB	29.2	25.1	23.0	20.3
Neb Wesleyan U, IIB	34.9	28.5	25.0	—
Peru St C, IIB	35.1	28.3	25.7	20.4
Union C, IIB	23.9	21.3	20.4	—
U of Nebraska				
Lincoln, I	41.5	32.0	28.0	18.5
Omaha, IIA	36.8	29.1	25.7	25.6
Wayne St C, IIA	34.9	28.8	24.6	21.4

NEVADA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Truckee Meadows CC, III		32.7	27.1	
U of Nevada				
Las Vegas, IIA	47.1	38.6	31.8	29.2
Reno, I	47.0	38.9	31.6	—

NEW HAMPSHIRE

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Colby-Sawyer C, IIB	26.7	21.9	20.4	—
Dartmouth C, I	56.7	40.4	33.9	26.8
Franklin Pierce C, IIB	31.3	26.8	21.1	—
Franklin Pierce Law Center, IIB	55.4		—	
NH Voc Tech C				
Claremont, III	28.1	22.3	21.5	—
Laconia, III	27.8	—	—	
Manchester, III	26.8	22.6	—	—
Stratham, III	24.5	23.0	—	
Plymouth St C, IIA	39.0	31.3	28.9	23.8
Rivier C, IIA	—	26.8	22.5	—
Saint Anselm C, IIB	38.3	33.7	27.5	21.5
U of New Hampshire, I	45.7	35.3	29.4	—

NEW JERSEY

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Atlantic CC, III	38.7	34.6	29.5	—
Bloomfield C, IIB	33.2	27.8	23.7	—
Brookdale CC, III	40.6	34.5	27.3	20.6
Caldwell C, III	32.5	24.5	17.8	—
Centenary C, IIB	—	23.9	20.3	16.2
County C of Morris, III	41.9	34.3	28.1	22.3
Cumberland Co C, III	—	37.6	33.5	30.4
Drew U, I	44.3	34.6	25.9	24.2
Fairleigh Dickinson U, IIA	43.7	37.0	31.3	22.3
Felician C, IIB	—	22.5	21.4	18.5
Georgian Court C, IIB	32.7	31.4	27.3	22.2
Gloucester County C, III	38.4	30.3	34.9	30.6
Hudson County CC, III	—	26.2	22.3	18.0
Jersey City St C, IIA	51.7	42.1	32.7	—
Monmouth C, IIA	45.6	38.1	30.3	—
Montclair St C, IIA	49.9	41.2	33.1	—
NJ Inst of Tech, IIA	59.6	47.0	39.3	
Ocean County C, III	45.1	40.2	32.0	23.4
Princeton Theol Sem, I	55.0	—	34.0	
Princeton U, I	67.8	42.3	32.8	28.6
Rider C, IIA	47.5	38.9	34.3	—
Rutgers U				
Camden, IIA	64.6	45.5	35.4	25.7
Newark, IIA	63.9	46.9	37.6	28.1
New Brunswick, I	61.6	44.1	34.5	25.1
Saint Peter's C, IIB	35.8	28.7	24.7	21.7
Seton Hall U, IIA	44.2	38.4	29.6	28.5
Trenton St C, IIA	48.2	39.3	31.4	—
Union County C, III	43.0	34.2	28.6	24.2
Westminster Choir C, IIA	36.1	27.8	18.8	—
William Paterson C, IIB	50.8	40.9	33.7	27.1

NEW MEXICO

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
C of Santa Fe, IIB	23.7	22.6	19.9	
Eastern New Mexico U				
Main, IIA	37.6	31.8	27.0	22.3
Roswell, III		—	—	24.0
NM Highlands U, IIA	35.1	30.3	25.3	22.3
NM Inst of Mining and Tech, I	37.9	31.7	28.8	
NM Military Inst, III	—	29.1	25.1	23.5
New Mexico St U				
Main, I	41.4	32.4	28.0	20.2
Alamogordo, III	—	30.4	23.9	23.2
Carlsbad, III	—	—	25.9	—
Grants, III		—	22.6	—
Dona Ana, III			24.3	22.2
San Juan C, III	—	—	27.2	25.5
U of New Mexico, I	42.9	31.7	27.7	20.1
Western NM U, IIA	31.8	26.4	23.8	18.3

NEW YORK

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Adelphi U, I	46.7	38.6	30.3	—
Albany Law Sch, IIB	68.2	—	—	
Alfred U, IIA	42.7	34.1	28.5	—
Bard C, IIB	41.8	33.0	26.9	
Barnard C, IIB	55.9	35.5	30.0	22.5
Canisius C, IIB	40.8	34.6	27.8	—
Cazenovia C, III	29.7	24.8	21.9	18.9
Clarkson U, IIA	57.5	42.2	35.7	32.0
Colgate U, IIB	52.1	40.0	30.9	26.1
C of Aeronautics, III	32.6	30.7	26.1	—
C of Mt St Vincent, IIB	—	27.7	24.9	—
C of New Rochelle, IIA	40.9	34.1	27.2	23.4
C of Saint Rose, IIA	35.7	29.9	23.4	—
Columbia U				
Main, I	64.8	45.8	33.6	—
Teachers C, I	52.0	39.7	30.3	23.3
Concordia C, IIB	29.0	24.4	20.1	
Cooper Union, IIB	47.8	38.2	33.0	
Cornell U				
Endowed C's, I	59.6	42.3	35.5	—
Dominican C of Blauvelt, IIB	—	31.4	26.5	22.3
D'Youville C, IIB	31.5	25.1	21.2	21.6
Elizabeth Seton C, III	—	20.1	16.4	—
Elmira C, IIA	34.5	25.7	23.0	—
Fordham U, I	56.4	41.6	32.2	28.5
Hamilton C, IIB	48.9	36.0	28.9	23.0
Hartwick C, IIB	39.1	33.2	26.0	
Hilbert C, III	—	—	—	17.6
Hobart-William Smith C's, IIB	45.6	35.5	26.5	22.6
Hofstra U, I	52.2	40.2	33.9	31.8
Houghton C, IIB	28.4	24.3	21.6	—
Iona C, IIA	46.7	38.6	31.0	25.8
Ithaca C, IIB	43.4	34.5	27.3	20.4
JC of Albany, III	28.5	24.6	19.5	19.1
Keuka C, IIB	24.3	20.8	19.4	
Le Moyne C, IIB	41.3	33.3	27.1	25.1
Long Island U, IIA	45.1	36.6	30.1	24.2
Manhattan C, IIA	40.9	38.8	31.1	18.1
Manhattanville C, IIA	41.5	36.3	27.0	—
Marist C, IIB	43.5	35.5	28.2	22.3
Marymount C, IIB	37.5	31.2	25.9	—
Marymount Manhattan C, IIB	—	28.4	24.1	—
Molloy C, IIB	38.2	28.6	23.8	19.9
Mount Saint Mary C, IIB	36.4	30.2	25.0	21.5
Nazareth C of Rochester, IIB	39.9	32.9	26.4	24.2
NY Inst of Tech, IIA	45.0	37.8	30.3	25.5
New York U, I	62.5	42.4	37.1	27.5
Pace U, IIA	51.4	39.8	33.0	30.1
Polytechnic U, IIB	51.3	38.1	35.8	—
Rensselaer Poly Inst, I	59.2	43.0	36.4	—
Rochester Inst of Tech, IIA	43.0	36.6	30.4	25.1
Rockefeller U, I	77.4	44.8	30.5	25.4
Russell Sage C, IIA	38.5	29.5	25.2	20.1
Saint Bonaventure U, IIA	39.1	33.3	28.4	24.5
Saint Francis C, IIB	43.6	35.0	27.4	21.1
Saint John Fisher C, IIA	39.2	32.1	28.6	21.6
Saint Lawrence U, IIB	51.0	37.0	28.1	—
Saint Thomas Aquinas C, IIB	37.2	31.5	28.2	—
Siena C, IIB	39.1	30.2	24.8	—
Skidmore C, IIB	46.2	34.8	28.3	23.2
St U of New York				
Albany, I	60.3	44.2	33.5	
Binghamton, I	58.6	41.9	31.8	
Buffalo, I	60.7	44.1	35.0	18.9
Stony Brook, I	61.5	42.7	32.6	—
Empire St C, IIB	44.7	36.8	29.6	26.1
C at Brockport, IIA	49.2	40.0	32.8	23.7
C at Buffalo, IIA	46.0	35.8	28.3	25.3
C at Cortland, IIA	45.8	34.9	28.1	22.1
C [illegible]redonia, IIA	47.7	36.6	30.0	24.9
C [illegible]eseo, IIA	46.5	37.0	27.5	23.6
[illegible] Paltz, IIA	46.5	38.2	30.8	—
[illegible]estbury, IIB	50.8	38.4	29.8	—
C at [illegible]nta, IIA	46.0	37.0	30.6	—
C at O[illegible]go, IIA	46.0	36.0	28.8	24.5
C at Pl[illegible]burgh, IIA	45.3	37.1	29.6	22.0
C at P[illegible]dam, IIA	45.0	35.6	29.7	23.3
C at Purchase, IIB	45.9	35.8	28.1	
St C of Optometry, IIA	52.8	43.7	32.1	14.2
A & T C				
Alfred, III	42.6	36.7	30.4	24.1
Canton, III	40.0	33.1	28.9	26.7
Cobleskill, III	41.2	32.8	28.7	22.9
Delhi, III	40.3	33.4	27.7	22.2
Farmingdale, III	42.5	35.1	28.4	24.0
Morrisville, III	42.5	34.3	27.4	22.8
C of Environmental Sci & Forestry, IIA	47.9	37.9	30.0	—
Maritime C, IIB	47.3	34.8	30.3	—
C of Tech, IIA	—	36.5	30.9	—
Fashion Inst of Tech, III	60.8	48.3	37.1	29.7
Cornell U Statutory C's, I	52.9	40.9	33.3	23.3
C of Ceramics at Alfred U, IIA	50.7	41.7	33.2	
Adirondack CC, III	36.6	28.6	24.5	20.8
Broome CC, III	36.9	31.1	25.7	25.7
Cayuga County CC, III	37.3	28.2	24.8	—
Clinton CC, III	34.1	28.7	28.2	—
Columbia-Greene CC, III	38.0	34.1	28.1	23.4
CC of Finger Lakes, III	33.6	28.1	23.7	21.0
Corning CC, III	39.4	28.0	23.6	—
Dutchess CC, III	43.5	36.5	28.5	22.1
Erie CC				
City, III	36.6	—	26.6	22.3
North, III	36.4	32.4	27.7	22.1
South, III	36.5	33.1	26.5	22.6
Fulton-Montgomery CC, III	37.5	33.4	27.6	20.7

NEW YORK—Continued

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
St U of New York				
Genesee CC, III	32.9	27.5	23.0	20.3
Herkimer Co CC, III	36.4	30.9	23.5	17.9
Hudson Valley CC, III	38.0	34.0	27.2	22.5
Jamestown CC, III	36.5	30.0	24.1	19.8
Jefferson CC, III	42.7	34.9	25.7	22.8
Mohawk Valley CC, III	34.7	30.1	25.0	21.0
Monroe CC, III	42.9	36.0	30.1	25.0
Nassau CC, III	55.7	44.6	36.9	28.1
Niagara County CC, III	37.3	31.6	25.0	22.0
Onondaga CC, III	40.3	20.6		
Orange County CC, III	44.6	36.7	30.0	25.3
Rockland CC, III	42.7	35.8	27.3	20.5
Schenectady County CC, III	30.5	26.9	22.8	—
Suffolk County CC				
Selden, III	47.5	37.7	28.6	26.9
Eastern, III	45.4	34.0	—	—
Western, III	44.1	33.5	31.2	—
Sullivan County CC, III	37.4	31.5	27.4	—
Tompkins Cortland CC, III	35.8	28.0	24.4	20.5
Ulster County CC, III	38.0	33.3	27.5	23.4
Syracuse U, I	48.8	34.8	29.3	25.5
Utica C, IIB	33.7	27.8	22.6	—
Trocaire C, III	—	—	20.4	18.2
Union C, IIA	48.4	36.9	29.3	24.9
Union Theol Sem, IIA	30.8	—	18.5	
U S Merchant Marine Acad, IIB	43.9	33.3	27.8	—
U of Rochester, I	57.5	41.2	34.4	23.9
Vassar C, IIB	51.7	37.3	28.8	24.2
Villa Maria C of Buffalo, III		—	15.1	12.4
Wagner C, IIA	35.1	29.9	23.7	20.3
Wells C, IIB	33.2	27.8	22.6	

NORTH CAROLINA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Appalachian St U, IIA	40.4	34.0	30.1	23.2
Atlantic Christian C, IIB	28.2	23.5	20.6	19.8
Barber-Scotia C, IIB	—	22.7	21.4	20.9
Belmont Abbey C, IIB	27.3	24.1	21.2	
Bennett C, IIB	24.3	21.5	19.4	15.6
Catawba C, IIB	30.7	26.0	20.4	—
Davidson C, IIB	44.3	36.0	26.8	—
Duke U, I	62.2	42.7	34.8	—
East Carolina U, IIA	45.0	35.3	29.6	25.7
Elizabeth City St U, IIB	38.8	33.3	28.8	—
Elon C, IIB	31.0	28.2	23.6	19.5
Fayetteville St U, IIB	44.1	35.5	29.6	27.0
Greensboro C, IIB	28.7	23.3	—	—
Guilford C, IIB	37.6	30.6	26.8	—
High Point C, IIB	34.3	28.5	23.4	—
Johnson C Smith U, IIB	31.7	26.6	22.4	19.5
Lenoir-Rhyne C, IIB	30.6	27.4	23.9	—
Mars Hill C, IIB	26.3	24.9	21.8	—
Meredith C, IIB	34.0	29.0	25.7	23.3
Methodist C, IIB	27.5	22.3	22.0	20.2
NC A&T St U, IIA	42.7	36.6	31.2	26.6
NC Central U, IIA	44.2	35.7	31.1	28.7
NC Sch of the Arts, IIB				32.2
North Carolina St U, I	55.1	39.9	34.5	26.5
NC Wesleyan C, IIB	29.1	24.9	23.3	—
Peace C, III	29.4	25.6	22.2	
Pembroke St U, IIB	42.7	35.3	27.6	—
Queens C, IIB	30.1	24.8	21.3	—
Saint Andrews Presbyterian C, IIB	34.5	27.1	23.3	
Saint Augustine's C, IIB	29.3	19.2	26.2	18.4
Salem C, IIB	32.4	27.5	24.2	—
Shaw U, IIB	23.3	22.6	21.6	17.7
SE Baptist Theological Sem, IIA	29.9	—	—	
U of North Carolina				
Asheville, IIB	44.0	34.8	29.7	—
Chapel Hill, I	55.8	40.1	34.5	28.7
Charlotte, IIA	44.0	36.9	30.7	
Greensboro, I	50.8	37.2	30.7	24.0
Wilmington, IIB	43.6	35.7	30.0	—
Wake Forest U, IIA	48.0	36.5	29.2	22.9
Western Carolina U, IIA	42.5	36.4	30.3	—
Wingate C, IIB	30.5	24.9	22.4	19.8
Winston-Salem St U, IIB	39.7	33.2	28.6	25.0

NORTH DAKOTA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Dickinson St U, IIB	—	28.3	25.7	21.1
Jamestown C, IIB	29.6	25.3	20.9	18.4
Mayville St C, IIB	33.4	28.8	24.8	—
Minot St U, IIB	34.6	31.0	26.0	23.2
North Dakota St U, IIA	38.6	31.2	27.6	19.9
U of North Dakota				
Main, I	38.3	31.2	26.8	23.0
Williston Center, III			—	26.8
Valley City St U, IIB	33.3	30.3	25.3	23.5

OHIO

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Air Force Inst of Tech, IIA	46.2	36.6	34.2	—
Antioch U, IIA	30.7	26.1	22.8	
Ashland C, IIA	31.0	24.6	23.0	19.8
Baldwin-Wallace C, IIB	34.5	29.1	23.9	—
Bluffton C, IIB	26.3	23.0	20.9	—
Bowling Green St U				
Main, I	46.6	36.1	30.3	21.7
Firelands, III	—	37.0	28.9	25.0
Capital U, IIB	33.9	28.1	25.8	20.8
Case Western Reserve U, I	55.4	38.4	31.5	25.2
Cedarville C, IIB	30.7	25.6	22.5	—
Clark Tech C, III	—	30.1	28.3	23.5
Cleveland St U, IIA	50.8	36.4	30.9	25.8
C of Mt St Joseph, IIB	28.4	25.3	22.5	19.1
C of Wooster, IIB	39.9	30.3	25.7	25.7
Defiance C, IIB	28.7	25.5	21.8	—
Denison U, IIB	42.8	33.8	26.0	—
Findlay C, IIB	31.1	27.6	21.3	19.7
Hebrew Union C, IIA	61.1	39.8	—	—
Heidelberg C, IIB	32.0	25.0	22.6	19.0
Hiram C, IIB	34.0	27.4	23.0	21.2
Jefferson Tech C, III		31.6	28.0	22.3
John Carroll U, IIA	39.9	33.8	28.6	24.2
Kent St U				
Main, I	48.2	37.1	30.4	24.6
Ashtabula, III	—	36.5	30.5	—
Liverpool, III		—	28.1	—
Salem, III	—	—	27.3	—
Stark, III	—	37.4	31.0	—
Trumbull, III	—	36.0	26.8	—
Tuscarawas, III		37.5	29.7	—
Kenyon C, IIB	49.2	37.0	28.3	23.0
Lorain County CC, III	38.8	37.2	30.3	24.8
Lourdes C, IIB			—	19.6
Malone C, IIB	30.2	24.9	21.7	—
Marietta C, IIB	34.4	28.8	28.6	—
Methodist Theol Sch of Ohio, IIB	36.9	—	—	—

OHIO—Continued

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Miami U				
Hamilton, III	—	37.0	30.6	22.9
Middletown, III	—	36.3	31.8	—
Oxford, I	50.3	38.1	31.3	24.3
Mount Union C, IIB	35.3	28.5	24.7	—
Mount Vernon Nazarene C, IIB	27.6	25.1	22.1	—
Muskingum Area Tech C, III	—	27.8	25.1	22.9
Muskingum C, IIB	35.7	30.2	25.0	20.4
North Central Tech C, III	—	24.8	23.3	—
Notre Dame C, IIB	—	—	22.1	—
Oberlin C, IIB	46.1	35.1	28.9	26.8
Ohio Dominican C, IIB	33.9	27.2	23.0	—
Ohio St U				
Main, I	57.9	42.0	35.3	24.6
Ag Tech Inst, IIB		32.0	27.5	23.6
Lima, IIB		37.4	29.8	—
Marion, IIB	—	36.2	27.6	—
Newark, IIB	—	35.0	31.6	—
Ohio U				
Athens, I	48.0	37.7	30.8	24.9
Belmont, III		—	32.6	—
Lancaster, III		34.8	26.8	
Zanesville, III	—	34.2	27.4	23.4
Ohio Wesleyan U, IIB	36.8	28.4	24.8	
Otterbein C, IIB	33.8	26.9	23.8	20.0
Sinclair CC, III	34.6	27.7	24.4	—
Trinity Lutheran Seminary, IIA	30.3	—	—	—
U of Akron				
Main, I	49.2	37.7	32.4	27.3
Wayne General & Tech, III	—	—	24.6	—
U of Cincinnati				
Main, I	53.1	40.0	31.1	23.1
Claremont General & Tech C, III	—	35.3	27.5	—
Raymond Walters General & Tech C, III	41.9	35.2	26.1	20.0
U of Dayton, IIA	42.7	36.2	28.4	18.3
U of Toledo, I	49.8	38.0	31.2	24.2
Ursuline C, IIB	27.8	24.4	24.5	20.6
Walsh C, IIB	30.6	26.1	22.9	19.7
Wilmington C, IIB	30.8	25.6	22.5	—
Wittenberg U, IIB	42.2	33.0	26.5	19.8
Wright St U				
Main, IIA	51.1	39.0	31.9	22.9
Lake, III	—	—	29.2	23.8
Xavier U, IIA	40.6	32.2	28.6	22.0
Youngstown St U, IIA	47.1	38.4	29.3	24.8

OKLAHOMA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Bacone C, III		—	18.6	16.6
Cameron U, IIB	36.2	31.3	26.1	19.8
Central St U, IIA	37.9	34.7	31.6	26.7
East Central U, IIB	36.0	32.1	28.4	23.4
Langston U, IIB	33.6	30.7	24.0	24.8
NE Okla St U, IIA	34.8	29.8	25.7	24.2
NW Okla St U, IIB	35.9	32.3	28.1	21.5
Oklahoma Baptist U, IIB	29.8	25.3	22.4	17.5
Okla Panhandle St U, IIB	34.8	31.4	28.7	24.5
Oklahoma St U				
Main, I	43.1	33.6	29.9	20.7
Tech, III	31.5	27.5	26.0	—
Phillips U, IIB	26.9	23.4	20.4	—
SE Okla St U, IIA	32.6	29.8	25.9	22.6
SW Okla St U, IIA	37.2	35.6	31.6	24.8
U of Oklahoma, I	43.8	33.2	28.4	18.9
U of Science & Arts of Okla, IIB	35.8	32.2	28.2	23.9
U of Tulsa, IIA	47.6	36.3	29.1	17.9

OREGON

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Columbia Christian C, IIB	—	20.2	16.9	—
George Fox C, IIB	26.1	22.9	18.9	—
Lewis and Clark C, IIA	45.8	31.2	25.5	
Linfield C, IIB	31.1	25.7	22.5	—
Multnomah Sch of Bible, IIB	21.7	—	18.4	—
Oregon Inst of Tech, IIB	38.0	33.0	28.7	25.0
Oregon St U, I	44.6	36.0	30.1	21.7
Pacific U, IIB	37.8	28.8	25.8	—
Portland St U, IIA	40.7	33.0	28.9	22.1
Reed C, IIA	44.1	33.5	25.0	
U of Oregon, I	43.9	33.9	28.5	22.1
U of Portland, IIA	38.1	31.1	21.9	
Warner Pacific C, IIB	—	24.6	19.3	
Western Baptist C, IIB	21.3	—	—	—
Western Conservative Baptist Sem, IIA	27.7	—	22.2	
Western Evangelical Sem, IIB	26.6			
Western Ore St C, IIA	34.9	30.3	25.7	18.9
Western Sts Chiropractic C, IIA	—	—	21.5	
Willamette U, IIA	40.8	27.8	26.2	—

PENNSYLVANIA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Academy of the New Church, IIB	—	—	33.1	29.7
Albright C, IIB	39.7	32.1	27.8	25.3
Allegheny C, IIB	43.4	32.6	25.9	22.1
Allentown C of Saint Francis, IIB	36.6	29.5	26.2	19.5
Alvernia C, IIB	—	20.4	20.0	16.9
Beaver C, IIB	38.7	28.8	25.1	—
Bryn Mawr C, I	46.1	36.3	27.2	—
Bucknell U, IIA	50.6	38.1	31.4	—
Carlow C, IIB	34.2	24.2	19.1	—
Carnegie Mellon U, I	63.4	42.8	37.8	33.5
Cedar Crest C, IIB	30.7	25.6	21.6	
Chatham C, IIB	37.1	30.9	24.4	—
Chestnut Hill C, IIB	—	25.7	19.7	—
C Misericordia, IIB	—	26.4	21.3	—
CC of Allegheny Co, III	35.8	30.9	27.4	21.9
Delaware Valley C of Science & Ag, IIB	35.4	30.4	26.6	25.5
Dickinson C, IIB	44.2	34.2	27.4	24.2
Drexel U, I	52.8	38.4	33.6	26.1
Duquesne U, IIA	38.2	28.9	26.4	19.6
Elizabethtown C, IIB	36.8	33.4	27.6	—
Franklin and Marshall C, IIB	51.2	38.4	27.5	24.6
Gannon U, IIA	36.0	32.8	27.8	20.9
Geneva C, IIB	30.5	28.2	20.8	
Gettysburg C, IIB	48.9	36.2	28.6	28.6
Harrisburg Area CC, III	37.8	30.7	25.1	21.8
Haverford C, IIB	51.1	38.9	31.0	—
Immaculata C, IIB	34.8	31.2	—	—
Juniata C, IIB	37.5	29.5	26.9	—
Keystone JC, III	28.3	23.4	19.7	14.3
King's C, IIB	38.0	30.7	25.5	—
Lackawanna JC, III	—	—	18.9	14.6
Lafayette C, IIB	52.4	39.9	29.3	26.2

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Lancaster Theological Sem, IIA	34.2			—
La Roche C, IIB	—	26.7	24.5	
La Salle U, IIB	43.6	35.7	29.0	24.0
Lebanon Valley C, IIB	31.2	26.6	25.1	—
Lehigh U, I	53.8	39.2	32.8	34.8
Lincoln U, IIB	32.6	29.1	24.7	22.1
Luthern Theol Sem, IIA	26.7	—	—	—
Lutheran Theol Sem of Philadelphia, IIA	30.9	—	—	—
Lycoming C, IIB	36.2	30.4	24.8	22.7
Marywood C, IIA	32.6	28.6	24.4	20.2
Mercyhurst C, IIB	32.8	27.8	22.7	20.4
Messiah C, IIB	34.1	29.8	26.5	23.0
Montgomery Co CC, III	40.5	34.6	26.4	—
Moravian C, IIB	38.0	30.1	25.3	—
Mount Aloysius JC, III	—	—	23.0	22.4
Muhlenberg C, IIB	43.5	33.4	27.4	22.7
Neumann C, IIB	—	25.2	22.6	20.8
Northampton County Area CC, III	33.7	30.2	26.2	—
Peirce JC, III	31.7	28.4	—	20.3
Pennsylvania St U				
Main, I	54.2	39.1	32.3	20.4
IIA campuses	44.7	38.9	32.3	27.5
Philadelphia C of Pharmacy & Sci, IIB	44.7	35.8	27.0	23.6
Philadelphia C of Textiles & Sci, IIB	43.0	34.9	28.9	—
Pittsburgh Theological Sem, IIB	41.7	—	—	
Point Park C, IIB	32.0	26.1	21.7	21.0
Rosemont C, IIB	33.8	30.3	21.7	—
Saint Joseph's U, IIB	43.4	34.6	29.6	24.2
Saint Vincent C, IIB	34.8	28.3	22.6	20.8
Seton Hill C, IIB	32.6	25.3	20.7	17.1
St Sys of Higher Ed				
California U, IIA	45.5	37.5	29.5	24.1
Cheyney U, IIA	45.5	37.1	28.8	23.4
Clarion U Main, IIA	45.4	37.1	30.3	23.5
Indiana U, IIA	43.2	35.0	27.9	19.3
Kutztown U, IIA	45.3	36.7	29.2	23.9
Lock Haven U, IIB	45.4	37.1	29.4	20.5
Mansfield U, IIA	45.0	36.8	29.5	21.8
Millersville U, IIA	45.2	36.9	29.7	23.6
Shippensburg U, IIA	45.4	36.7	30.2	24.5
Slippery Rock U, IIA	45.5	36.8	29.6	23.7
West Chester U, IIA	45.4	37.2	29.7	25.3
Susquehanna U, IIB	40.0	31.5	26.5	19.8
Swarthmore C, IIB	51.8	36.1	28.9	—
Temple U, I	46.3	36.0	31.8	28.6
Thiel C, IIB	31.8	26.2	22.5	—
U of the Arts, IIB	47.0	25.9	20.1	—
U of Pennsylvania, I	64.3	46.3	36.3	—
U of Pittsburgh				
Main, I	54.2	39.0	30.9	21.5
Bradford, IIB	—	31.7	27.1	19.5
Greensburg, III	35.8	29.4	26.2	18.7
Johnstown, IIB	40.9	34.1	26.5	22.3
Titusville, III		—	22.5	—
U of Scranton, IIA	39.3	32.8	28.3	23.2
Ursinus C, IIB	39.6	32.7	26.6	—
Villa Maria C, IIB	—	24.8	20.0	—
Villanova U, IIA	49.7	38.4	32.7	22.3
Washington and Jefferson C, IIB	37.7	33.1	26.8	22.6
Waynesburg C, IIB	26.2	22.8	21.1	19.6
Westminster C, IIB	34.5	29.0	23.5	—
Westminster Theological Sem, IIA	29.4	—	—	
Westmoreland Co CC, III	32.2	30.3	26.2	19.7
Widener U, IIA	44.4	37.7	30.3	22.2
Wilkes C, IIA	36.7	28.9	24.8	21.0
Wilson C, IIB	—	24.4	19.8	—
York C of Pa, IIB	45.6	36.9	29.8	24.9

RHODE ISLAND

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Brown U, I	56.5	38.9	32.1	—
Bryant C, IIA	47.8	43.2	33.4	—
CC of Rhode Island, III	35.4	29.6	24.6	18.2
New England Inst of Tech, III	—	—	25.1	23.4
Providence C, IIA	48.5	39.0	29.6	26.2
Rhode Island C, IIA	39.9	34.3	28.6	23.4
RI Sch of Design, IIB	39.4	30.8	25.6	—
Salve Regina Newport C, IIA	36.8	30.1	24.6	21.2
U of Rhode Island, I	47.5	36.8	31.5	32.7

SOUTH CAROLINA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Central Wesleyan C, IIB	22.4	17.5	16.8	—
Citadel, IIA	39.9	32.5	27.4	22.2
Claflin C, IIB	21.7	20.6	20.1	18.1
Clemson U, I	46.9	35.3	29.0	20.0
Coker C, IIB	28.2	25.2	22.5	—
C of Charleston, IIB	39.6	35.0	26.8	22.7
Columbia Bible C, IIA	22.6	19.4	15.9	
Columbia C, IIB	31.6	26.0	24.4	21.0
Converse C, IIB	33.2	30.2	25.4	—
Erskine C, IIB	26.3	26.2	19.5	
Francis Marion C, IIB	37.9	29.3	26.3	18.9
Furman U, IIB	41.5	32.3	26.4	21.1
Lander C, IIB	36.8	32.1	28.7	22.1
Limestone C, IIB	23.0	—	21.2	—
Morris C, IIB	25.5	23.9	19.0	17.8
Newberry C, IIB	26.8	23.8	21.0	—
North Greenville C, III	24.5	—	19.5	16.7
Presbyterian C, IIB	35.7	28.8	25.2	20.3
South Carolina St C, IIB	39.4	31.5	26.7	21.6
U of South Carolina				
Main, I	48.3	34.7	31.0	21.0
Aiken, IIB	35.0	30.1	24.8	17.9
Beaufort, III	—	28.1	—	—
Coastal, IIB	36.3	29.9	26.7	23.3
Lancaster, III	—	29.0	25.5	—
Spartanburg, IIB	36.5	30.3	25.9	21.8
Sumter, III	—	29.9	28.5	—
Voorhees C, IIB	—	—	19.8	15.1
Winthrop C, IIA	41.0	33.5	27.1	20.1
Wofford C, IIB	39.0	30.7	26.1	21.0

SOUTH DAKOTA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Augustana C, IIB	31.6	26.7	23.6	20.4
Black Hills St C, IIB	33.3	28.2	24.9	19.8
Dakota St C, IIB	34.7	29.7	25.4	21.3
Dakota Wesleyan U, IIB	30.2	25.9	23.0	—
Huron C, IIB	—		24.0	15.1
Mount Marty C, IIB	27.2	[illegible]	19.2	—
North American Baptist Seminary, IIA	31.5	—	—	—
Northern St C, IIA	33.6	28.5	24.0	19.4
Oglala Lakota C, III	21.3	—	—	20.1
Sioux Falls C, IIB	28.8	23.5	22.4	—
SD Sch of Mines and Tech, IIA	37.3	31.2	27.7	21.1
South Dakota St U, IIA	38.3	29.1	24.0	21.3

SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
U of South Dakota, I	39.5	29.4	25.6	19.2

TENNESSEE

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Austin Peay St U, IIA	36.3	28.7	24.0	19.0
Bethel C, IIB	—	22.3	19.9	—
Bryan C, IIB	24.5	22.7	19.1	—
Carson-Newman C, IIB	31.0	25.5	23.3	—
Chattanooga St Tech CC, III	30.1	32.0	26.7	32.0
Christian Brothers C, IIB	35.7	27.4	25.6	—
Cleveland St CC, III	31.7	27.5	24.1	
David Lipscomb C, IIB	34.3	29.0	25.1	21.5
Dyersburg St CC, III	31.8	28.3	24.3	22.0
East Tennessee St U, IIA	40.7	34.5	28.2	22.1
Freed-Hardeman C, IIB	32.3	27.1	24.3	17.6
Hiwassee C, III	19.5	19.0	18.2	16.7
Jackson St CC, III	31.2	27.8	24.8	20.2
King C, IIB	28.1	22.5	—	—
Knoxville C, IIB	24.9	—	18.6	16.3
Lambuth C, IIB	25.4	23.7	21.7	—
Lane C, IIB	—	20.9	18.4	16.9
Lee C, IIB	29.1	24.8	21.6	18.4
Maryville C, IIB	25.1	21.3	20.8	17.8
Memphis St U, I	46.1	35.9	29.2	20.7
Middle Tenn St U, IIA	43.1	35.6	28.4	22.5
Milligan C, IIB	27.9	24.3	20.2	
Motlow St CC, III	—	30.0	25.9	23.1
Roane St CC, III	34.4	27.5	23.4	19.0
Shelby St CC, III	31.0	25.1	21.6	20.3
S C of Seventh-Day Adventists, IIB	21.6	20.6	19.6	—
St Tech Inst Knoxville, III	—	28.6	24.7	23.4
St Tech Inst Memphis, III	41.9	28.7	25.4	24.1
Tennessee St U, IIA	39.3	32.3	26.7	20.4
Tennessee Tech U, IIA	42.6	34.2	28.5	21.2
Tri-Cities St Tech Inst, III		—	26.5	22.3
Tusculum C, IIB	22.4	—	18.8	—
Union U, IIB	32.9	25.1	22.0	19.9
U of the South, IIB	42.5	32.0	26.5	25.3
U of Tennessee				
Chattanooga, IIA	40.0	32.7	27.6	22.8
Inst of Ag, IIA	45.6	37.5	31.8	—
Knoxville, I	48.0	35.2	30.2	22.2
Martin, IIB	37.0	30.9	28.0	—
Vanderbilt U, I	59.7	40.5	33.4	29.3
Volunteer St CC, III	33.0	28.3	25.8	19.0
Walters St CC, III	34.2	28.9	26.5	23.4

TEXAS

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Abilene Christian U, IIA	32.7	28.5	25.6	19.6
American Tech U, IIA	—	26.7	—	—
Angelo St U, IIB	39.5	34.8	28.9	22.1
Austin C, IIB	40.8	30.1	26.3	—
Baylor U, I	48.0	37.5	31.5	—
Corpus Christi St U, IIA	37.9	30.2	24.5	—
Del Mar C, III	38.9	32.9	28.9	24.5
East Texas Baptist U, IIB	27.6	—	22.0	—
East Texas St U, IIA	39.0	32.2	27.8	25.5
Texarkana, IIB	38.5	33.5	—	—
Episcopal Theol Sem of the Southwest, IIB	33.5	—		—
Hardin-Simmons U, IIA	36.6	29.9	27.5	23.9
Incarnate Word C, IIB	33.6	27.4	23.1	—
Jarvis Christian C, IIB	29.1	23.6	19.3	16.4
Laredo St U, IIB	37.2	31.4	28.2	
LeTourneau C, IIB	29.2	26.4	23.1	
Lubbock Christian C, IIB	24.1	21.0	18.7	—
McMurry C, IIB	29.7	25.7	24.9	—
Midwestern St U, IIA	39.0	32.9	25.5	21.5
North Texas St U, I	42.3	34.4	29.9	21.9
Our Lady of the Lake U, IIA	34.5	28.0	23.9	20.4
Pan American U, IIA	41.1	32.7	27.3	22.0
Prairie View A&M U, IIA	40.1	34.8	29.7	24.5
Rice U, I	57.4	40.7	33.5	24.3
Saint Edward's U, IIB	35.3	28.4	24.0	18.3
Saint Mary's U, IIA	43.9	33.0	29.9	—
Saint Philip's C, III	36.2	31.9	24.7	24.2
Sam Houston St U, IIA	38.4	32.6	28.8	24.0
San Antonio C, III	36.6	32.6	29.2	22.7
Schreiner C, III	29.1	26.9	22.7	18.6
Southern Methodist U, I	57.2	38.6	33.2	—
SW Texas St U, IIA	41.3	34.4	28.0	22.0
SW Assemblies of God C, IIB	26.9	—	20.5	—
Southwestern U, IIB	46.8	37.3	29.4	—
Stephen F Austin St U, IIA	38.1	31.6	26.5	20.5
Sul Ross St U, IIB	34.5	28.5	23.8	—
Tarleton St U, IIA	36.0	31.9	26.4	21.2
Texas A & I U, IIA	35.8	30.6	28.0	19.6
Texas A & M U				
Main, I	51.3	38.8	32.1	20.8
Galveston, IIB	35.3	30.7	26.4	21.5
Texas Christian U, I	49.0	37.1	31.2	26.6
Texas Lutheran C, IIB	34.3	31.2	25.9	—
Texas Southern U, I	37.8	34.1	23.6	19.4
Texas Tech U, I	46.0	34.1	29.4	—
Texas Wesleyan C, IIB	30.5	27.0	25.6	—
Texas Woman's U, I	40.4	31.6	26.6	23.6
Trinity U, IIA	51.5	37.2	29.2	—
U of Dallas, IIA	33.8	31.5	28.3	—
U of Houston				
U Park, I	53.5	37.8	31.7	25.2
Clear Lake, IIA	42.8	36.4	32.4	—
Downtown, IIB	40.9	35.1	28.9	
Victoria, IIB	—	29.6	24.7	—
U of Saint Thomas, IIA	28.1	26.5	24.1	—
U of Texas				
Arlington, I	47.4	35.2	30.6	—
Austin, I	58.1	38.3	33.9	26.7
Dallas, I	52.0	37.7	33.8	—
Permian Basin, IIA	37.2	30.3	27.7	—
San Antonio, IIA	42.2	34.5	29.5	—
Tyler, IIB	42.5	34.8	29.2	23.5
West Texas St U, IIA	38.2	30.4	26.0	21.6
Western Texas C, III	32.8	26.3	25.1	21.5

UTAH

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Salt Lake CC, III	30.3	27.1	23.4	23.4
Snow C, III	32.9	29.0	25.0	21.7
Southern Utah St C, IIB	34.6	27.6	23.4	20.5
U of Utah, I	46.7	33.8	29.4	24.9
Utah St U, I	41.5	33.0	27.4	22.5
Weber St C, IIA	36.5	29.4	25.6	19.8
Westminster C of Salt Lake City, IIB	28.2	27.2	23.6	

VERMONT

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Castleton St C, IIB	34.0	29.1	24.6	21.1
Champlain C, III	30.9	27.3	25.5	21.9
C of Saint Joseph, IIB			20.6	20.0
Green Mountain C, IIB	27.3	—	22.4	—
Johnson St C, IIB	27.8	22.7	20.4	
Lyndon St C, IIB	34.2	29.4	24.8	—
Middlebury C, IIB	52.4	38.8	30.4	20.7

VERMONT—Continued

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Norwich U, IIA	35.8	30.1	25.4	19.9
Saint Michael's C, IIB	39.0	31.9	24.0	—
Trinity C, IIB	—	25.1	22.4	
U of Vermont, I	49.2	36.3	30.6	—
Vermont Tech C, III	34.1	28.2	24.1	—

VIRGINIA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Averett C, IIB	27.7	25.2	22.9	—
Bridgewater C, IIB	32.4	27.1	23.5	—
C of William and Mary, I	51.7	42.0	33.9	26.1
Richard Bland C, III	36.1	30.3	—	—
Christopher Newport C, IIB	36.8	33.7	30.6	25.1
E Mennonite C, IIB	25.3	22.7	20.2	18.5
Emory and Henry C, IIB	33.0	27.9	24.4	—
Ferrum C, IIB	28.9	24.4	21.8	19.5
George Mason U, IIA	57.2	39.5	33.3	28.4
Hampden-Sydney C, IIB	40.4	32.5	26.1	
Hollins C, IIB	42.1	34.2	25.5	—
James Madison U, IIA	42.5	36.4	31.1	23.5
Longwood C, IIB	40.5	34.3	26.5	24.1
Lynchburg C, IIA	36.2	29.9	24.5	—
Mary Baldwin C, IIB	33.6	26.4	23.7	24.8
Mary Washington C, IIA	39.8	34.5	27.9	25.0
Marymount U, IIB	38.4	31.8	25.6	—
New River CC, III	38.7	33.7	27.9	22.8
Norfolk St U, IIA	42.9	37.6	31.0	24.3
Old Dominion U, IIA	51.1	37.9	32.5	24.7
Presbyterian Sch of Christian Ed, IIB	33.4	—	—	—
Radford U, IIA	43.2	35.3	29.6	24.0
Randolph-Macon C, IIB	38.5	31.4	24.4	—
Randolph-Macon Woman's C, IIB	39.3	29.3	24.2	—
Roanoke C, IIB	38.5	30.7	25.7	—
Saint Paul's C, IIB	28.7	26.3	—	20.3
Shenandoah C and Conservatory, IIB	28.1	23.8	20.6	—
Strayer C, IIB				29.8
Sweet Briar C, IIB	40.4	32.2	26.8	—
Thomas Nelson CC, III	37.3	31.9	26.7	23.9
U of Richmond, IIA	48.1	37.5	29.4	
U of Virginia, I	62.6	42.1	33.7	24.5
Clinch Valley C, IIB	37.3	30.1	26.2	
Va Commonwealth U, I	49.0	40.5	34.2	28.0
Virginia Military Inst, IIB	44.2	40.2	30.7	—
Virginia Poly Inst and St U, I	56.9	40.4	34.9	24.0
Virginia St U, IIA	39.0	35.2	30.7	25.9
Virginia Union U, IIB	32.3	24.3	20.0	20.0
Virginia Wesleyan C, IIB	37.0	31.1	27.5	24.2
Washington & Lee U, IIB	47.5	35.4	28.7	23.5

WASHINGTON

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Central Wash U, IIA	37.5	31.6	26.1	—
Eastern Wash U, IIA	34.3	29.6	23.3	18.0
Gonzaga U, IIA	41.0	31.3	24.6	18.3
Pacific Lutheran U, IIA	37.6	30.5	25.4	—
Saint Martin's C, IIB	—	23.5	21.9	—
Seattle Pacific U, IIB	33.8	28.2	24.2	20.6
Seattle U, IIA	37.9	31.3	28.1	23.2
U of Puget Sound, IIA	41.6	33.3	26.7	22.7
U of Washington, I	50.8	35.7	32.8	24.7
Washington St U, I	44.3	33.5	30.2	23.6
Western Wash U, IIA	38.9	32.9	28.9	—
Whitman C, IIB	39.6	32.4	26.1	23.8
Whitworth C, IIB	34.9	28.4	23.8	—

WEST VIRGINIA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Alderson Broaddus C, IIB	27.6	23.1	19.4	17.3
Bethany C, IIB	29.7	23.9	24.1	—

WEST VIRGINIA—Continued

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Bluefield St C, IIB	31.5	25.6	21.8	19.2
Concord C, IIB	32.3	27.3	22.6	20.1
Davis and Elkins C, IIB	25.9	22.9	19.5	18.1
Fairmont St C, IIB	34.0	28.3	24.3	21.4
Glenville St C, IIB	31.3	26.1	22.4	20.6
Marshall U, IIA	35.2	30.0	24.1	18.3
Parkersburg CC, III	29.6	25.7	21.2	17.4
Shepherd C, IIB	34.2	29.1	25.7	22.4
Southern WV CC, III	—	29.0	22.7	17.4
U of Charleston, IIB	29.8	25.0	26.0	21.5
West Liberty St C, IIB	32.4	26.9	22.4	19.4
WV C Grad Studies, IIA	38.4	34.2	26.7	—
WV Inst of Tech, IIB	32.7	28.2	25.0	20.7
WV Northern CC, III	29.1	25.1	20.1	16.9
West Virginia St C, IIB	31.7	27.6	23.4	19.1
West Virginia U, I	41.2	33.2	27.5	20.9
WV Wesleyan C, IIB	29.2	25.3	23.2	—
Wheeling C, IIB	27.9	24.1	18.7	19.5

WISCONSIN

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Alverno C, IIB	—	27.8	22.6	18.9
Beloit C, IIB	37.5	31.6	23.4	—
Carroll C, IIB	37.0	31.7	28.5	
Carthage C, IIB	31.3	24.8	24.1	18.3
Inst of Paper Chemistry, IIA	57.7	41.8	34.0	—
Lakeland C, IIB	27.5	22.5	21.7	—
Lawrence U, IIB	43.6	34.0	27.1	—
Marian C of Fond du Lac, IIB	—	20.3	17.0	
Marquette U, I	52.2	38.7	32.7	
Milwaukee Sch of Engineering, IIB	36.0	27.8	27.6	23.1
Mount Mary C, IIB	—	25.6	20.4	—
Mount Senario C, IIB	23.7	—	16.7	—
Ripon C, IIB	40.0	31.3	24.8	—
Saint Norbert C, IIB	40.7	32.7	25.6	—
U of Wisconsin				
Centers, III	37.7	31.5	25.7	22.4
Eau Claire, IIA	40.3	32.4	27.6	24.3
Green Bay, IIA	41.8	33.3	28.8	—
La Crosse, IIA	40.7	35.8	29.9	26.1
Madison, I	52.1	38.2	33.7	—
Milwaukee, I	48.9	36.3	31.6	—
Oshkosh, IIA	42.5	35.8	30.6	25.0
Parkside, IIA	43.7	33.2	29.7	
Platteville, IIA	40.1	33.7	29.2	—
River Falls, IIA	39.0	30.8	27.8	24.7
Stevens Point, IIA	40.5	32.9	27.8	24.5
Stout, IIA	39.4	33.3	27.4	25.5
Superior, IIA	41.8	32.5	26.0	—
Whitewater, IIA	41.2	33.9	30.0	25.7
Viterbo C, IIB	31.6	26.8	22.5	20.6

WYOMING

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Central Wyoming C, III	30.3	27.2	25.8	22.7
Northwest CC, III	—	32.1	25.3	21.5
U of Wyoming, I	45.2	33.9	29.9	—

GUAM

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
U of Guam, IIB	43.0	35.9	27.6	22.4

PUERTO RICO

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Arecibo Tech U C, III	22.6	18.7	15.7	13.9
Caribbean U C, IIB			—	9.9
U of Puerto Rico				
Cayey U C, IIB	30.3	23.3	19.0	16.5
Humacao U C, IIB	27.7	23.0	19.2	16.2
Mayaguez, IIA	25.4	20.0	17.5	14.1
Rio Piedras, IIA	25.0	18.7	14.4	13.8

Institutions Without Academic Ranks

ALABAMA

Alabama Aviation & Tech C, IV	34.1
Alexander City St JC, IV	28.1
Atmore St Tech Inst, IV	25.5
Gadsen St CC, IV	28.0
G C Wallace St CC-Selma, IV	27.7
Jefferson Davis St JC, IV	27.2
Jefferson St JC, IV	29.7
John C Calhoun St CC, IV	28.2
J F Drake St Tech C, IV	31.9
L B Wallace St JC, IV	26.4
Muscle Shoals St Tech C, IV	29.2
Patrick Henry St JC, IV	27.7
Southern Union St JC, IV	26.9

ALASKA

U of Alaska-Prince William Sound, IV	35.9

ARIZONA

Arizona Western C, IV	30.6
Central Arizona C, IV	30.8
Cochise C, IV	29.8
Eastern Arizona C, IV	31.9
Mohave CC, IV	27.7
Northland Pioneer C, IV	28.4
Pima CC, IV	32.5
Yavapai C, IV	31.3

ARKANSAS

East Arkansas CC, IV	23.7
Garland County CC, IV	23.9
Mississippi County CC, IV	21.2
North Arkansas CC, IV	23.3
Southern Arkansas U	
El Dorado, IV	22.7
Tech, IV	22.7
Westark CC, IV	25.6

CALIFORNIA

Antelope Valley CC, IV	36.9
Cabrillo C, IV	32.8
California Inst of Arts, IIA	29.5
Chabot C, IV	42.1
C of the Siskiyous, IV	34.4
Fresno Pacific C, IIB	27.4
Menlo C, IIB	35.0
San Joaquin Delta C, IV	46.0
Santa Barbara City C, IV	37.1
Taft C, IV	41.5
West Hills CC Dist, IV	36.1

COLORADO

Aims CC, IV	27.4
Arapahoe CC, IV	28.7
Colorado Northwestern CC, IV	28.8

COLORADO—Continued

CC of Aurora, IV	35.2
CC of Denver, IV	26.3
Northeastern JC, IV	24.6
Otero JC, IV	26.8
Pikes Peak CC, IV	27.0
Pueblo CC, IV	19.8
Red Rocks CC, IV	28.3
Trinidad St JC, IV	21.2

CONNECTICUT

Hartford Sem, IIA	40.2

DELAWARE

Delaware Tech and CC	
Southern, IV	30.7
Stanton-Wilmington, IV	31.5
Terry, IV	30.0

FLORIDA

Daytona Beach CC, IV	24.8
Edison CC, IV	27.0
Florida CC Jacksonville, IV	33.7
Lake City CC, IV	26.2
Polk CC, IV	22.3
Santa Fe CC, IV	29.4
Tallahassee CC, IV	33.8

GEORGIA

Young Harris C, IV	25.1

HAWAII

U of Hawaii	
Honolulu CC, IV	30.9
Kapiolani CC, IV	32.2
Kauai CC, IV	29.6
Leeward CC, IV	32.6
Maui CC, IV	30.6
Windward CC, IV	30.2

IDAHO

North Idaho C, IV	29.1
Northwest Nazarene C, IIB	24.5

ILLINOIS

Belleville Area C, IV	34.3
Blackburn U, IIB	26.4
Carl Sandburg C, IV	27.6
Chicago C of Commerce, IV	19.0
City C's of Chicago, IV	38.6
Governors St U, IIA	32.9
Illinois Eastern CC's, IV	24.5
Illinois Valley CC, IV	30.1

Continued on Following Page

Average Salaries for Full-Time Faculty Members at 1,700 Colleges and Universities—Continued

ILLINOIS—Continued

John A Logan C, IV	30.9
John Wood CC, IV	25.6
Joliet JC, IV	35.2
Kankakee CC, IV	26.7
Kaskaskia C, IV	26.8
Lincoln C, IV	22.0
McHenry County C, IV	31.3
Morton C, IV	35.3
Prairie St C, IV	31.5
Shawnee C, IV	22.5
Southeastern Illinois C, IV	30.0
Springfield C in Illinois, IV	17.6
State CC, IV	24.6

IOWA

Des Moines CC, IV	27.0
Eastern Iowa CC Dist, IV	23.7
Indian Hills CC, IV	24.0
Iowa Lakes CC, IV	24.5
North Iowa Area CC, IV	29.9
Western Iowa Tech CC, IV	24.0

KANSAS

Allen County CC, IV	26.4
Barton County CC, IV	24.5
Butler County CC, IV	24.5
Central C, IV	16.7
Coffeyville CC, IV	23.1
Cowley County CC, IV	26.7
Fort Scott CC, IV	22.2
Hesston C, IV	17.3
Highland CC, IV	23.8
Hutchinson CC, IV	27.9
Johnson County CC, IV	34.6
Kansas City Kansas CC, IV	30.7
Neosho County CC, IV	26.1
Pratt CC, IV	25.2
Seward County CC, IV	20.9

KENTUCKY

Midway C, IV	19.6
Saint Catharine C, IV	7.6

MAINE

Central Maine Voc Tech Inst, IV	23.7
Eastern Maine Voc Tech Inst, IV	24.1
Northern Maine Voc Tech Inst, IV	26.1
Southern Maine Voc Tech Inst, IV	24.1

MARYLAND

Maryland Inst C of Art, IIB	28.1
Saint John's C, IIB	31.2

MICHIGAN

Alpena CC, IV	34.2
Baker C, IV	30.3
Bay de Noc CC, IV	31.6
Charles Stewart Mott CC, IV	30.3
Cranbrook Acad of Art, IIB	33.8
Gogebic CC, IV	31.1
Grand Rapids JC, IV	36.6
Highland Park CC, IV	36.4
Jackson CC, IV	35.5
Kalamazoo Valley CC, IV	33.5
Kellogg CC, IV	36.6
Kirtland CC, IV	25.9
Lake Michigan C, IV	27.9
Macomb CC, IV	38.6
Mid Michigan CC, IV	26.3

MICHIGAN—Continued

Montcalm CC, IV	29.3
Muskegon Business C, IV	27.6
Muskegon CC, IV	36.0
North Central Michigan C, IV	32.6
Oakland CC, IV	50.0
Saint Clair County CC, IV	34.9
Schoolcraft C, IV	38.4
Southwestern Michigan C, IV	26.9
Suomi C, IV	25.5
Washtenaw CC, IV	37.9
Wayne County CC, IV	26.9
West Shore CC, IV	29.7

MINNESOTA

Anoka Ramsey CC, IV	34.8
Austin CC, IV	35.0
Brainerd CC, IV	32.2
Fergus Falls CC, IV	33.5
Hibbing CC, IV	30.4
Inver Hills CC, IV	34.4
Itasca CC, IV	31.4
Lakewood CC, IV	35.4
Mesabi CC, IV	33.0
Minneapolis CC, IV	33.9
Normandale CC, IV	34.1
Northland CC, IV	33.3
Rainy River CC, IV	30.8
Rochester CC, IV	34.1
Vermillion CC, IV	33.6
Willmar CC, IV	33.0
Worthington CC, IV	35.1

MISSISSIPPI

Coahoma JC, IV	18.2
Copiah-Lincoln JC, IV	21.1
East Central JC, IV	20.4
East Mississippi JC, IV	19.4
Hinds JC, IV	21.9
Holmes JC, IV	20.5
Itawamba JC, IV	22.3
Jones County JC, IV	25.8
Meridian CC, IV	22.8
Mississippi Delta JC, IV	23.0
Mississippi Gulf Coast JC, IV	25.9
Northeast Mississippi JC, IV	24.4
Northwest Mississippi JC, IV	24.0
Pearl River JC, IV	21.8
Southwest Mississippi JC, IV	22.6
Wood JC, IV	15.5

MISSOURI

Jefferson C, IV	25.1
Metropolitan CC, IV	31.0
Mineral Area C, IV	28.1
Moberly Area JC, IV	22.0
State Fair CC, IV	25.5
Three Rivers CC, IV	22.3
Trenton JC, IV	22.2

MONTANA

Dawson CC, IV	26.1
Miles CC, IV	25.3

NEBRASKA

Central CC, IV	22.3
Grace C of Bible, IIB	16.6
McCook CC, IV	22.0
Metropolitan CC, IV	23.6
Mid Plains Nebraska Tech CC Area, IV	25.5
Northeast Tech CC, IV	22.6

NEBRASKA—Continued

Southeast CC, IV	22.2
Western Tech CC Area, IV	24.4

NEW MEXICO

New Mexico JC, IV	27.4
Northern New Mexico CC, IV	20.9
Saint John's C, IIB	30.6

NEW YORK

Sarah Lawrence C, IIA	37.2

NORTH CAROLINA

Anson Tech C, IV	18.4
Asheville-Buncombe Tech C, IV	25.1
Beaufort County CC, IV	21.8
Bladen Tech C, IV	19.7
Blue Ridge CC, IV	24.6
Cape Fear Tech Inst, IV	24.8
Carteret CC, IV	21.8
Catawba Valley Tech C, IV	25.3
Central Piedmont CC, IV	27.6
Cleveland Tech C, IV	22.5
Coastal Carolina CC, IV	23.6
C of the Albemarle, IV	22.7
Davidson County CC, IV	28.0
Durham Tech Inst, IV	24.3
Edgecombe Tech C, IV	21.5
Fayetteville Tech CC, IV	25.9
Forsyth Tech C, IV	25.7
Gaston C, IV	24.8
Halifax CC, IV	20.7
Haywood Tech C, IV	23.5
Isothermal CC, IV	23.3
James Sprunt CC, IV	21.7
Johnston CC, IV	20.4
Lees-McRae C, IV	20.8
Lenoir CC, IV	22.2
McDowell Tech C, IV	21.1
Martin CC, IV	24.4
Mayland Tech C, IV	22.3
Mitchell CC, IV	[illegible]
Montgomery Tech C, IV	[illegible]
Montreat-Anderson C, IV	[illegible]
Nash CC, IV	[illegible]
Pamlico Tech C, IV	[illegible]
Piedmont Tech C, IV	21.4
Pitt CC, IV	24.9
Randolph Tech C, IV	21.0
Roanoke-Chowan Tech C, IV	22.5
Robeson Tech C, IV	23.1
Rockingham CC, IV	24.9
Rowan Tech C, IV	26.8
Sampson Tech C, IV	22.4
Sandhills CC, IV	27.0
Southeastern CC, IV	20.9
Southwestern Tech C, IV	22.3
Stanly Tech C, IV	22.9
Surry CC, IV	23.1
Tech C of Alamance, IV	24.0
Tri-County CC, IV	18.8
Vance-Granville CC, IV	22.7
Wake Tech C, IV	24.7
Warren Wilson C, IV	14.6
Wayne CC, IV	23.9
Western Piedmont CC, IV	23.1
Wilkes CC, IV	24.4
Wilson County Tech Inst, IV	23.8

NORTH DAKOTA

Bismarck St C, IV	28.9

NORTH DAKOTA—Continued

ND St Sch of Science, IV	26.6
U of ND Lake Region, IV	22.0

OHIO

Art Acad of Cincinnati, IIB	24.2
Columbus Tech Inst, IV	28.2
Cuyahoga CC Dist, IV	37.2
Hocking Tech C, IV	22.4
Lakeland CC, IV	38.2
Marion Tech C, IV	26.7
Terra Tech C, IV	25.1

OKLAHOMA

Bartlesville Wesleyan C, IIB	19.5
Carl Albert JC, IV	28.5
Eastern Oklahoma St C, IV	26.6
El Reno JC, IV	25.7
Murray St C, IV	25.0
Northeastern Oklahoma A&M C, IV	27.8
Northern Oklahoma C, IV	26.4
Oklahoma St U Tech Branch, IV	26.6
Rogers St U, IV	24.4
Rose St C, IV	26.9
Saint Gregory's C, IV	23.3
Tulsa JC, IV	28.8
Western Oklahoma St C, IV	26.9

OREGON

Bassist C, IV	18.1
Blue Mountain CC, IV	31.2
Chemeketa CC, IV	29.2
Clackamas CC, IV	29.0
Clatsop CC, IV	23.5
Lane County CC, IV	26.6
Linn-Benton CC, IV	29.8
Mount Hood CC, IV	34.0
Pacific Northwest C of Art, IIB	18.2
Portland CC, IV	30.5
Rogue CC, IV	27.2
Southwestern Oregon CC, IV	28.8
Treasure Valley CC, IV	26.4
Umpqua CC, IV	27.5

PENNSYLVANIA

Berean Inst, IV	16.7

RHODE ISLAND

Roger Williams C, IIB	35.2

SOUTH CAROLINA

Aiken Tech C, IV	24.5
Anderson C, IV	24.8
Beaufort Tech C, IV	21.1
Chesterfield-Marlboro Tech C, IV	25.8
Clinton JC, IV	8.2
Denmark Tech C, IV	21.0
Florence-Darlington Tech C, IV	22.6
Greenville Tech C, IV	23.8
Orangeburg Calhoun Tech C, IV	22.3
Piedmont Tech C, IV	22.7
Spartanburg Methodist C, IV	24.7
Spartanburg Tech C, IV	22.7
Tri-County Tech C, IV	23.6
Trident Tech C, IV	24.6
York Tech C, IV	25.7

SOUTH DAKOTA

Presentation C, IV	20.3
Sinte Gleska C, IV	15.2

TENNESSEE

Free Will Baptist Bible C, IIB	21.1
Tomlinson C, IV	18.6

TEXAS

Alvin CC, IV	32.4
Austin CC, IV	28.6
Blinn C, IV	27.6
Brookhaven C, IV	34.1
Cedar Valley C, IV	32.2
Cisco JC, IV	25.6
Clarendon C, IV	23.6
C of the Mainland, IV	32.1
Cooke County C, IV	25.0
Eastfield C, IV	37.3
El Centro C, IV	33.8
El Paso County CC Dist, IV	29.1
Galveston C, IV	28.4
Hill C, IV	25.6
Houston CC, IV	20.3
Howard County JC Dist, IV	24.5
Laredo JC, IV	29.0
Midland C, IV	30.3
Mountain View C, IV	36.3
North Harris County CC Dist, IV	32.3
North Lake C, IV	33.6
Palo Alto C, IV	23.7
Richland C, IV	36.2
San Jacinto C, IV	28.8
Texas St Tech Inst	
Amarillo, IV	23.1
Harlingen	23.5
Waco, IV	24.1
Trinity Valley CC, IV	27.4
Tyler JC, IV	28.7
Wharton County JC, IV	29.0

UTAH

C of Eastern Utah at San Juan, IV	25.6
Dixie C, IV	25.8
Utah Valley CC, IV	27.5

VERMONT

Southern Vermont C, IIB	18.6

VIRGINIA

Southern Seminary JC, IV	19.8

WASHINGTON

Bellevue CC, IV	30.7
Big Bend C, IV	30.2
Centralia C, IV	27.8
Columbia Basin C, IV	29.3
Evergreen St C, IIB	35.2
Olympic C, IV	29.8
Peninsula C, IV	30.6
Tacoma CC, IV	32.6
Yakima Valley CC, IV	31.5

WISCONSIN

Chippewa Valley Tech C, IV	32.2
Madison Area Tech C, IV	35.3
Milwaukee Area Tech C, IV	37.3
Milwaukee Inst of Art & Design, IIB	22.9
Nicolet C & Tech Inst, IV	30.3

WYOMING

Casper C, IV	27.7
Laramie County CC, IV	30.1

TIAA-CREF Will Allow Policyholders to Move Funds

Continued from Page A1

can invest in CREF (a stock fund) or TIAA (a more stable fixed-income fund).

While they may move money from CREF to TIAA, transfers in the other direction are not allowed, and policyholders cannot transfer any of their existing accumulations to funds offered by competing investment companies.

The new plan must still get the necessary approval from government agencies that oversee insurance and pension laws. TIAA-CREF officials said a preliminary model of the plan had been approved by New York state insurance officials, and added that they expected no major problems.

A Number of Restrictions

While the plan contains a number of restrictions, and while not every participant is automatically granted the right to transfer his or her money, observers of higher-education pension policy gave it an enthusiastic early reception, based on their preliminary interpretations of it.

"Nobody's seen the details, but everything so far seems to indicate that it's an extraordinary step," said Sheldon E. Steinbach, vice-president and general counsel of the American Council on Education.

Said Ann H. Franke, associate secretary and counsel of the American Association of University Professors: "The A.A.U.P. welcomes this significant action by the TIAA-CREF board."

She added that the companies' action appeared to resolve one of two key issues in a highly controversial Securities and Exchange Commission proceeding that involves the companies' request to offer a money-market fund.

Said Roy A. Schotland, a Georgetown University law professor and one of the companies' most vigorous critics: "These sound like splendid steps forward."

He added that "any possibility of transferring money from Third Avenue" (TIAA-CREF's address in New York) was good news.

"If you can in fact take your money out," he said, "the companies will start rendering better service, and if they don't, you can move it elsewhere."

Under the plan, participants who want to transfer their existing accumulations—so-called "old money"—from CREF to other company funds, or to competing funds approved by their employers, can do so, provided their institutions offer a new group-annuity fund, which would in effect serve as a vehicle for transfer.

That fund was recently established by TIAA and CREF as a condition for their offering a money-market fund.

Because TIAA funds are far less liquid, TIAA participants who want to transfer old money would do so through a special payout plan under which money would be transferred in installments over a 10-year period to a special group-retirement annuity. It could then be transferred to other TIAA-CREF funds or to competing funds.

Transfer from both funds hinges, however, on an institution's willingness to offer the new TIAA-CREF fund, or, in the case of participants seeking to move their money to an entirely different investment company, an investment alternative. Currently, a small but apparently growing number of institutions offer alternatives to TIAA-CREF.

> "If you can in fact take your money out, the companies will start rendering better service."

But in the past, participants could not transfer old TIAA or CREF money to those funds.

Just how the companies' latest step would affect the S.E.C. proceedings was not immediately known. Although company officials say they have been studying transferability since the special trustees' committee made its recommendation, some observers speculated that the companies had acted partly to address concerns raised during the ongoing S.E.C. proceedings.

The companies are in the process of seeking S.E.C. approval to offer a money-market fund to give participants a safe haven for their money. To offer the new fund, CREF registered as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, which governs mutual funds and other investment options. But as a condition for offering the money-market fund, the companies argued that they should be exempted from provisions of the act that allow shareholders to transfer their money and take part in certain voting procedures.

The S.E.C. agreed in January to grant those exemptions on a temporary basis, clearing the way for CREF to introduce the money-market fund last month. The S.E.C. must now decide whether to grant those exemptions permanently.

A number of higher-education institutions and other groups, ranging from Stanford University to the Investment Company Institute, have taken an active role in opposing TIAA-CREF's application, and some observers feared the proceedings could drag on for months or even years.

Exploratory Meetings

In recent weeks, officials of a number of Washington-based higher-education associations held exploratory meetings with the parties involved in the S.E.C. hearings to determine whether there was any possibility of reaching a settlement.

TIAA-CREF officials said the companies still would need exemptions from the investment-company act, but said they hoped last week's actions would satisfy those who have opposed their application.

Colleges Warned by Labor Dept.

It was also not immediately clear what effect the latest actions would have on a recent letter to the S.E.C. written by a Labor Department official, who warned that colleges could face increased liability if they offered pension plans only with TIAA-CREF.

The letter, written by Ann L. Combs, a Deputy Assistant Secretary at the Labor Department, said that due to CREF's recent registration as an investment company, the company's investment advisers would no longer be accountable to campus-based administrators. In effect, it said that campus-based fiduciaries—that is, administrators involved in the management of TIAA-CREF pension plans—could instead be held accountable for CREF investments as a result.

Because the company prohibits transfer of money, it added, those fiduciaries could not carry out their duties effectively—since, should they decide for some reason that TIAA-CREF was an imprudent investment, participants would not be able to transfer their money.

The letter is one of numerous filings the S.E.C. has received in the case. Although TIAA-CREF officials have disputed its argument, it caused concern among some observers of pension planning in academe.

Note Book

In recent years the University of California at Berkeley has moved toward rough parity in the racial and ethnic composition of its student body. Now it has a new set of problems to contend with.

No one, it seems, is completely happy with the criteria used by Berkeley to cull a freshman class from the mass of applications flowing in. The most vocal critics are Asian-Americans, who contend that new admissions criteria put in place in 1984 have amounted to a *de facto* quota system to keep down their numbers at Berkeley. Last year, for example, Asians made up 22.9 per cent of the applicant pool but only 16.8 per cent of those admitted.

The charges of bias led to a state audit of Berkeley admissions that found that while its criteria tended to favor whites, there was no evidence of clear discrimination against Asian-Americans.

At the annual meeting of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers in Nashville last month, Richard H. Shaw, Berkeley's associate director of admissions, said the lesson was to be open and clear about the admissions process. Berkeley now publishes its admissions criteria in its catalogue, listing the specifics of its sometimes-confusing selection process.

"Our policies have to be clear and well documented," Mr. Shaw said. "We had good intentions, but we had nothing written down."

He said Berkeley would continue to analyze its admissions criteria and try to insure that no bias crept in.

Henry Der, a member of the Asian American Task Force on UC Admissions, a watchdog group made up of local professionals, said he thought university policy makers were now "treading a little more carefully."

■

The relative success of Berkeley in achieving parity has also made life more difficult for other campuses in the U.C. system, which have had a hard time competing with the Berkeley and Los Angeles campuses for minority students.

Whites make up only 38.4 per cent of the current freshman class at Berkeley, but at the Santa Cruz campus, for example, whites compose more than 90 per cent of the student body.

At Irvine, said James Dunning, the admissions director, there is little chance of attracting the black high-school graduates who are eligible for admission to the U.C. system.

Under the university's affirmative-action program, any black person who meets minimum admissions standards is guaranteed admissions to the campus of his or her choice.

Last year, Mr. Dunning said, of the 18,000 black high-school graduates statewide, 800 met U.C. eligibility requirements. About half chose U.C.L.A., and about half chose Berkeley. Said Mr. Dunning: "There's a lack of parity in affirmative action."

Students

Sharp Drop, Rise Seen in Graduates of High Schools

After 1995, their ranks are expected to swell

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

The number of high-school graduates is expected to drop sharply over the next six years and then rise almost without interruption into the next century, according to a study to be released this week.

The projections indicate that schools and colleges will have to plan carefully as the roller-coaster pattern of the size of high-school graduating classes that began in the late 1970's continues into the 1990's, said Charles S. Lenth, senior program director of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, which conducted the study.

"If planners or legislators simply looked at the downward trend nationally and just assumed it was permanent, it would lead to some sort of overreaction," he said.

"If there is an overreaction to the declines," he added, "that would leave all levels of education, and indeed the nation, in a very weakened position several years later, when that capacity is needed again."

In what the commission termed a "modest upturn," the number of graduates will increase about 4 per cent from 1986 to 1988, rising to 2.76 million from 2.65 million. Then the number will drop 12 per cent, to a low of 2.44 million in 1992, and remain at that level for three years. In 1995, the ranks of high-school graduates will again climb, rising 19 per cent to 2.91 million in 2004.

The number of high-school graduates peaked in the late 1970's at about 3 million, the commission said.

Projections for Each State

The projections are based on historical data on school enrollments, statistics on the proportion of students who progress from grade to grade, the number of births, and patterns of migration for each of the states and the District of Columbia. The study includes detailed projections for each state, as well as regional and national statistics.

Mr. Lenth emphasized that the figures were projections based on enrollment and demographic trends of the last six years, and were not predictions of the precise numbers of graduates in the future.

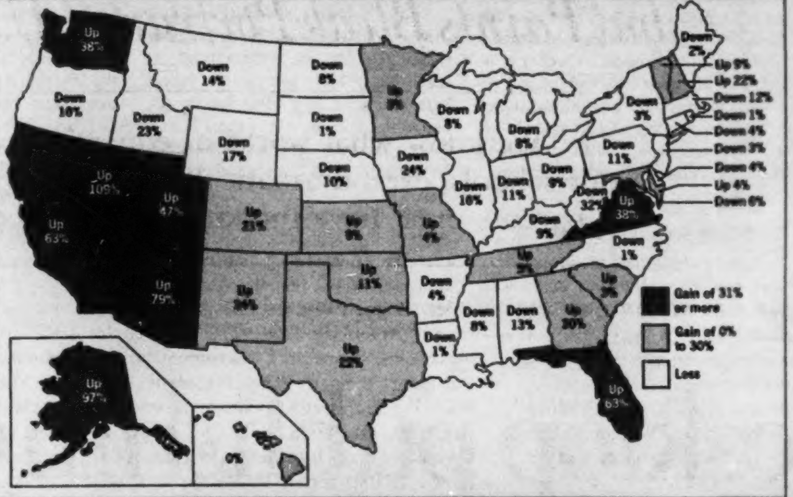
"Many of the factors we have taken into account are under the control of states or school districts," he said. "If the states change graduation requirements or begin programs to retain people in the school system to graduation, they could affect these projections in a very significant way."

For example, he said, changes in the high-school dropout rate could affect the figures substantially. According to the U.S. Department of Education, 28.5 per cent of those who entered the ninth grade four years earlier failed to earn a high-school degree "on time" in 1986, the latest year for which figures are available.

Mr. Lenth said the composition of the high-school graduating class after the slump in the mid-1990's will change in two respects: More students will be from

Continued on Page A43

Changes in Number of High-School Graduates, 1986-2004



Projections of High-School Graduates for Selected Years Through 2004

	1985-86 actual	1987-88	1989-90	1993-94	1997-98	2001-02	2003-04
Alabama*	42,855	44,419	42,631	37,821	39,658	37,093	37,305
Alaska*	5,574	6,354	6,029	6,819	9,271	11,341	11,003
Arizona*	28,408	31,530	31,876	32,461	41,944	46,128	50,910
Arkansas	27,032	28,366	27,612	26,188	28,234	26,329	26,032
California	252,150	270,257	251,461	266,878	330,463	375,160	410,265
Colorado*	35,079	37,550	35,377	33,645	39,158	42,257	42,469
Connecticut	37,820	38,415	32,797	29,067	32,232	34,499	36,428
Delaware	7,951	8,063	7,593	7,000	8,096	7,296	7,658
D. C.*	4,862	5,091	4,337	3,581	3,850	4,227	4,556
Florida*	92,538	99,895	102,114	94,767	115,512	139,321	151,090
Georgia*	63,272	65,929	62,692	64,545	75,677	76,496	82,040
Hawaii	12,468	13,334	12,264	11,822	12,156	12,853	12,508
Idaho	12,311	12,970	12,030	11,887	11,984	10,448	9,526
Illinois	132,770	136,728	124,290	112,396	120,751	113,634	111,955
Indiana	65,230	69,936	67,281	59,753	64,444	58,205	57,757
Iowa*	37,345	38,146	34,185	30,973	33,833	30,865	28,293
Kansas	27,195	28,211	26,987	26,648	31,055	30,376	29,731
Kentucky	41,370	43,177	41,345	38,693	41,554	38,352	37,548
Louisiana	46,766	45,878	44,190	42,536	45,490	48,138	46,079
Maine	14,773	15,670	14,894	13,204	14,014	14,381	14,468
Maryland	53,438	54,031	49,623	42,957	50,615	51,783	55,329
Massachusetts*	72,423	72,036	62,399	53,121	57,770	60,974	63,579
Michigan	117,926	122,676	111,185	98,838	111,200	106,587	108,736
Minnesota	56,149	59,420	53,192	50,781	60,860	59,252	58,722
Mississippi*	27,423	29,441	27,884	25,875	28,705	28,146	25,211
Missouri	54,867	57,400	56,209	51,973	58,519	56,606	57,047
Montana*	10,079	10,581	9,762	9,359	9,946	9,660	8,694
Nebraska	19,814	20,437	19,560	17,871	19,728	19,095	17,778
Nevada	8,821	10,233	9,784	10,581	13,555	16,534	18,450
New Hampshire*	12,520	13,376	12,414	10,856	13,714	13,714	15,282
New Jersey*	94,720	96,666	84,880	76,536	82,122	84,875	91,595
New Mexico	16,885	16,972	17,162	16,967	20,102	21,073	21,020
New York	192,593	196,440	173,268	158,933	169,264	176,249	186,799
North Carolina*	68,678	71,704	67,946	60,345	64,629	64,837	68,036
North Dakota	8,149	8,826	8,012	7,704	8,217	8,181	7,486
Ohio	132,805	139,921	132,681	120,691	133,822	120,681	120,190
Oklahoma*	35,048	37,295	35,676	33,646	39,094	41,828	38,912
Oregon	27,746	29,509	26,971	25,641	26,747	24,213	23,303
Pennsylvania	145,005	145,974	130,654	116,804	130,177	125,468	129,396
Rhode Island	10,676	10,741	9,580	8,530	10,124	10,020	10,589
South Carolina*	36,650	37,813	37,621	35,603	38,733	37,341	37,901
South Dakota	8,382	8,965	8,269	8,322	9,483	8,849	8,273
Tennessee*	46,162	49,989	49,167	44,611	47,829	47,014	48,499
Texas*	170,194	179,616	187,138	183,235	209,371	203,036	207,631
Utah	20,073	23,184	23,098	28,661	33,076	30,977	29,591
Vermont	6,795	7,215	6,540	6,268	7,082	7,292	7,436
Virginia*	67,093	71,595	68,203	65,564	79,792	85,742	92,312
Washington*	48,735	52,444	47,318	46,768	56,523	64,068	67,177
West Virginia	22,546	23,186	22,407	19,957	19,373	17,012	15,428
Wisconsin	64,522	64,285	57,846	52,564	62,177	59,982	59,307
Wyoming*	5,758	6,279	5,987	5,564	5,404	5,382	4,764
Total	2,650,442	2,768,189	2,594,438	2,445,829	2,777,149	2,823,872	2,912,094

* The 1985-86 total consists of the actual number of public high-school graduates and an estimate for the number of private high-school graduates. All other 1985-86 totals include actual figures for both public and private high-school graduates, except for the State of Washington, which includes estimates for both figures.

SOURCE: WESTERN INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION change the way this country works," he said.

Mr. Naison, who teaches a course on the 1960's at Fordham, said his studies of the era had left him with the impression that the United States never recovered from its involvement in Vietnam. "The physical, cultural, political damage of that era is still with us, much as the Civil War damage was with the South for several generations," he said.

'More Decadent and Troubled'

The abandoned buildings and drug trafficking that plague Harlem and other urban areas represent problems that have arisen in the past 20 years that are in urgent need of attention, he said. "If anything, we are a more decadent and troubled and decayed society now than we were in 1968."

Memories of the Columbia protest, Mr. Naison said, should serve as an incentive for renewed activism. "I feel more than ever and more than anything that the moment we had there, the power we felt, the experience of turning constant defeat into victory, has to be recovered, has to be sustained, and has to be transformed into a movement," he said.

William Sales, an assistant professor of Afro-American studies at Seton Hall University and a leader of the Columbia Student Afro-American Society in 1968, recalled that the protests would not have lasted more than a day without the support of residents of the surrounding Harlem community.

"We became militant because of the example of the black students and the example of the community members," said Mr. Rudd. However, he said, he regretted the escalated level of militancy that marked the student movement after the Columbia protests.

He and fellow members of the Columbia chapter of S.D.S. should not have destroyed the national S.D.S. in 1969 in an attempt to establish the more militant "Action Faction," he said.

"Stupidly, we universalized the experience of Columbia and developed an atrocious theory that militant action by a few can work anywhere, everywhere in the whole society," he said.

'Vietnam Made Us Crazy'

Mr. Rudd paid tribute to Ted Gold and David J. Gilbert, who were protest leaders in 1968 but absent from the reunion. Mr. Gold was killed in 1970 when a bomb being built by militant radicals exploded in a New York townhouse. Mr. Gilbert, who became involved in the radical Weatherman group, is serving a 75-year-to-life sentence in a New York state prison for his role in the 1981 robbery of an armored truck in Nanuet, N.Y., during which a guard and two policemen were killed.

Mr. Rudd said that while Mr. Gilbert and his accomplices had called the robbery and killings "a necessary revolutionary act," he considered them a "tragedy."

"I now believe the war in Vietnam made us crazy," Mr. Rudd said. He said that he, Mr. Gold, and Mr. Gilbert had been filled with a rage that "blinded us to many other realities such as the fact that militancy and violence are often counterproductive and also to the fact that this country was not in a revolutionary state and not even near one."

The reunion included a party marking the 20th wedding anniversary of Richard and Andrea Eagan, who had been married in a student-occupied building.

Number of High-School Graduates Expected to Decline, Then Rise

Continued from Page A28

the West, and more will be members of racial or ethnic minority groups.

"If it weren't for the increases in the West, we wouldn't see increases of the magnitude we're expecting for the nation of a whole," he said. From 1986 to 2004 the number of graduates in the West will increase nearly 50 per cent, to about 710,000, and the proportion of all U.S. graduates who are from that region will rise to 24 per cent from 18 per cent.

Because not all of the states collect comparable data, the study does not include projections by racial and ethnic groups. However, Mr. Lenth said the numbers of graduates of minority groups would probably rise, because Census Bureau figures show that Hispanic and Asian populations are growing faster than the white population.

Mr. Lenth warned that the figures would not predict college enrollments.

Despite the decline in the number of high-school graduates from 1980 to 1986, college enrollments have held steady at about 12 million during the 1980's, largely because of an increase in the numbers of older and part-time students and a rise in the proportion of traditional college-age students seeking higher education, according to the Education Department.

Whether colleges can maintain those enrollment levels during the downturn of the 1990's is an open question, said Solomon Arbeiter, associate director for research and development at the College Board.

"If they want to maintain a steady-state enrollment, they'll have to get more older students and more minority students," he said. He added that he thought colleges in the 1990's would face greater competition for new high-school graduates from businesses and the military.

The report shows that the number of graduates will vary tremendously among the states, with the fastest growth projected for Nevada, where from 1986 to 2004 the number will rise 109 per cent, to 18,450. The steepest decline is projected for West Virginia, where the number will fall 32 per cent, to 15,428.

97-Pct. Increase in Alaska

Other states expected to have large increases from 1986 to 2004 include Alaska, up 97 per cent; Arizona, up 79 per cent, and California and Florida, each up 63 per cent.

States expected to suffer large decreases include Iowa, down 24 per cent; Idaho, down 23 per cent, and Wyoming, down 17 per cent.

Noting that not all states and regions will experience the same down-and-up pattern that will be evident nationally, the report warned college planners and others to examine the detailed tables in preparing for the population changes.

"Inappropriate generalizations of national trends to individual states or state trends to the nation as a whole could provide worse guidance than no information at all," the report said.

The figures cover students earning diplomas from public and private high schools and exclude those passing high-school equivalency examinations.

According to the projections, private high schools are expected to graduate 218,169 seniors in 2004, a decline of 17 per cent from the 1986 number. Over all, the proportion of graduates who are from private schools is expected to drop to 7.5 per cent in 2004 from 9.9 per cent in 1986.

Mr. Lenth said that estimate reflected the decline in private-school enrollment that occurred over the last decade. However, he noted, the private-school figures have a greater margin of error than those for public schools because private-school enrollments can be greatly influenced by changes in government policies, and because 13 states could provide only estimates of past private-school enrollments, not actual figures.

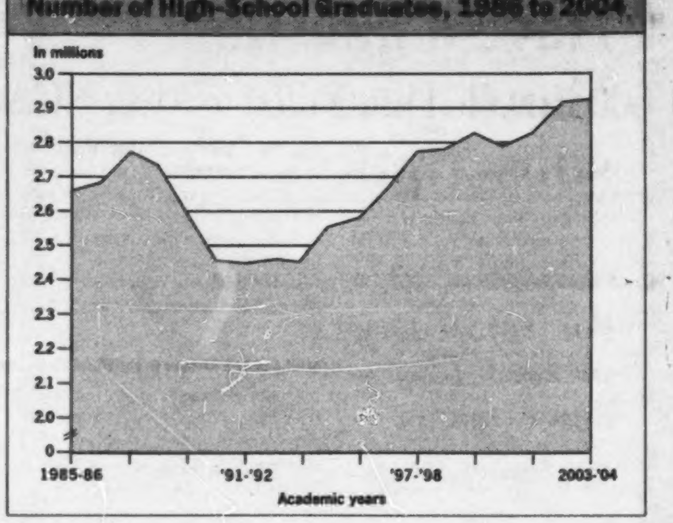
A Joint Project

The study, which was prepared by Robin Etter Zuñiga, a staff associate at the Western Interstate Commission, is being published jointly by WICHE, the College Board, and the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association. The Lilly Endowment provided money for the project.

Copies of the 46-page report, *High School Graduates: Projections by State, 1986 to 2004*, are available for $10 each plus a $2 handling charge from the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, P.O. Drawer P, Boulder, Colo. 80301.

Detailed data are available for each of the states for $3 for a printed report or $5 for a diskette, and by region for $18 (print) or $30 (diskette). A complete set of tables for all of the states and regions is available for $65 (print) or $120 (diskette).

Number of High-School Graduates, 1986 to 2004



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Saturday, October 22
Capital Hilton
9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Chicago
Saturday, October 29
Palmer House and Towers
9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Boston
Saturday, November 12
Hyatt Regency Cambridge
9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

San Francisco
Saturday, November 19
The Meridien
9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

The Forums are jointly sponsored by the Graduate Record Examinations Board and the Council of Graduate Schools.

For more information, please contact: Ann Willard, Project Director, GRE/CGS Forums on Graduate Education, Educational Testing Service, 22-P, Princeton, New Jersey 08541-6000, (609) 734-5951

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Researchers at the U. of Texas hope a semiconductor consortium's move to Austin will attract scientists and engineers: Page A4.

Robert A. Nisbet will join a long line of distinguished scholars when he delivers the 17th annual Jefferson Lecture in Washington: Page A4.

Chicano and Latino faculty members, administrators, and students at the U. of California met to discuss the struggle for recognition and support from the university: Page A9.

Long-time critics of higher education's leading pension companies were delighted to learn that a major complaint appears about to be resolved: Page A9.

In a blow to efforts to keep the Adams case alive, a judge rejected a request that he temporarily keep in effect a court order while his dismissal of the case is appealed: Page A19.

The typical corporate C.E.O., under pressure to protect his company from a hostile takeover, doesn't have time for philanthropy, a survey has found: Page A23.

Southeast Missouri State U. considers moving into a Division I sports program to increase enrollment, while Utica College is returning to Division III after a six-year experiment in the "big time": Page A32.

Brazil's 33 federal universities are reeling from two government decrees that are intended to curb public spending, but that educators say are a recipe for disaster: Page A39.

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China Weighs Shifts in Overseas Studies; Brain Drain Feared

Officials deny policy is changing, but new limits are put on students

By SUZANNE PEPPER

HONG KONG

China appears to be facing a dilemma over sending students abroad for university education.

On one hand, concerned about a brain drain, Chinese officials have decided to place new limits on students' going to other countries, particularly the United States. Without describing the situation specifically in those terms, the officials have acknowledged that, after this year, they plan to send more students to Europe and fewer to other countries. The officials also say they intend to enforce new rules on how long Chinese students may stay abroad to obtain graduate degrees.

On the other hand, amid widespread reports of such plans, the officials have been struggling in recent weeks to reassure American educators and other foreigners that China's basic policy on overseas study is not being changed.

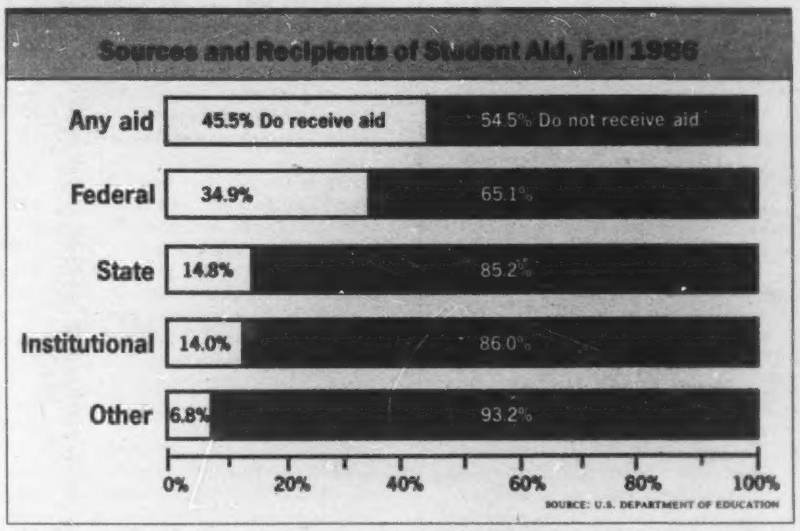
Many Have Not Returned From Abroad

To judge from recent Chinese reports and other information obtained from Chinese and American sources, there are elements of truth in both perspectives.

It is clear, for example, that China desperately needs the expertise that its students can obtain through education abroad.

At the same time, however, the country's leaders have grown increasingly concerned that many of the more than 20,000 government-sponsored and nearly 10,000 other Chinese students who are now over-

Continued on Page A41



Sources and Recipients of Student Aid, Fall 1986

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

An eagerly awaited U.S. study offers data on student aid to undergraduates at colleges, universities, and proprietary schools in fall 1986: Page A26.

Legislators and State-College Officials Wary of Big Increase in Out-of-State Students

By SCOTT JASCHIK

More and more out-of-state students are enrolling in public universities, and more and more state legislators are expressing concern. But only a handful of states have specifically limited the admission of nonresidents.

A new survey by the Virginia Council of Higher Education found that only five states—Arizona, Hawaii, New Hampshire, North Carolina, and Wisconsin—had imposed a ceiling on the number of out-of-state students who can attend their public institutions. But college officials say that almost all states have informal limits on the proportion of out-of-state students that legislators will tolerate at public colleges.

"It's a not-so-covert threat that if colleges don't do something about enrollments, legislators will put some kind of quota on," says Peter A. Blake, the research associate who conducted the study.

Mr. Blake and college officials say that interest in the issue has increased dramatically in the past five years. As tuition rates at private colleges rise and federal student-aid programs do not expand at a similar pace, they say, tens of thousands of the best high-school graduates, who have traditionally applied mainly to private colleges, are now also seeking admission to public colleges, both in and out of their own states.

Such institutions as the Universities of Michigan, North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and Virginia have been flooded with appli-

Continued on Page A20

Scholars Grapple With Literary Critic's Early Writings for Pro-Nazi Periodical

YALE UNIVERSITY

Paul de Man: His defenders are trying to make sense of his writing for a pro-Nazi newspaper.

By SCOTT HELLER

Still reeling from the shock, scholars have begun to try to make sense of the disclosure that Paul de Man, a renowned literary critic and former Yale University professor, wrote for a pro-Nazi Belgian periodical in his youth.

The revelations, which came late last year, have re-ignited scholarly debate over whether the literary theory known as "deconstruction" is apolitical and ultimately nihilistic. Mr. de Man, who died in 1983, was a leading proponent of deconstruction, which emphasizes that language is figurative and slippery and often doesn't mean what it seems to mean.

Last week, Jacques Derrida, the French literary critic most closely associated with deconstruction, weighed in with his view on the controversy.

In a 62-page article published in the journal *Critical Inquiry*, Mr. Derrida argues that, while clearly "painful," Mr. de Man's early writings have been unfairly used by academics and journalists to smear deconstruction.

"To judge, to condemn the work or the man on the basis of what was a brief episode . . . is to reproduce the exterminating gesture which one accuses de Man of not having armed himself against sooner," Mr. Derrida writes.

'Deconstruction Under Siege'

Critics were given new ammunition late last year when a Belgian graduate student discovered that Mr. de Man had written more than 170 articles in the 1940's for a pro-Nazi Belgian newspaper and other periodicals.

While American newspapers and magazines have described "deconstruction under siege," scholars with a deep personal and professional stake in the controversy were rarely willing to comment on the writings, which remained untranslated.

By the end of this year, however, all of

Continued on Page A6

MARGINALIA

In an Oakland *Tribune* photograph of a game between the University of California–Berkeley and Creighton University, the Berkeley basketball player Roy Fisher is wearing a shirt labeled CALIFORINA.

■

Making 'em toe the line (from the Burlington County College *Faculty / Staff News*):

"Adjunct Faculty paychecks will be distributed by the Accounting Department to the Division secretaries. The Division secretaries should then immediately return them to the Accounting Department to be held and later released to the Division secretaries upon the receipt of final grades from the Adjunct Faculty members."

■

The invitation to the retirement dinner for Oberlin College's Dayton E. Livingston contains the following menu:

"Pate Selection; Mixed Green Salad; Stuffed Breast of Chicken with Wild Rice and Wood Mushroom Sauce; Stuffed Zucchini Blossoms; Baby Carrots, Zucchini and Beets; Puffed Pastry with Raspberry Mouse and Chantilly Cream."

■

A job announcement at Western Washington University asks that applications be sent to the "Interim Director of the Interim Office of Student Life."

■

Letter to a prospective student from North County Community College:

"We are pleased you plan to be a part of our 1988 Fall Semester class. . . .

"All students attending college for the first time must participate in the course placement examination session. . . . There is only one test session which begins at 5:30 p.m., so please be on time. . . .

ADVISEMENT PROGRAM WILL BE
CONDUCTED ON:
WEDNESDAY: MAY 25, 1988

"Please R.S.V.P. by calling . . . and indicate the date of your choice."

How about Wednesday, May 25?

■

A course announcement at California State University at Dominguez Hills defines the MERIT program as "Mathematics Enrichment and Restraining for Inservice Teachers."

■

A letter from the admissions people at Ripon College begins:

"Dear Student Search Participant: Do you want to attend a college where professors know your name? . . ."

"It would be nice if the admissions office knew it first," was the reaction of one young recipient. —C.G.

In Brief

15 at Rutgers Charged in Death of Student

Fifteen members of a fraternity at Rutgers University have been charged with encouraging a student to drink himself to death.

Alan A. Rockoff, the Middlesex County, N.J., prosecutor, said the 15 members of the Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity at the university's New Brunswick campus had been charged with aggravated hazing in the February death of James Callahan. Mr. Callahan, who was 18 years old, died after he and other pledges at a fraternity-initiation party had been encouraged to consume excessive amounts of alcohol over a short time (*The Chronicle*, February 24). The legal drinking age in New Jersey is 21. The university banned the fraternity after the incident.

Aggravated hazing is punishable by up to 18 months in prison and a $7,500 fine, but Mr. Rockoff said first offenders did not face "a presumption of incarceration." The 15 students are to be sentenced May 20.

A university investigation of the incident is continuing.

Protest at Wesleyan Ends in Arrest of 110 Demonstrators

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

A pro-divestment sit-in at Wesleyan University ended last week after the arrest of 110 demonstrators who were blocking access to an administration building (*right*). The protesters had demanded that the university sell the stock it holds in 12 companies that do business in South Africa.

The demonstrators were charged with creating a public nuisance, fined $68 each, and ordered to stay away from the building they had tried to blockade.

After the arrests, another group of about 100 protesters entered the same building, South College, and marched out in single file. They then held a rally and led a protest march around the campus. More than 500 students and local community activists took part in the rally and march.

A student judiciary board last week began hearings on taking further action against the students who participated in the blockade.

Wesleyan has reduced its investments in companies that do business in South Africa from about $22-million 10 years ago to $10.6-million today. That amount represents about 4 per cent of the university's endowment.

DIVEST NOW
WESLEYAN MUST CUT ALL TIES WITH APARTHEID SOUTH AFRICA
WES MUST DIVEST

AP/WIDE WORLD

Temple U. Gives $10,000 to Each of 5 Top Teachers

Temple University has awarded five faculty members $10,000 each in its first "Great Teacher Awards."

The prizes are among the largest cash awards for top teaching in the country. The winners were selected by a panel of distinguished Temple professors. Each department was eligible to nominate one candidate, who was considered an outstanding instructor and accessible to students outside the classroom.

The winners were Roger W. Anliker, a professor of painting and drawing; Diane N. Bryen, professor of special education; Richard S. Kennedy, professor of English; Arvind Phatak, professor of management and international business administration; and Carson D. Schneck, an anatomy professor in the medical school.

"Students respond differently to different teachers," said Mr. Kennedy of the award. "What may be a Socrates to one student, may be a ditherer to others. For myself, I've tried to be diligent in preparing for classes. I'm not one of these people who can just get up and talk."

Imposter Arrested in Rare-Book Thefts

A man posing as a University of Minnesota professor is a suspect in the theft of rare books from three West Coast universities after being arrested at the University of California at Riverside.

Police believe the man may be responsible for the theft of library books valued at $225,000 from Washington State University, others valued at $217,000 from the University of Oregon, and some worth an undetermined amount from the Claremont Colleges. A man believed to be the same suspect also was discovered in an unauthorized area of a library at the University of California at Los Angeles.

The man identified himself as

NOTES ON THE ARTS

New Shange Play; Roman-Portrait Show; Musical-Instrument Makers

Florida State University and the New York Shakespeare Festival are working together on a new musical, *Betsy Brown*, that will open in Tallahassee June 21.

The musical is an adaptation of a book about a black girl growing up in St. Louis in the 1950's. The book is by Ntozake Shange, who is best known for her play *for colored girls who have considered suicide / when the rainbow is enuf*, which also was produced by the New York Shakespeare Festival. The festival is headed by the producer Joseph Papp.

Ms. Shange has collaborated on the adaptation with Emily Mann, who will direct the show. Its music is by Baikida Carroll, who worked with Ms. Shange and Ms. Mann on lyrics.

The 17-member cast will include principals from New York and actors from the university, whose theater school will build the sets and make costumes for the show. The school of music will provide musicians.

■

MUSEO NAZIONALE ROMANO

A portrait bust of a woman from the first century A.D. is among 22 sculptures in the Emory University show.

Emory University's Museum of Art and Archaeology is mounting a show of 22 Roman portrait sculptures from the collection of Museo Nazionale Romano, one of the world's largest archaeological museums.

The portrait sculptures, which have never before traveled outside of Italy, were made between the late part of the first century B.C. and the end of the third century A.D.

Among them is a bust of the Empress Faustina Minor, the wife of Marcus Aurelius, that was found in the House of Vestal Virgins in Rome's Forum.

Also in the exhibition will be a portrait of Antinous, Hadrian's lover, that was found in a sanctuary at Ostia. Portraits of people from every rank of Roman society are included in the show, according to a spokesman for the museum.

The show is to open July 14. It is the first in an international loan program under which Emory sponsors a research or restoration project at a foreign museum in return for the loan of exhibition pieces that can be used in the university's curriculum.

■

Instrument makers and repairers who move to Oberlin, Ohio, will now be eligible for appointment as Oberlin College Conservatory of Music affiliate craftsman or craftswoman. The appointments will be available to people who are "actively engaged in research, development, and manufacture of musical instruments and accessories."

The affiliate program is an effort by the town and the college to make Oberlin "a modern American center for distinguished instrument making," says S. Frederick Starr, the college's president, who is himself a jazz musician.

David S. Boe, dean of the conservatory, says he hopes the titles "will testify to these individuals' ability and seriousness of purpose, and assist them with gaining access to libraries and museums and obtaining grants." In addition, students and faculty members at the conservatory, who Mr. Boe says "expect to own and perform on the finest instruments possible," will benefit from the proximity of manufacturers and repairers.

The affiliate appointments, which will carry no stipend, will run for renewable three-year terms. Applications will be submitted to the conservatory's faculty council, and then forwarded to the president.

—LAWRENCE BIEMILLER

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Note Book

When three students at Iowa State University produced "Black by Popular Demand" last year, they had no idea that the video documentary would be more than a campus project. Now they have been invited to conferences and have set up a company to handle orders for the 30-minute tape.

The video, which was shown recently at a conference on race relations at the University of Oklahoma, features interviews with students and administrators who offer sometimes-contradictory views about the experiences of black students at the university.

"We call it the uncensored voice of the black students at Iowa State ," says Tom Furgerson, the producer of the videotape.

At the beginning of the video, a student talks about stereotypes of black students. "A lot of times they assume that just because you're black, you can't read, you can't write, you can't speak. A lot of teachers will fault you for that even before you've had a chance."

Another student talks about his feeling of isolation. "There are 24,000 white students on this campus and only 600 blacks. You're lucky if you see two or three black people walking across campus."

■

Administrators also talk about policies that affect minority students. Thomas Thielen, vice-president for student affairs at Iowa State, says the university takes "fewer risks in admitting minority students."

"We don't think that it is a fair thing to do, with the high expenses, to encourage someone to come here who might not be quite ready," he says.

Some black students in the video say that other blacks are apathetic and are not taking advantage of educational opportunities. "We wanted to make students aware of black students' views on academic, social, and financial issues," said the film's photographer John Furgerson, Tom's brother. "We wanted people to be angry and frustrated enough to act on these issues."

Mr. Furgerson—now a graduate student at the university—got the idea for the video after attending a meeting at which black students expressed their frustrations.

A little more than two months before graduating from college, Mr. Furgerson, a television and film major, recruited students to film, edit, and market the project on a budget of $2,000.

"Nobody had seen anything like this," Mr. Furgerson says of his project. "Nobody really got angry because these were things that people were already thinking. I just took it and put in on the screen."

Says David Kooker, assistant production coordinator: "People realize this isn't just happening at Iowa State. It is happening everywhere."

The videotape is available for $189 from Red Shoes Productions, 225 North Sheldon, Ames, Iowa 50010; (515) 292-1883.

Students

46 Pct. of All Undergraduates Received Some Form of Financial Aid in Fall 1986, U.S. Study Shows

Education Department releases comprehensive analysis of 59,886 students at 1,074 institutions

By ROBIN WILSON

WASHINGTON

About 46 per cent of the undergraduates enrolled at postsecondary institutions in the fall of 1986 received some form of financial assistance from federal, state, or other sources, according to a study released last week by the U.S. Education Department.

The study—the most comprehensive analysis of student aid ever conducted—found that more students had received grants than loans and that financial aid from all sources had paid for about 40 per cent of aid recipients' college bills.

The analysis—called the National Postsecondary Student Aid Study—provided an in-depth look at the amount and types of aid students receive nationwide. The results offered few surprises and generally confirmed much of what policymakers and college officials had thought happened in the flow of aid to students at different types of institutions.

Study Cost $9.5-Million

The study, which cost the Education Department $9.5-million, covered aid distributed by the federal government, state governments, colleges and universities, and other sources. It examined 59,886 students enrolled at 1,074 colleges, universities, and for-profit trade schools.

Government leaders, college officials, and education researchers have been eagerly awaiting the results of the study because few data on the distribution of student aid have been available. Many lawmakers have complained that the lack of such data has made it difficult to shape federal student-aid programs.

Until now, for example, no one has known the total number of students receiving federal student aid. Data have been available on the number of students who received money from each aid program, but the numbers could not be added up to obtain a total because, in many cases, aid came from more than one source.

College lobbyists also have been frustrated because the data they say they have needed to try to persuade lawmakers to expand or alter student-aid programs have not always been available.

For example, college representatives have complained for years that more and more aid was going to students at for-profit trade schools, and some lobbyists have suggested that Congress should create separate aid programs for students at such institutions. But no one has known for sure how much has gone to students at trade schools or how many of them have received assistance.

According to a report on the study released last week, 84 per cent of students enrolled at for-profit trade schools received aid, compared to 65 per cent of students at private colleges and 38 per cent of those at public institutions.

Although college lobbyists said last week the study would be helpful, some said it had limitations, primarily because the Education Department had examined aid recipients only in the fall semester of 1986-87, rather than over the entire academic year. The lobbyists complained that

Sources of Undergraduate Financial Support

	Public	Private not-for-profit	Private for-profit
Aid only	5.2%	4.2%	17.7%
Parents only	9.1	8.5	3.8
Student only	23.5	9.0	5.2
Parents and student only	28.0	15.4	5.7
Aid and parents only	5.7	10.6	16.2
Aid and student only	10.7	11.7	24.7
Aid, parents, and student	17.9	40.6	26.7
Total	100.1	100.0	100.0

Based on a survey of 59,886 students at 1,074 institutions conducted by the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics in the fall of 1986.

Students at Ohio U. Flock to a Course in Which Humor Is a Serious Business,

As Skip Darby interrupts his juggling act to give an impersonation of an alien from another planet . . .

By MICHELE N-K COLLISON

ATHENS, OHIO

Just before dusk, a line begins to snake out of the student center and onto the sidewalk. Bobby Buczek and Joe Panyko are among the 300 students who will wait for over two hours to get inside to laugh. They are the lucky ones. Hundreds of other students will be turned away.

Once inside, after knocking back a couple of beers, the two aficionados of comedy settle back in their chairs for a semiannual ritual at the Ohio University—the comedy final.

"They had better be funny," warns Mr. Panyko. "This looks like a brutal audience."

Imagine a final exam in which, to pass, you must make 300 rowdy college students in a smoke-filled pub laugh for five minutes. It's "comedian hell," as Pat Perkins, one of tonight's performers, puts it.

Edible Fruit Rates a D

A standing ovation will earn you an A. Enthusiastic applause from the audience means a B. Modest applause, a C. If rotten fruit greets your delivery, an automatic F. If the fruit is edible, you get a D.

In the hallway, Chris Koons, his head bowed, is walking back and forth. As he the department's data could not be adjusted to represent a year's time without distortion, so the results of the study would be less useful than they had hoped.

However, Chester E. Finn, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Education for research and improvement, hailed the study results last week. "This is interesting, significant, and a mine of information that people ought to dig in," he said.

Undergraduates Averaged $3,813

Following are some of the study's findings about the distribution of aid in the fall of 1986:

- Undergraduates received an average of $3,813 each in aid. State governments, institutions, and other sources together provided more grant aid to students than did the federal government. The predominant source of loan and work-study money, however, was the federal government.
- The majority of undergraduates—53 per cent—relied solely on themselves or their families to finance their education. Forty-one per cent of students used a combination of financial aid and their own money to pay their bills, and 6 per cent relied solely on financial aid.
- Black undergraduates were more likely to receive aid than those from any other racial or ethnic group. By contrast, Asian Americans were less likely than students from any other racial or ethnic group to receive aid. Those Asians who did get aid, however, received larger average amounts than students from any other group.
- Sixty-two per cent of the federal grant and work-study aid distributed to students who were financially dependent on their parents went to students whose families earned less than $20,000 annually. Only 3 per cent of the federal aid distributed to such students went to those whose families earned $50,000 or more.
- Twenty per cent of undergraduates

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2 Colleges Drop Recognition of Fraternities, Sororities Amid Continuing Concern Over Groups' Behavior

Institutions take a harder line against what they see as irresponsible actions by Greek societies

By MICHAEL W. HIRSCHORN

Franklin and Marshall College and Gustavus Adolphus College have withdrawn recognition of their fraternities and sororities, and Bowdoin College has proposed a wide-ranging reform of its Greek system.

Each of the actions came in response to what the colleges called a deterioration of behavior by members of the Greek organizations on the their campuses.

The actions at the three institutions, and tough responses last month by Florida State University and Stetson University to alleged acts of fraternity gang rape, mark an increasingly hard-line approach by institutions to a Greek system that many administrators believe is not encouraging responsible student behavior (*The Chronicle*, March 16).

Students at the University of California at Santa Cruz, where two fraternities and a sorority have been set up in recent years off the campus, have voted overwhelmingly to oppose the establishment of a Greek system on the campus. The vote carried no official weight.

Gustavus Adolphus and Franklin and Marshall joined a small group of colleges that in recent years have withdrawn institutional recognition of their Greek systems. Three small liberal-arts colleges—Amherst, Colby, and Williams—have taken similar action.

Interest in fraternities and sororities is at an all-time high, with about 600,000 men and women belonging to Greek organizations, according to the National Interfraternity Council.

Franklin and Marshall's decision followed a three-year review of fraternity and sorority practices on the campus.

The college's Board of Trustees said in announcing its ban that "the effort to upgrade the Greek system had not succeeded and that the benefits of an ideal Greek system are far from being achieved." The board said its investigations had "revealed a history of unpleasant, even shameful, incidents, and fraternity grade-point averages were discovered to be lower than those of non-fraternity men."

'A Moral Obligation'

The board said the fraternities had failed to respond to three years of reform efforts, but also cited other reasons for its decision. Among them:

- Fraternities are dangerous, with Greek-related activities leading to several deaths a year nationally. "We have a moral obligation to do everything within our power to prevent serious injury or death to a Franklin and Marshall College student," the board said.
- Fraternities subject colleges to "unacceptable legal risk." The trustees said they could not be certain that the college "can be adequately protected in the case of a major lawsuit involving the death or serious accident in a College-recognized fraternity."
- National fraternity officials are not cooperating in the college's efforts to improve student behavior. The board noted that national officers had refused to accept college rulings in Greek disciplinary cases.
- The college is losing its power to deal with individual chapters and students who do not live up to its standards. "The days are gone when the college could discipline students without the action even being questioned," the trustees said.

Jack Shilling, the president of the Interfraternity Council at Franklin and Marshall, said the college's fraternities, with the support of their national organizations, would continue to operate without college recognition. "We think they made a mistake, and we're going to show they did make a mistake," he said.

Because only two fraternity chapters are housed in college property or on college land, the institution has limited control over the fraternities and sororities.

Paul Brawley, a spokesman for Franklin and Marshall, said: "We're sort of disappointed that the nationals are backing the locals, but that's the way it goes."

Violations of Hazing Rules

At Gustavus Adolphus, trustees voted to revoke the charters of eight fraternities and seven sororities following what it said were violations of the college's recruitment and hazing rules. Administrators said the Greek organizations had conducted their spring rush activities secretly.

At Bowdoin, a committee set up to determine the future of the college's Greek system urged a wide array of changes in the way the fraternities there operate. The most sweeping change is a proposal that no national fraternity that is not fully coeducational be allowed to operate at Bowdoin. The ban would go into effect in September 1991. Bowdoin's nine officially recog-

Continued on Page A29

Right Down to the Final Exam

paces, he mumbles to himself. Every once in a while he makes a dash for the bathroom.

The Ohio University junior, the comic who is to appear next, is doing his best to ignore the gales of laughter coming from the next room, where Troy Hammond is entertaining the audience.

"You ever notice how low your friends think you are when they set you up on a date?" says Mr. Hammond. "At the end of an evening, I didn't have a crucifix or garlic. Now I have new criteria. They at least have to be able to walk upright and be able to identify the sun."

The exam's topics are those that are most familiar to the students: dating, sex, tests, and drinking (most of the best jokes are unprintable in a family newspaper).

The mastermind behind this torturous final exam is Mel Helitzer, a professor of public relations and advertising at the university. He started the course with the blessing of the dean of the journalism school, Ralph Izard, who argued that it was important to teach students how to use humor in writing.

With the recent popularity of such comedians as Eddie Murphy and Robin Williams leading a surge of interest in stand-up humor, students here are hankering to join the fun. Some must wait for two academic quarters to get into the comedy-writing class.

Mr. Helitzer—who resembles Yoda, a character in the movie "The Empire Strikes Back," according to his students—was previously a successful advertising executive in New York who did campaigns for Good 'n' Plenty candy and the Ideal Toy Company. After he sold his advertising company, Mr. Helitzer got an offer to teach advertising at Ohio University.

'Do You Have a Terminal Degree?'

"I didn't know academic terms," says Mr. Helitzer, who has a dry wit and is sacrilegious when it comes to academic matters. "I didn't know what a Ph.D. was. The dean said to me, 'Do you have a terminal degree.' I said, 'No, I have a little prostate problem, but I don't think it is fatal.' "

Mr. Helitzer says he was not the unanimous choice for the job, because he was not an academic. "You know a Ph.D. is like a union card. But they took me. I guess my 30 years of professional experience almost equaled a Ph.D."

Laughs aside, Mr. Helitzer considers comedy writing serious business, a field long neglected by colleges. He started the

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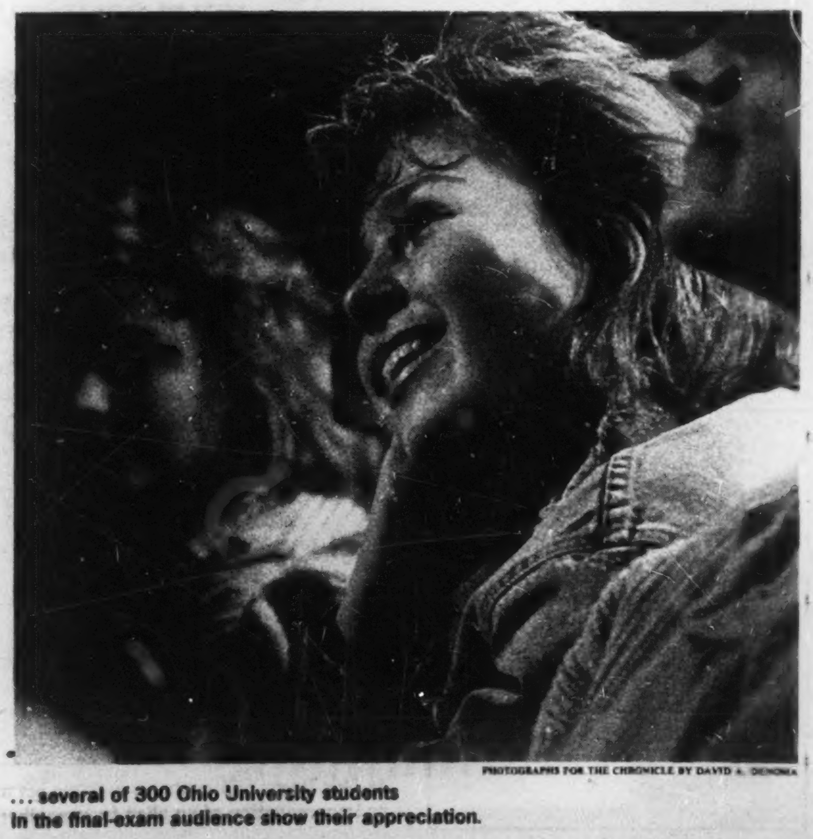


PHOTOGRAPHS FOR THE CHRONICLE BY DAVID A. DENOMA

. . . several of 300 Ohio University students in the final-exam audience show their appreciation.

Californians Say a College Education Costs More Than They Can Afford

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

About 70 per cent of Californians who participated in a public-opinion poll said they thought a college education would cost more than most people could afford.

Seventy-eight per cent said the state should increase the amount it spent on student financial aid.

The questions were included in the 1986 California Poll, which asked Californians their views on a variety of issues. During the current academic year, about $1.7-billion in financial aid was available through the state.

California has many inexpensive public colleges and universities. Residents can attend any of the state's 106 community colleges for $100 per year, and the 19 institutions that are part of the California State University system charge between $641 and $739 per student annually. But higher-education officials in the state said Education Secretary William J. Bennett's complaints about tuition at high-priced institutions and newspaper reports of annual increases in college costs had persuaded Californians that higher education was not affordable.

Views on Loan Defaults

"Secretary Bennett, in seizing upon some of the extreme cases he uses as examples, may have created the impression that rather than being an extreme case, it is more or less a typical case," said Samuel M. Kipp, III, director of the California Student Aid Commission.

A total of 1,023 Californians were interviewed about their views on college costs and student aid. A report on the survey was recently released by the Eureka Project, which receives support from California foundations to study student aid.

According to the report, most of the Californians who were surveyed said they believed that many more students default on their loans than actually do. Eight-five per cent of those surveyed said they thought that at least half of students who took out loans failed to pay them back. In California, about 17 per cent of students default on their loans, state officials report.

Mr. Kipp and other higher-education officials said the publicity surrounding defaults, much of it fueled by criticism from Secretary Bennett, had magnified the problem in the eyes of Californians and others.

Mr. Kipp and other higher-education officials are concerned that misperceptions about the number of students who default will lead people to be less supportive of spending on student aid. Indeed, the survey found that 91 per cent of Californians who gave low estimates of loan defaults said they thought the government should provide much more money to help students pay their college bills, while 56 per cent of those who gave high estimates said they thought the government should do so.

Political Affiliations

Californians' support for student aid also differed depending on their political affiliations. For example, 63 per cent of Democrats said they were strong supporters of student aid, while 41 per cent of Republicans said so.

Half of the Californians participating in the survey said they thought that aid should be distributed differently. Thirty-eight per cent said more aid should go to low-income students, 38 per cent said more should go to middle-income students, and 30 per cent said more should go to bright students. However, 36 per cent said less aid should go to minority students, and 28 per cent said less should go to students who attend institutions that charge high prices.

Higher-education officials attributed the responses in part to the fact that middle-income parents often felt that student-aid programs did not provide enough help for them; they earn too much money for their children to qualify for aid, but they do not earn enough, in many cases, to send their children to the institutions of their choice.

Copies of the report, *Opinions and Attitudes: How the Public, Students, and Parents View Student Financial Aid*, are available free from the Eureka Project, 428 J St., Suite 400, Sacramento, Cal. 95815.

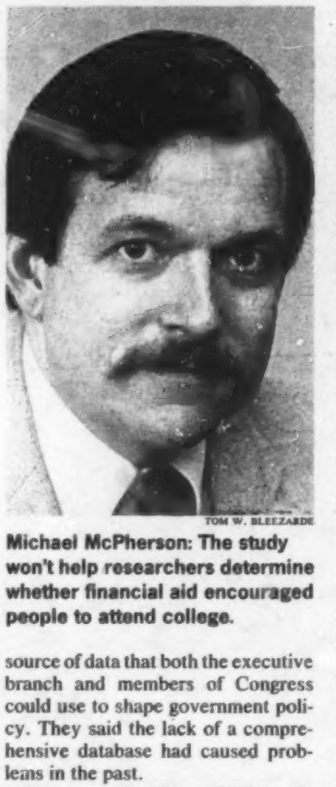
—ROBIN WILSON

46 Pct. of All Undergraduates Received Some Form of Financial Aid in Fall 1986, U.S. Study Shows

Continued from Page A27

borrowed from the federal Guaranteed Student Loan program (now called the Stafford Student Loan program). They borrowed an average of about $2,200 each. Eighteen per cent of undergraduates received federal Pell Grants, which are for poor students. The average grant was $1,485 per student.

- Forty-one per cent of aid recipients received only grants, 30 per cent relied on a combination of grants and loans, and 15 per cent of recipients received only loans. The rest received various combinations of grant, loan, work-study, and scholarship aid.
- The largest source of aid was the federal government. About 35 per cent of undergraduates received aid from federal programs, about 15 per cent received aid from state programs, and 14 per cent received money from their institutions.
- Undergraduates enrolled at for-profit trade schools were the most likely to have relied solely on financial aid to pay their college bills. Eighteen per cent of such students relied on financial aid alone, compared to 5 per cent of students at public colleges and 4 per cent of students at private colleges.



TOM W. BLEEZARDE

Michael McPherson: The study won't help researchers determine whether financial aid encouraged people to attend college.

Members of Congress last week said the new information would be useful because it provided a common source of data that both the executive branch and members of Congress could use to shape government policy. They said the lack of a comprehensive database had caused problems in the past.

For example, Rep. William D. Ford, Democrat of Michigan, recalled the furor that was touched off three years ago after Education Secretary William J. Bennett told the House Education and Labor Committee that 13,000 students whose families earned $100,000 or more annually had received Guaranteed Student Loans.

Mr. Bennett said he had obtained the information from the annual freshman survey conducted by the Cooperative Institutional Research Program of the University of California at Los Angeles and the American Council on Education.

Lawmakers and lobbyists argued that that was not a good source of data on the income of parents whose children had received loans, and they said the number of students Mr. Bennett had cited was much too high. But no one could provide a more reliable set of data because it simply did not exist.

Mr. Bennett's statements brought considerable attention from news organizations, and lawmakers were concerned that public support for the loan program might decline because no data were available to counter Mr. Bennett's remarks. "That number hit me in the face everywhere I went," recalled Mr. Ford. "We've had a lot of trouble with numbers they [Education Department officials] have used in the past."

The report released last week does not provide data on the family incomes of students who received guaranteed loans. That information is expected to be included in another report scheduled to be released next December, Education Department officials said.

Education researchers said last week that the new data would help provide a basis for further study of student-aid issues.

But they said there were some questions that could not be answered by the study.

For instance, Michael S. McPherson, chairman of the economics department at Williams College, said researchers would not be able to examine whether financial aid encouraged people to attend college, because the Education Department did not survey people who had dropped out of college or had decided not to attend.

"People are going to feel frustrated because they are not going to be able to do certain kinds of research," said Mr. McPherson, who served on an advisory panel to the Education Department study.

Emerson J. Elliott, director of the department's National Center for Education Statistics, acknowledged the shortcomings of the study. He also said the Education Department might examine the aid received by students over an entire year when it conducts the study again in academic 1989-90.

3 More Reports Planned

The department is planning to release three more reports later this year using data collected in the study.

The first will examine aid to graduate students, the second will provide details about the ways that families of students who did not receive aid financed their college education, and the third will take an in-depth look at the distribution of Stafford Student Loans.

Copies of the report, *Undergraduate Financing of Postsecondary Education*, are available free from Mitch Pearlstein, Director of Outreach, Office of Education Research and Improvement, 555 New Jersey Avenue N.W., Washington 20208.

—ROBIN WILSON

Aid Awarded to Undergraduates, by Source

	Any aid[1]	Federal	State	Institutional	Other
Public					
Doctoral	$3,337	$2,970	$1,091	$1,521	$1,336
Other 4-year	2,957	2,630	928	996	1,070
2-year	2,053	2,008	636	627	819
Less-than-2-year	2,391	2,276	907	—	—
All	$2,887	$2,616	$ 916	$1,204	$1,137
Private, not-for-profit					
Doctoral	$6,509	$3,843	$2,047	$3,691	$2,251
Other 4-year	5,265	3,394	1,824	2,319	1,531
2-year	3,957	2,928	1,424	1,776	1,208
Less-than-2-year	3,903	2,848	2,111	—	—
All	$5,633	$3,525	$1,873	$2,790	$,1777
Private, for-profit					
2-year and above	$3,946	$3,452	$1,688	$2,643	$2,247
Less-than-2-year	4,098	3,799	2,116	1,775	3,053
All	$4,025	$3,631	$1,825	$2,182	$2,751
All institutions	**$3,813**	**$2,973**	**$1,280**	**$2,098**	**$1,416**

Note: Figures cover only undergraduates who received financial aid and were enrolled full-time for the entire 1986-87 academic year. A dash indicates insufficient data.

[1] Includes students who reported that they received aid but did not specify its source.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

Aid to Undergraduates by Type of Institution, Fall 1986

Institutions	Number of students	Percentage of students receiving any financial assistance			Grants			Loans			Work-study		
		Total[1]	Federal	Other	Total	Federal	Other	Total	Federal	Other	Total	Federal	Other
Public													
Doctoral	2,581,556	46.8%	35.5%	28.5%	36.4%	23.1%	26.[illegible]	27.6%	26.4%	1.6%	5.8%	4.5%	1.5%
Other 4-year	1,681,052	47.3	38.4	30.0	38.1	28.1	28.2	24.9	24.0	1.3	8.1	6.2	2.2
2-year	4,180,263	28.5	19.9	18.1	25.4	17.1	17.0	7.8	6.7	1.0	2.4	2.1	0.4
Less-than-2-year	129,219	51.8	41.9	22.9	46.1	34.8	22.3	19.6	19.4	0.5	3.4	2.5	0.9
All	8,572,090	38.0%	28.5%	23.7%	31.5%	21.3%	22.2%	17.3%	16.2%	1.2%	4.6%	3.6%	1.1%
Private, not-for-profit													
Doctoral	769,069	61.8%	45.7%	50.8%	52.2%	24.3%	47.9%	39.5%	38.0%	3.8%	13.0%	9.6%	3.8%
Other 4-year	1,119,661	67.9	50.1	57.7	60.1	32.2	55.9	42.1	40.9	2.3	16.4	11.3	6.6
2-year	133,779	63.9	47.9	44.7	53.6	32.4	43.1	35.7	34.4	2.4	5.7	5.2	0.4
Less-than-2-year	16,441	66.2	59.4	35.5	55.5	45.2	33.7	40.4	38.9	1.8	5.0	4.0	1.7
All	2,038,949	65.3%	48.4%	54.1%	56.7%	29.3%	51.9%	40.7%	39.4%	2.9%	14.3%	10.2%	5.1%
Private, for-profit[2]													
2-year and above	223,659	82.7%	79.2%	24.2%	54.9%	49.0%	22.6%	69.3%	68.6%	1.9%	1.2%	0.7%	0.5%
Less-than-2-year	378,535	84.8	81.4	13.0	63.5	59.7	10.9	71.5	70.9	2.2	0.5	0.5	0.1
All	602,394	84.0%	80.6%	17.2%	60.3%	55.7%	15.3%	70.7%	70.0%	2.1%	0.8%	0.6%	0.2%
All institutions	**11,213,432**	**45.9%**	**34.9%**	**28.8%**	**37.6%**	**24.6%**	**27.2%**	**24.4%**	**23.3%**	**1.6%**	**6.1%**	**4.7%**	**1.6%**

Note: Figures are based on a survey of 59,886 students enrolled at 1,074 colleges, universities, and proprietary institutions in the fall of 1986.
Details may add up to more than the total because some students received multiple types and sources of aid.

[1] Includes students who reported that they received aid but did not specify its source.

[2] Until October, 1986, private, for-profit institutions were prohibited by law from spending College Work-Study money for on-campus work.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

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Orson Welles is responsible for the basic flaws of *The Magnificent Ambersons*, one of the most famous "ruined" classics in film history, a scholar says: Page A4.

Recent concessions by higher education's leading pension companies brought them closer to a settlement with their critics: Page A15.

Accused of plagiarism, the acting head of the U. of Minnesota withdrew as a candidate for president of North Dakota State: Page A15.

A Congressional panel proceeded with legislation to tax the business operations of colleges and other nonprofit organizations: Page A21.

William J. Bennett told the President he would resign in September as Education Secretary: Page A21.

The Rockefeller Foundation appointed a newspaper executive, Peter C. Goldmark, Jr., as its next president: Page A29.

Many independent college funds are in trouble, but New Jersey's, by switching its focus, is a roaring success: Page A29.

A plan to provide scholarships to former Memphis State U. athletes who have not graduated was rejected by the N.C.A.A.: Page A37.

A faculty strike that paralyzed higher education in Venezuela for four months was settled: Page A39.

Tolerance for student militancy in South Korea is fading: Page A39.

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State-College Officials Call Public's Panic Over Fees Needless

Headline-grabbing tuition levels affect relatively few, they note

By SCOTT JASCHIK

Widespread reports of increases in college tuition have generated an atmosphere of crisis across the country. But state officials say much of the fear is unjustified and is illogically affecting tuition policies for state institutions.

Parents are terrified they won't be able to pay for college for their children. State legislators and members of Congress say middle-income voters are increasingly demanding tuition aid. Editorials decrying the rise in college prices have been appearing in newspapers with growing regularity.

State higher-education officials, however, say most prospective college students and their parents have been frightened needlessly. Few people are paying attention to a fact they cite repeatedly: More than three-quarters of all college students attend public colleges and universities and pay relatively low tuition.

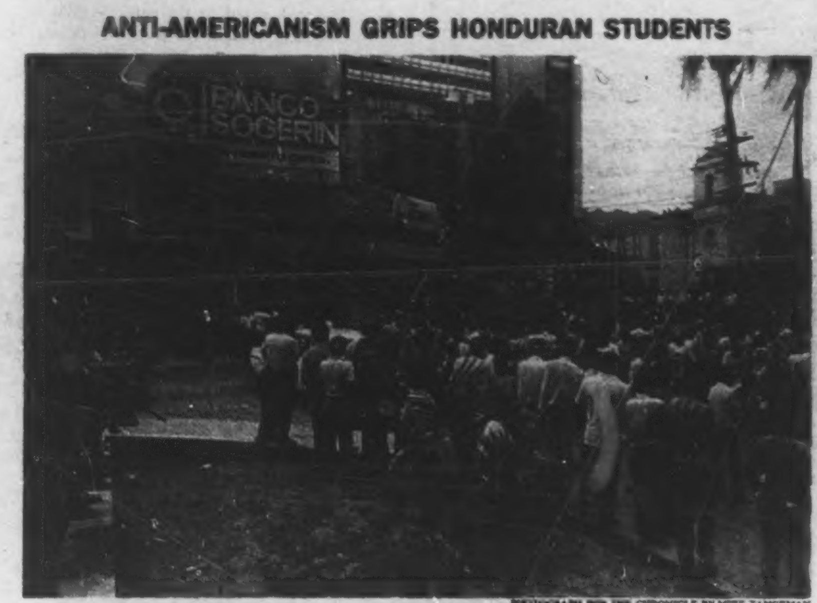
Some Startling Figures

Newspaper headlines have stressed the most startling private-college tuition figures, like the $14,850 fee for a year at Bennington College, or the $11,812 charged by Columbia University. But those figures are as much as 10 times as high as the tuition at the public institutions most students attend.

This year, for example, tuition for state residents is less than $1,500 a year at nearly all community colleges—and at such re-

Continued on Page A22

ANTI-AMERICANISM GRIPS HONDURAN STUDENTS



PHOTOGRAPH FOR THE CHRONICLE BY MIKE TANGEMAN

Honduran army troops stand guard as demonstrators gather in downtown Tegucigalpa two weeks after an attack on the U.S. Embassy: Page A39.

South Africa Set Back in Its Efforts to Quell Protests by Limiting University Subsidies

By HELEN ZILLE

CAPE TOWN

The South African government apparently has been handed a decisive defeat in its battle to impose political conditions on the granting of subsidies to higher-education institutions.

The Cape Town Supreme Court, which invalidated the conditions three months ago for the universities in its jurisdiction—Cape Town, Stellenbosch, and the Western Cape—has now rejected a government request for permission to appeal that judgment to the country's Appeal Court in Bloemfontein.

Another ruling, setting aside the conditions for the University of Natal, had been issued by the Natal Supreme Court.

Although the highest courts in each of South Africa's four provinces are not bound by each other's decisions, as a practical matter the Cape Town court was considered the one that would offer the government its best chance for a favorable ruling or, at least, for permission to appeal a nullification of the conditions.

The regulations in question, which took effect last October, were aimed at making state subsidies to universities contingent on the universities' enforcing broad prohibitions against political protests by their students and staff members.

Government subsidies have provided South African institutions with up to 80 per cent of their budgets in some cases.

Both the Cape Town and Natal Supreme Courts found the regulations improper on the grounds that the government had exceeded its powers in issuing them, that the conditions interfered with the universities' rights, and that they were too vague.

Could Impose Conditions Anew

In denying the government's application to file an appeal, the Cape Town court held that, based on the evidence, no other court could have come to a different conclusion about the regulations.

How the government will now proceed is not entirely clear. It has the power to amend the law in order to impose the controversial conditions anew.

However, the Minister of National Education, F. W. de Klerk, gave no hint of such intentions when he spoke to the House of Delegates recently, and govern-

Continued on Page A40

Many Colleges Expect Their Enrollment of Black Students to Increase in Fall

By MICHAEL W. HIRSCHORN

Colleges and universities are reporting modest increases in the number of black students who plan to enroll in next fall's freshman classes, suggesting that the drought of blacks in institutions of higher learning may be easing.

A sampling of small and large institutions around the country showed small numerical increases in most places in the number of blacks who have said they will matriculate. Some institutions reported increases of 50 per cent or more. Small gains were also reported in the recruitment of Hispanics and other minorities.

In February the U. S. Department of Education reported that college-going rates had increased in 1986 to 28.6 per cent of the 18-to-24-year-old black population from 26.1 per cent a year earlier. However, the number of blacks enrolled in college in 1986 (1,081,000) remained slightly below the 1980 level (1,107,000).

A decline in the early 80's in the number of black college students has prompted many universities to make the recruitment of blacks an institutional priority.

Admissions officers credited recruiting efforts and greater commitments of financial aid as reasons for the increase this year. Several officials said, however, that it was too early to tell exactly how many blacks and other minorities would actually show up for classes next fall.

Students accepted by most selective colleges and universities are required to submit a deposit by May 1 indicating their intention to attend. But many students, black and white, appear to be submitting

Continued on Page A35

New Intellectual Homes for Humanists

Humanities research institutes are proliferating on the nation's campuses, signaling a renewed interest in scholarship in history, literature, and related fields: Page A4.

MARGINALIA

From a form used to nominate members of the National Council of Teachers of English:

"I understand neither me, nor any of the colleagues I've recommended above, are obligated to accept NCTE membership."

It's just as well.

■

The College of Wooster's annual fund changed the name of one of its donor categories from "erratic donor" to "occasional donor" after a volunteer in a phone-a-thon was overheard saying: "I see that you're one of our erotic donors."

■

A notice on a faculty bulletin board at Golden West College sought:

ROOMMATE TO SHARE
PLUTONIC CONDO

A *basement* apartment, probably.

■

Remember our April 20 note about an item in *Hermes*, a newspaper at Wesleyan University, that spoke of "dejà vu all over again"? Well, several of our knowledgeable readers have told us that that redundancy originated with Lawrence Peter (Yogi) Berra. "A small fall from grace," one charitable reader calls our failure to recognize that fact.

■

From our very own column, "In the Statehouses":

"West Virginia's Gov. Arch A. Moore, Jr., a Republican, has vetoed a bill that would have extended the existence of the Board of Regents for four more years. . . .

"Governor Moore has been a frequent critic of the board of regents, alleging that they done a bad job of keeping down costs at the state's colleges and universities."

And *we* done a bad job of telling you about it.

■

A flyer from the International Theatre Festival of Chicago, now under way, urges:

EXPERIENCE LUST, GREED,
DECEIT, MURDER, AND REVENGE
ALL IN ONE FUN-FILLED WEEKEND.

Whee!

■

From Michigan State University's *State News:*

"MSU graduate assistants could vote to unionize by the end of spring term, the chief organizer said Thursday.

"Jon Hutson, a French teaching assistant and the driving force behind the unionization effort, said at least 30 percent of MSU's graduate assistants must sign authorization cards to hold an election. . . .

" 'Is this institution committed to pay parody with other institutions?' Hutson asked."

Don't ask. —C.G.

In Brief

Judge Halts Closing of a Dental School

WASHINGTON

A District of Columbia Superior Court judge last week barred Georgetown University from continuing to phase out its School of Dentistry, which the university had planned to close in 1990.

Judge Eugene N. Hamilton of the D.C. Superior Court granted the injunction requested by students and faculty members at the dental school because, he said, actions by Georgetown administrators had violated university rules.

The judge ruled that Georgetown's president, the Rev. Timothy S. Healy, and its executive vice-president for health sciences, John F. Griffith, had willfully violated university rules by not seeking the advice of the Faculty Senate before recommending to the university's Board of Directors in March 1987 that the dental school be closed.

Judge Hamilton also said the administrators had sought to "manipulate" the board's decision by neglecting to supply all 40 board members with complete copies of two reports that described the enrollment and financial problems facing the school.

The dental school did not admit new students this year, and administrators had not planned to admit a new class in the fall, a spokeswoman for the university said. The school also cut the size of its faculty in the past year, she said.

The spokeswoman said administrators at Georgetown would not comment publicly on the ruling.

—THOMAS J. DeLOUGHRY

Archbishop Tutu Cancels Appearance at Tulane U.

South Africa's Anglican Archbishop, Desmond Tutu, canceled plans to speak at Tulane University last week because the university had refused to sell stock it owns in companies that do business in South Africa. He was also to have received an honorary degree.

Archbishop Tutu reportedly acted after learning about Tulane's investments from a student who had helped organize an anti-apartheid group there, a spokeswoman for the university said.

Tulane owns stock in 189 companies, 25 of which conduct business in South Africa.

Tulane's president, Eamon M. Kelly, said in a written statement that Archbishop Tutu's cancellation was a strike against academic freedom.

Brown Adds 2 Courses to Number Required

Brown University will require its undergraduates to pass two more courses to receive a degree.

Students enrolling in 1989 will have to pass 30 courses to qualify for a bachelor's degree. As part of its "new curriculum," introduced in 1969, Brown cut the graduation requirement from 32 to 28 courses and eliminated distribution requirements and the grade of F.

The faculty's decision to increase the number of required courses, which came out of a wide-ranging review, were the first major changes in the Brown curriculum in 18 years.

Sheila E. Blumstein, dean of the college, found in a study that students were not using the system as intended. Rather than sampling courses without the penalty of failure, they were simply taking fewer courses.

Ms. Blumstein said the new requirements did not signal a retreat from the flexible curriculum, which she said had "gotten a very bad rap." Unlike other universities, she said, Brown does not grant students credit for advanced-placement classes.

Brown faculty members decided not to add distribution requirements. But the university will study ways to improve its advising system, Ms. Blumstein said.

Harvard Law Students End Protest Over Hiring

About 50 Harvard Law School students, most of them black, ended an overnight "study-in" last week after the school's dean agreed to meet some of their demands pertaining to recruitment of women and members of minority groups to the school's faculty.

Robert L. Wilkins, president of the Black Law Students Association and organizer of the vigil at the office of Dean James Vorenburg, said the "study-in" had been a success.

Mr. Wilkins said the dean had agreed to 7 of the students' 12 demands, including establishing a graduate fellowship program to prepare members of minority groups for a career in teaching law, broadening the role of students in the recruitment of woman and minority faculty members, and introducing a resolution of commitment to diversity and nondiscrimination in hiring.

Of the 57 tenured members of the Harvard Law School faculty, two are black, both of them male.

U. of Minnesota Official Fired Over Misused Funds

A University of Minnesota administrator has been fired for allegedly misappropriating nearly $200,000 during the past eight years—money he said he had given to needy minority students.

Luther Darville, the former acting head of the office of minority- and special-student affairs, told university auditors that he believed he was acting in the interests of the university when he gave the money to 17 students who needed financial assistance.

The university has put off further action against Mr. Darville pending completion of a criminal investigation by police in Hennepin County, Minn.

A spokesman for the National Collegiate Athletic Association said the organization was reviewing the results of the Minnesota investigations because 9 of the 17 students who allegedly received money from Mr. Darville were football players. Under N.C.A.A. rules, payments that are not included in an athlete's financial aid package are prohibited.

Riots Erupt at Iowa State During Spring Festival

Iowa State University's annual spring festival, known as Veishea, erupted into large-scale rioting after off-campus parties became overcrowded and uncontrollable.

The rioting reached its height on the third evening of Veishea, when students and other festival-goers ignited a large bonfire on a street near the campus. About 5,000 people crammed into a four-block area, tearing down vines, parts of trees, and house fences to fuel the fire. They also reportedly broke car windows and threw bottles and cans.

The crowd dispersed after Johnny Orr, Iowa State's basketball coach, and Jim Walden, the football coach, pleaded with the rioters to stop and go home, a university spokesman said.

The police arrested 45 people, 25 of whom were Iowa State students, mostly for inciting to riot. The university is considering disciplinary action against the students, the spokesman said.

THE CANDIDATE AND THE DEGREE CANDIDATES

AP/WIDE WORLD

The commencement address given by Democratic Presidential candidate Jesse Jackson last week at North Carolina A&T State University was for two in his audience a fatherly talk. His sons Jesse, Jr., left, and Jonathan were among the graduates.

Part-Time Enrollment Is Rising, Report Says

More and more people are choosing to attend colleges and universities part time, while fewer are enrolling full time, according to a new College Board report.

The report, *Summary Statistics: Annual Survey of Colleges, 1987-88*, also shows that freshman enrollments are decreasing.

Between 1980 and 1986, the number of part-time students at the average institution increased 7.3 per cent, while the number of full-time students decreased 2.4 per cent, according to the report. Freshman enrollments dropped 7.4 per cent in that period, with half of that decrease occurring between 1985 and 1986.

Among various types of post-secondary institution, only private, doctorate-granting universities experienced decreases in part-time students and increases in freshman enrollments.

The report can be obtained for

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$25 from College Board Publications, Department M48, Box 886, New York 10101-0886. Specify the report's title and its item number, 003020.

Majority of Deaf Trustees Is Goal of Gallaudet Panel

The chairman of the Board of Trustees of Gallaudet University has appointed a committee to explore ways in which the board can achieve a deaf majority.

In forming the committee, the chairman, Philip W. Bravin, was following up on a promise he made in March to protesting students, professors, and alumni, who shut down the world's only university for the deaf for a week after a hearing candidate was named president. The newly elected president resigned and Irving King Jordan, who is deaf, was named to head the university (*The Chronicle*, March 23).

The protesters demanded that deaf membership on the board be increased so that a majority of the 21 trustees would be deaf.

The five-member committee will review federal laws and regulations pertaining to the composition of the board at the federally financed university and will recommend possible changes in the board's bylaws.

Boston U. Offers to Run School System in Chelsea

Boston University has presented the school committee of nearby Chelsea with a 300-page plan for running the city's schools for the next 10 years.

The plan is the result of an 18-month, $250,000 study paid for with state funds. The study was suggested by Andrew Quigley, who has served on the school committee for 30 years, after a proposal by the university's president, John Silber, to run the Boston schools was rejected in 1985.

If the proposal is adopted by the school committee, it would be the first time that a private university has run a public-school system. It would require doubling the town's current $11.2-million school budget, construction of new schools, and an ambitious program of preschool classes, optional all-day school, and job training and English classes for parents.

Corrections

- A mathematical-modeling competition, which was won by a high-school team (*The Chronicle*, April 20), is not sponsored by the Joint Policy Board for Mathematics, as reported. The Consortium for Mathematics and Its Applications organizes the contest.
- The University of New England did not receive $1.793-million in contracts from the Department of Defense in fiscal 1987, as reported (*The Chronicle*, April 13). The Department of Defense, which supplied the incorrect information, said the money attributed in the chart to the University of New England should have been included in the total for the University of New Mexico.

NOTES FROM NEW YORK

Wherefore Art Thou Hamlet? Grand Central Station, You Say!

By LAWRENCE BIEMILLER

NEW YORK

PHOTOGRAPHS FOR THE CHRONICLE BY DON HAMERMAN

Anita Jorgensen (left) designed the lighting for "Lie of the Mind"; Sharon Sprague, the costumes—two of which are shown on the mannequins; and Peter Rogness, the set, including the model planes. Below, Diane Forbes shows a model for "Salome."

Bryan Johnson set *Hamlet* in Grand Central station. The costumes he designed for its actors approximate the clothes of homeless people.

"The homeless have a whole society in themselves," says Mr. Johnson, a third-year graduate student in New York University's theater-design program. "Grand Central is like their whole world. I would have the actors wearing rags but speaking proper English. And a lot of incredibly rich people would pass through, ignoring them.

"Growing up in New York, this is very personal to me," says Mr. Johnson, who comes to class on the subway—the "RR" from Brooklyn. He is standing with a visitor in front of a detailed model of his *Hamlet* set, and he is speaking just loudly enough to be heard over the cacophony that fills the design program's classrooms as its 25 graduating students prepare for their end-of-year show. Four thousand invitations have gone out—many to directors and producers for whom the students would like to work.

Last-Minute Repairs

Mr. Johnson's classmates are making last-minute repairs to their models, or wrestling mannequins into position and adjusting costumes on them, or tacking up swatches of cloth next to drawings of period clothing. First- and second-year students are attaching spotlights to the fluorescent fixtures and moving ladders and calling for more extension cords, more hammers, more tape. Mr. Johnson himself has been taking tiny pieces of furniture out of an Edwardian Mints box and arranging them in his model of a colorful set for Puccini's one-act opera *Gianni Schicci*.

He is quick to note that he has no illusion of having designed the definitive set for *Hamlet*. "It's one way I feel the play could be done," he says. Indeed, two of his classmates included radically different *Hamlet* sets in the show.

Charlotte Yetman, noting that Prince Hamlet "spends a lot of time doing nothing, just pacing," set the play in a modern, two-storied jail that is as striking as it is stark—"It helped that Hamlet calls Denmark a prison several times," Ms. Yetman says. Caty Maxey chose to emphasize the sense of psychological displacement that overwhelms Hamlet on his return to Denmark. She gave the play the most anonymous, displacing backdrop she could think of: a hotel room with faded wallpaper and a large, wilted plant.

Such diversity reassures the design department's chairman, Lloyd Burlingame. "The central thing I'm after is protecting each student's individual design voice," he says.

"I don't want any of them to look like they studied with one great master," Mr. Burlingame says, "so I've tried to put together three or four great masters in each area. In set design, Oliver Smith is a legend. He designed *West Side Story, My Fair Lady, Camelot, Brigadoon*. And John Conklin is on the cutting edge of conceptual design—he's strongly psychologically based. He did the Wagner *Ring* cycle for the San Francisco Opera. These two come at things very differently."

Mr. Burlingame says most students who come to the design department, which is part of the theater program in N.Y.U.'s Tisch School of the Arts, have some undergraduate theater or stage-crew experience. They enroll here to learn more about creating sets, costumes, and lighting, and they can specialize in any of those areas. They can also study to become film or television art directors, who are charged with overseeing the "look" of a production.

"We're looking for quality of imagination," says Mr. Burlingame. "You need to have the imagination of a child, coupled with very professional skills."

A preview of the design show seems to confirm Mr. Burlingame's assessment. Each student has chosen what works he or she wants to exhibit, as well as how they are to be displayed, with the result that the show is an outpouring of imagination only barely restrained by shortages of time and space.

Karen Kiley, for instance, is busy suspending three mannequins from the ceiling to display what she calls "trompe l'oeil" costumes she created for a production of Brecht's *Jungle of Cities*. "We had no money to buy real 1930's gangster suits," Ms. Kiley says, "so we bought extra-large suits in used-clothing stores, took in the waists, and put double padding in the shoulders. Then we painted them." The painting process added period designs to the fabric, handkerchiefs to the breast pockets, and even flowers to the lapels.

Ann Emo represents her costumes for *A Midsummer Night's Dream* with illustrations and with both usual and unusual swatches—the latter including peacock feathers from Titania's costume and a bunch of plastic grapes from Puck's Bacchanalian attire. Meanwhile, sculptural figures with Rodin-like features curl upward out of rocks and bridge pilings in Stephen Cowles's set for Puccini's *Il Tabarro*.

In another room, Peter Rogness is hanging the model airplanes that were a feature of his set for Sam Shepard's *Lie of the Mind*. Unlike many of the designs in the show, Mr. Rogness's was actually used: *Lie of the Mind* was presented by N.Y.U. acting students in the Tisch School's theater. The planes circle Sharon Sprague's costumes for the production, which was lit by a third student, Anita Jorgensen.

Details in the Death Masks

Lighting designers usually get short shrift in the design show, in part because most people don't realize how important lighting is to the theater, and in part because lighting schematics are more difficult to make sense of than are costumes or set models. But the quality of Ms. Jorgensen's work becomes evident as the show coalesces: She is the person responsible for lighting all of her classmates' set models. It is up to her to guarantee that people see the right colors in Michael Boak's Bauhaus-like set for Richard Strauss's opera *Salome*, and that they see every detail of the death masks that line the walls of Michael Ganio's set for Bûchner's *Danton's Death*.

Four of the students are recreating their home studios for the show's visitors. One of the four, Diane Forbes, is piling magazines in stacks beneath work tables holding models of sets—among them a boxing ring for *Midsummer Night's Dream*. "The fairies fight and fight, and then they get married," Ms. Forbes explains.

"I wanted to do something that represents the process of designing," she says, adding that her carefully designed mess reflects the amount of work she and her classmates do for the design program. Even now, days away from graduation, she and many of the others are feverishly designing productions of either *As You Like It* or *The Philadelphia Story* as part of the entrance examination for the United Scenic Designers Union.

'Like a Debutante Ball'

Nevertheless, all is in readiness the afternoon the design show opens. Mr. Burlingame has checked all of the labels, remembering the year in which Arthur Laurents complained about a student who had not credited him for his work on *West Side Story*. Ms. Jorgensen has added golden shafts of late-afternoon sunlight to Mr. Johnson's model of Grand Central station. And all of the third-year students have dressed up. The rooms begin to fill with visitors.

The playwright Larry Kramer is among the first guests to arrive. Mr. Burlingame steers him toward a student's model of a set for his play *The Normal Heart*. Mr. Kramer ends up talking with the student, Edward Durnal, for quite some time. This is just as Mr. Burlingame thinks it should be. "It's like a debutante ball," he confides. "It announces to the world that these students are ready to work. And for all the people who count, it's only a taxi ride away."

The theater-design show, on the third floor of the Tisch School of the Arts at 721 Broadway, is open daily from 1 to 6 p.m. through May 29.

State-College Officials Call Public's Panic Over Tuition Needless

Continued from Page A1

search universities as Arizona, Auburn, California at Berkeley, North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and Texas at Austin.

Even in states where tuition at public colleges is considered to be high, the numbers pale when compared to rates at private colleges. For instance, tuition at Rutgers University campuses is about $2,500 a year; at the University of Minnesota, about $2,000. Only at a few specialized campuses does public-college tuition begin to approach that of private institutions. At the Colorado School of Mines, tuition this year is $3,432, and at the Maine Maritime Academy, it is $2,925.

"Everybody is talking about the cost of higher education, but they are talking about handfuls of schools that enroll handfuls of students," says Gordon K. Davies, executive director of the Virginia Council on Higher Education.

"We have got to bring the state perspective to the discussion," he adds.

T. K. Olson, executive director of the Oregon Office of Educational Policy and Planning, says: "Tuition at most public universities is less than room and board. At many Western colleges, it's less than the cost of books."

Says Aims C. McGuinness, Jr., assistant executive director for postsecondary education of the Education Commission of the States: "There's enormous public confusion about the issue."

Bennett's Criticisms Cited

Mr. McGuinness, who has been widely quoted in newspapers across the country, says he regularly receives calls from reporters seeking quotes about the "tuition crisis," even though tuition rates in their states are quite low.

He says Education Secretary William J. Bennett's numerous public criticisms of tuition increases have led many reporters—and the general public—to think that all colleges cost roughly the same as the elite private institutions, where a student's expenditures may approach $17,000.

Mr. Davies of Virginia likens the public's perception of tuition rates today to its perception of the availability of financial aid in the early years of the Reagan Administration. Although President Reagan proposed major reductions in student-aid programs, Congress consistently rejected them. Even so, many people thought student aid had been cut and did not apply for readily available grants and loans.

State officials say those misperceptions of tuition costs are having an adverse effect on state policy. One higher-education official, whose state has adopted a tuition program under which parents can pay for their children's college education at set rates years before their children reach college age, says the plan "is like a bottle of snake oil" sold to legislators to cure a problem that does not really exist.

Even more troublesome, the officials say, is that even when tuition increases are based on a clear need and are modest in scale, they provoke more fear than in past years because legislators and the public associate them with the more dramatic raises at private colleges.

Evidence that the public has an unrealistic fear of college prices is widespread, and is not just anecdotal.

A recent California public-opinion poll found that about 70 per cent of the state's residents thought a college education cost more than most people could afford (*The Chronicle*, May 11). Those findings were especially revealing, since they came in a state where residents can attend community colleges for $100 a year—as do more than one million a year—and state universities for less than $800 a year.

A poll conducted last year for *The Chronicle* found that the average person thought the full cost of attending a public four-year college this academic year would be $9,120. The actual full cost for such students (including room and board) is about $5,800.

To make the perspective of the states a more integral part of the tuition debate, the State Higher Education Executive Officers recently released a survey of state tuition policies that included the views of state higher-education commissioners on the way tuition is determined.

James R. Mingle, executive director of the group, says the findings indicate that state officials feel enormous pressures to keep tuition low and, for the most part, have done so.

Many state officials note that the survey shows that most public-college tuition rates are determined on the basis of formulas, not—as Secretary Bennett and others have charged—on what the market will bear.

> "The college cost debate is not about 'costs' at all. The cost debate is actually about declining revenues."

In 36 of the 45 states in the survey, for example, tuition rates are calculated by a formula that is based mostly on the cost of providing an education to the students enrolled. The most common method, used in 24 states, is simply to determine the costs of running the university, subtract state appropriations and such other revenue as endowment income, and then set a tuition rate that will cover the remaining expenses.

When state governments develop such policies for determining tuition, higher-education officials say, they are setting up a situation that gives them a clear choice: They must either provide the money to pay for increased costs or watch tuition go up.

A recent report by the American Association of State Colleges and Universities says: "For public institutions, the college cost debate is not about 'costs' at all. . . . The cost debate is actually about declining revenues."

Specific Formulas Used

In a growing number of states (currently 12), public-college tuition is set so that it is equivalent to a specific proportion of the cost of educating a student.

Under that system, an institution determines all of the "instructional costs," such as salaries for instructors, equipment and library books used by students, and other facilities used by teachers and students. That figure is divided by the number of students enrolled. The state then decides what proportion of those costs a student should pay.

Frequently, the percentages differ, depending on whether the student is an undergraduate or graduate student, a state resident or from out of state, or attending a community college or research university.

Mark D. Musick, director of state services and information for the Southern Regional Education Board, says that type of system has made public-college tuition rates more predictable and easier for the public to comprehend.

"It brings a rationale for who is going to pay for higher education," he says. "It establishes student responsibilities and state responsibilities."

Mr. Musick adds that it has also taken away much of the uncertainty about tuition increases—even though the tuition "crisis" has supposedly

Views of State Higher-Education Officials on Tuition Policies for Public Colleges

The State Higher Education Executive Officers recently asked commissioners of higher education—or those in equivalent positions—about their policies on tuition for public colleges and universities. Officials in 46 states responded. (Those not responding were from Iowa, Maine, New Jersey, and Vermont.)

Reasons used to justify tuition increases:	**Occasionally or almost always**
General "quality improvement"	33
Increasing personnel costs	29
Declining state support	27
Because students benefit from higher education	26
Increasing administrative and support costs	19
Necessity of meeting state guidelines (based on costs)	19
Increasing need for student financial aid	10
To narrow the gap between public and private institutions	2
Reasons used to justify "holding the line" on tuition increases:	
Increasing access	40
Traditions of the state	35
Impact on minorities	31
Benefits accruing to society from supporting education	31
Opposition by student lobbies	23
Opposition by governor or legislature	18
Increased state appropriations	12
Declines in inflation rate	12
Productivity improvements or cost reductions	12
Public statements by U.S. Secretary of Education	1
Areas of greatest concern in terms of cost and productivity:	
Equipment or computer costs	37
Graduate-program costs	36
Building-construction and renovation costs	33
Program-expansion costs	32
Library costs	31
Professional- or medical-school costs	29
Duplication of academic programs	29
Faculty productivity or workload	28
Telecommunications costs	28
Administrative or support costs	27
Research costs	26
Undergraduate-program costs	19
Athletic costs	15
Faculty or administrator travel costs	5
Most likely areas for improving productivity in higher education:	
Cooperative library or computing ventures	42
Controlling future academic expansion	38
Cooperative academic ventures between units	38
Cooperative administrative support between units	32
Greater utilization of computer technology	30
Better space utilization	30
Better "outcomes" measures	30
Better statewide master planning	29
Greater utilization of distance learning	29
Optimizing section sizes	25
Eliminating programs	23
Increasing student-faculty ratios	21
More joint ventures with business	20
Reducing course offerings	20
Reduction of the "remedial" load	19
Structural reorganization	17
Cutting back on administration	17
Restricting enrollment	10
Reducing time to degree	10
"Privatizing" administrative or support activities	6

State Panel Withholds 10 Pct. of Positions for New Professors at U. of Wisconsin in Dispute Over Enrollment Practices

MADISON, WIS.

A key legislative panel is holding back money for nearly 10 per cent of the new faculty positions promised to the University of Wisconsin because the institution has not yet demonstrated how it plans to correct enrollment practices that have cost the state money and kept some students from graduating on time.

"We get more gobbledygook out of the university than anyplace else," said Rep. Marlin Schneider, a Democrat and co-chairman of the committee that voted to withhold the funds.

Representative Schneider and others acknowledged that the action was largely symbolic, since the panel did agree to release money for 215.5 new positions after an appeal from the chancellor of the Madison campus and other university officials. They stressed that the university would miss chances to hire more faculty members from minority groups for academic 1988-89 if they were not given authority to offer them teaching contracts soon.

Not Seen as a Major Blow

They also noted that delays would hamper the university's ability to plan for new courses and to ease overcrowding—two issues that have aroused much concern among legislators.

The president of the university, Kenneth Shaw, said the action by the panel, the Legislature's Joint Finance Committee, was not a major blow to the system because the 25 positions for which money was withheld were not to be filled until January.

The Legislature gave the finance committee authority to release money for the positions when they were initially approved.

At the Madison campus, several fraternity incidents with racist overtones in the past year have heightened the university's interest in hiring more faculty members from minority groups.

"The spring is the time for making offers," said Michael Williamson, a spokesman for the chancellor's office in Madison. "It was extremely difficult to offer those positions when [money for the slots] legally had not been released" by the Legislature.

Offers to 15 Candidates

With the recruiting season essentially over, the Madison campus has offered faculty positions to 15 minority-group candidates. Administrators are still waiting for some of them to reply.

Mr. Shaw characterized the committee's vote as significant support for "quality education" because it allowed the addition of new positions at the same time the university was cutting the number of students.

Last year, in an effort to reduce overcrowding, the university system began a four-year effort that will gradually decrease overall enrollment by 7,000 students while adding a total of 341 faculty positions. The university added 100.5 of those positions this year.

Lawmakers said they were unhappy because the university had been slow to tighten rules that now allow students to drop courses well after the semester begins. The practice has caused some students to be shut out of popular or required courses even though the classes were ultimately not filled and some of the students who dropped the courses late in the semester received tuition refunds.

$6-Million Called Misleading

A legislative committee in charge of overseeing the use of state funds said the current policy cost the state about $6-million a year.

Mr. Shaw acknowledged that the rules needed to be improved, but said the $6-million figure was misleading. Even with a stricter system, he said, there still will be cases where the university must bear the cost of operating courses that are not filled to capacity because students drop them in mid-semester for legitimate reasons and then seek refunds.

The university intends to present a plan that would address legislators' concerns after it completes a study on its tuition policy in September. Mr. Shaw said the tuition- and course-enrollment issues were entwined and should be resolved together.

"We'll provide them with our best thinking," said Mr. Shaw. "Whether they're satisfied is hard to say."

—GOLDIE BLUMENSTYK

made tuition unpredictable. "With this system," he says, "you don't have a zero-per-cent increase one year and 25 the next. It takes much of the uncertainty out of the process."

Among the other major findings of the commissioners' opinions in the SHEEO study:

- The most common reasons for tuition increases were efforts at "quality improvement," increasing personnel costs, and declining state support.
- The most common pressures for keeping tuition low were efforts to insure that students, particularly minority students, could afford to attend the institutions; state traditions of low tuition; and opposition by student lobbying groups, governors, and legislators. (In only one state, Oklahoma, was the influence of Education Secretary Bennett cited.)
- Of most concern were costs of scientific equipment and computers, graduate programs, and the construction and renovation of buildings.
- The most popular ways to reduce costs were cooperative library and computing ventures, limited academic expansion, cooperative academic ventures between units, joint administrative and support services for academic units, and greater use of computer technology.

'People Resent Criticism'

Bruce M. Carnes, Deputy Under Secretary of Education, disputes the claims of state officials that the Education Department's much-publicized criticisms about tuition rates do not apply to most public colleges.

"The statements we have been making about tuition don't apply to all private colleges or to all public colleges, but they apply to some of each," he says.

He says he is not surprised that state officials have begun to react to the statements from Washington.

"Institutions that have these increases year after year have some answering to do. People tend to resent criticism, so I'm not surprised that people find themselves uncomfortable with it. But if the shoe fits, wear it," Mr. Carnes says.

He also strongly rejects arguments that the tuition rates at public colleges are largely beyond the control of college officials. "People are making decisions about purchases and prices. Those are decisions within institutions' power to make."

Adds Mr. Carnes: "No one said this was an easy job. If it were an easy job, the United States government itself wouldn't have such a difficult job meeting its budget. But just because you have a hard time balancing your budget doesn't mean you aren't rich."

Obligation to Limit Costs

State higher-education officials acknowledge that they have an obligation to limit costs. Some even say that college administrators analyze the tuition debate in a way designed to help them obtain more state funds.

"There are always institutions working with one eye on getting more from either the state or federal budget," says Clyde R. Ingle, commissioner of higher education in Indiana.

But even those like Mr. Ingle, who says that tuition at some public colleges is too high, argue that the problem has been overstated. "College is not free, but not many people are arguing for it to be free," he says. "It is affordable."

State officials say the tuition debate would be more productive if a clearer distinction were made between public institutions and the few private institutions with tuition fees that have provoked the outcry.

Richard Novak, assistant director of government relations at A.A.S.C.U., says: "The real charges on tuition have been leveled more at the private sector than the public sector, and you haven't heard that distinction made enough."

In addition, some state officials say it has become more difficult to defend and explain their tuition policies so that the public will understand that tuition increases may be appropriate for some institutions.

In Massachusetts, Franklyn G. Jenifer, chancellor of the Board of Regents, is backing a plan to raise tuition by about 8.5 per cent a year for the next five years so that resident students will eventually pay 30 per cent of the cost of instruction. (They now pay about 21 per cent.)

The plan has drawn sharp opposition from student leaders and some college presidents, and the proposal has been scaled back considerably from its original version.

Mr. Jenifer says such tuition increases can be justified. He dismisses criticisms that higher tuition would make it difficult for poor students to enroll at the state university, pointing out that the increases would be accompanied by new guarantees of student aid for disadvantaged students.

Different Philosophy in Illinois

"You can't look at our tuition policy without looking at our financial-aid policy," Mr. Jenifer says.

Low-tuition policies, he says, "provide tremendous subsidies for those in higher economic brackets" without providing the state universities with the funds they need either for financial aid or improvements in academic programs. "The costs of education are continuing to go up," he says. "If we are going to achieve excellence, we need some additional dollars."

In Illinois, state officials are considering a slightly different philosophy, but one that also is based on cultivating an acceptance of the need for tuition to rise. The state's Board of Higher Education is considering a plan to limit tuition increases to the rise in the Higher Education Price Index, a yardstick used to determine an inflation rate for higher education costs. It is calculated by D. Kent Halstead of Research Associates of Washington, a firm that conducts research on education-policy issues.

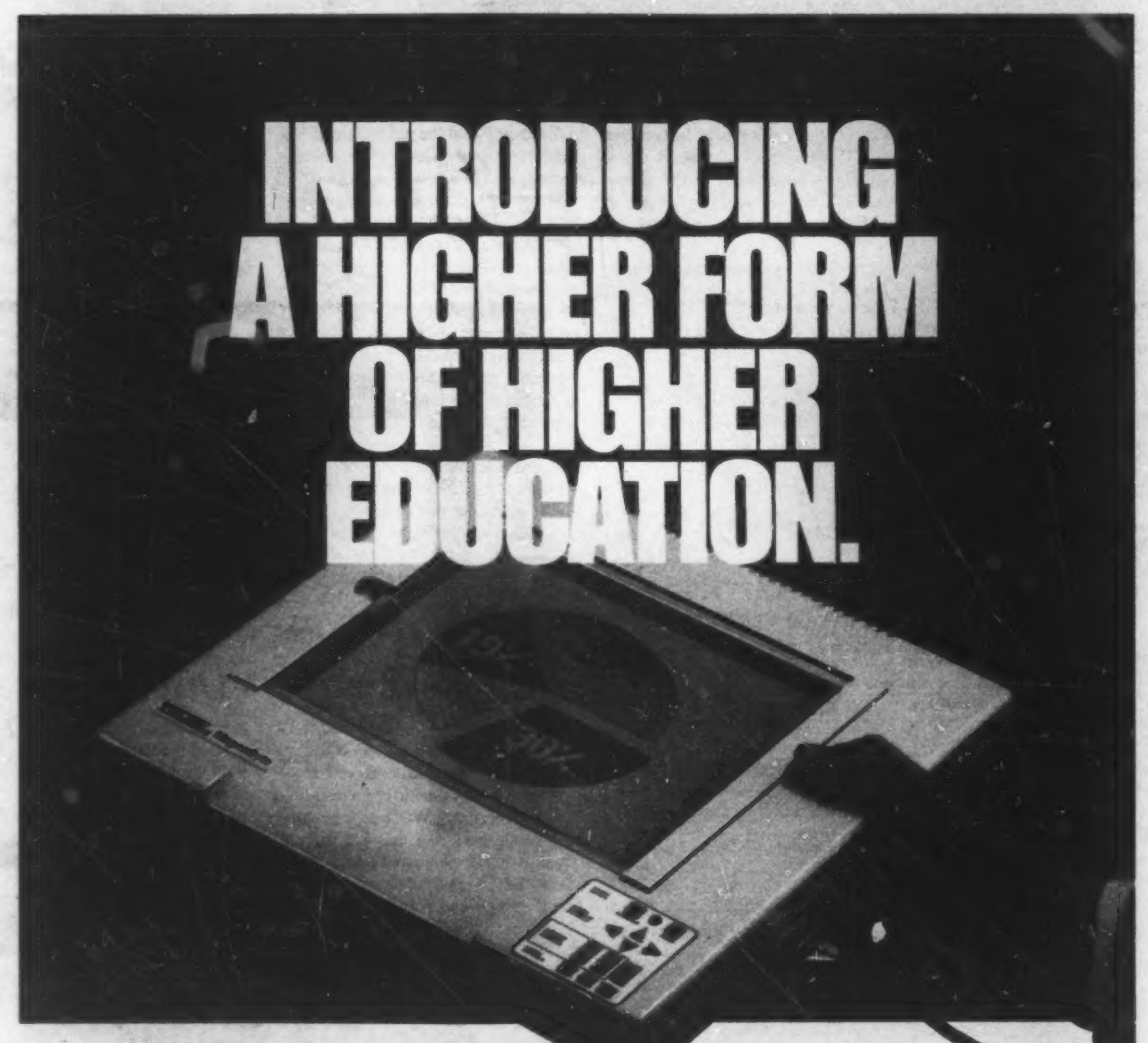
Robert A. Wallhaus, deputy director of the Illinois Board, says: "The idea is that students' share of the costs should parallel the increase in costs."

Others involved in state higher-education policy say they still advocate low tuition as the best possible approach.

"The posted price of tuition has a dramatic effect on people's perceptions about going to college," says Mr. McGuinness of the Education Commission of the States. "Even if you increase both student aid and tuition, it doesn't always fly, because the complexity of the student-aid process has become a barrier to participation."

Most states have kept tuition as low as possible, he says, "But what we're seeing with all the talk now is that perception can be nine-tenths of the game, which is why we have to explain what's going on," he says.

The SHEEO study on tuition is available for $4 from the State Higher Education Executive Officers, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver 80295.



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New Jersey Fund-Raising Group Finds New Sources of Money

Continued from Preceding Page

paint store in Summit, N.J., where the fund had its headquarters.

Visitors passed a garbage bin on their way in. If it was snowing, employees brought their shovels with them, so they could clear the stairs on their way out. "I took the job because it was good for my soul," says Mr. Mertz.

The turning point, he says, came in 1982. That was when Mr. Mertz took on the additional job of running the group that lobbies for private higher education in the state, the Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of New Jersey.

Although the two organizations are technically separate (the lobbying group reimburses the college fund for the time Mr. Mertz spends on its administration), the result has been a *de facto* merger.

That, says Mr. Mertz, has given the group the "transcendent mission" of seeking corporate, state, and other types of support for independent higher education. As a result, both groups have raised far more money together than they were ever able to raise separately.

"We combined two missions that were incomplete in themselves," explains Mr. Mertz. "Unlike what you learned in geometry, the whole was greater than the sum of the parts."

The new approach gets results. The state will pay the debt service on some $38-million in bonds for private colleges if New Jersey voters approve in November. The measure is part of a $350-million bond issue for the construction and renovation of higher-education facilities.

Mr. Mertz has developed many techniques that seem to work with both the state and corporate donors.

Last year he coordinated the work of the Commission on the Future of Independent Higher Education in New Jersey, which took a broad look at the role of private institutions.

The group's report, "Excellence for Service," resulted in a $15-million state appropriation to the colleges so they could develop strategic plans "for achieving excellence."

Mr. Mertz takes the report along when he goes in search of corporate contributions. He focuses his arguments for such support on five critical public-policy issues identified by the commission—improving the quality of higher education, keeping the state economically competitive, educating more minority students, improving the quality of schoolteachers, and reaffirming civic and social values.

"Before, I basically had to tell corporations, 'Give us money. We'll spend it well,' " he says. "The report has given us focus. Now I can show how we are working to address specific social problems."

The commission's report also is attracting attention at the national level. It is serving as a model for a study now being prepared by the Education Commission of the States under the leadership of Gov. John Ashcroft of Missouri. Mr. Mertz is serving on the Governor's committee.

Speaks for All Private Colleges

Mr. Mertz finds that corporate fund-raising techniques can work like a charm in the state Legislature.

For example, the corporate executives who serve on the board of the New Jersey fund have proved to be better than college presidents at soliciting state support.

"It's much better if corporations and colleges work together," says Mr. Mertz. When a big employer says small colleges are important to the state's economy, he explains, state officials begin to see that broad-based support exists for a request for state funds.

Because all private colleges and universities in the state belong to the fund, he adds, his group can say it speaks for all of private higher education in New Jersey.

Conversely, Mr. Mertz has lined up Gov. Thomas H. Kean, a strong supporter of education, for help in seeking corporate gifts.

When copies of the "Excellence for Service" report were sent to the state's corporate chief executives, each was accompanied by a personal note from Governor Kean urging the recipient to "read the report intently" and to support the college fund for the overall good of the state.

In 1984, Mr. Mertz took over the administration of the New Jersey Association of Colleges and Universities, a lobbying group that represents both public and private colleges and universities.

That unlikely marriage works, Mr. Mertz says. "Every year we put together a coalition package of budget requests. I endorse the budget requests of my colleagues. Then we all come to the state house carrying the same message."

New Jersey's success has led other college-fund executives to take notes. Funds in Alabama and Minnesota have also merged with state lobbying associations, but those in Indiana and Wisconsin have considered and rejected New Jersey's approach.

Lynn M. Kirkby, president of the Associated Colleges of Indiana, said a proposal to merge with the state lobbying group had been controversial in his state because the colleges in the fund-raising group wanted to limit their membership to high-quality institutions to strengthen their fund-raising appeal. The lobbying group, however, included all of Indiana's private colleges.

Despite its success, the New Jersey college fund has not remained immune to the problems that have beset its counterparts in other states. Corporate mergers have caused Mr. Mertz to lose major annual gifts from such companies as Hess Oil, Nabisco, Prentice-Hall, and R.C.A. Corporation. Two other companies, Union Carbide and 3M, stopped giving unrestricted money to colleges, while another, Suburban Propane, cut its gift in half.

To combat those trends, Mr. Mertz has tried some unusual tactics.

For example, he persuaded A.T.& T., a major employer in the state, to award the fund a block grant for faculty development in the humanities. Mr. Mertz then requested proposals from each of the 16 private colleges. Outside evaluators assessed over 40 proposals and awarded 13 grants.

That technique has stirred strong debate among executives of other states' college funds. Many have voted down such programs, saying they would unfairly discriminate against some of their colleges.

Mr. Mertz disagrees. "I strongly believe in the competitive process," he says. "It forces schools to be better."

Companies' Desire to 'Target' Gifts Threatens Private-College Funds

By ANNE LOWREY BAILEY

When John M. Duggan resigned the presidency of the Independent College Funds of America in February, he was just following the crowd out the door.

Over the past two years, 21 of 39 chief executives have quit their jobs at the state and regional college funds that belong to the "umbrella" group that Mr. Duggan has headed. Those state funds raise money from business corporations, on behalf of 600 private colleges in the United States.

The reasons for the exodus are simple. Raising unrestricted corporate funds for the colleges these days is like spinning straw into gold.

Many corporations, such as Allied-Signal, 3M, and RJR Nabisco, have stopped giving unrestricted support to colleges. Instead, they are "targeting" their grant programs—supporting college activities that relate to their own businesses.

Avoiding a 'Middleman' Agency

Many corporate grant makers would also rather send dollars directly to specific colleges and universities than work through a "middleman" agency such as a college fund.

Those developments are forcing officials at the state funds to make tough decisions about the future of their organizations. They fear that if the funds fade away, the financial health of small colleges will be jeopardized.

To counteract such trends, many college funds are beginning to seek targeted money. Some have won sizable grants from corporate donors for the purpose of awarding "mini-grants" to member colleges on a competitive basis. Others have merged with sister associations that lobby for state dollars on behalf of private higher education.

Changes Not Coming Easily

The changes are not coming easily. Some fund executives are fearful of taking on new responsibilities at a time when it is getting harder and harder to do their old job well.

Conflict has also developed over the role of the national organization that coordinates these funds. One result was Mr. Duggan's announcement—after only 20 months on the job—that he will leave office in July.

Traditionally, the national organization has sought grants from corporations on behalf of all the groups. Now, many corporate grant makers believe the national fund should either expand its role to become an aggressive advocate of private colleges or merge with other groups that represent private higher education.

As one step toward a broader role, the national group changed its name to the Foundation for Independent Higher Education. But some officials have resisted even that minor change.

"The fund presidents would like to play ball by themselves," says Mr. Duggan. "But the corporations can't be ignored. The state funds must pay attention to changes in the corporate world."

Problems have arisen, some believe, because the college funds basi-

Gifts to Private Colleges and Universities Through State and Regional Associations

Association	Member colleges	1985 Gift income	1986 Gift income	1987 Gift income	1987 Amount per institution	1987 1-year change
Alabama	6	$ 520,632	$ 584,936	$ 526,046	$ 87,674	−10.1%
Arkansas	6	518,008	526,246	558,023	93,004	+ 6.0
California, Northern	8	524,464	538,471	606,568	75,821	+12.6
California, Southern	15	3,629,594	3,094,999	2,685,641	179,043	−13.2
Colorado	3	155,728	322,123	144,987	48,329	−55.0
Florida	15	640,607	619,502	703,457	46,897	+13.6
Georgia	9	1,312,373	1,094,247	1,128,685	125,409	+ 3.1
Illinois	27	1,531,172	1,306,639	1,222,388	45,274	− 6.4
Indiana	20	3,016,035	2,820,255	2,851,487	142,574	+ 1.1
Iowa	27	1,252,338	1,458,292	1,423,006	52,704	− 2.4
Kansas	19	1,209,852	1,066,100	914,288	48,120	−14.2
Kentucky	15	1,121,794	1,024,328	1,245,546	83,037	+21.6
Louisiana	6	175,373	154,699	196,794	32,799	+27.2
Maryland	9	579,011	556,997	513,678	57,075	− 7.8
Michigan	16	1,850,413	1,985,457	2,057,536	128,596	+ 3.6
Minnesota	15	2,119,399	2,218,061	2,008,603	133,907	− 9.4
Mississippi	5	207,444	207,465	184,915	36,983	−10.9
Missouri	17	612,385	660,382	661,973	38,940	+ 0.2
Nebraska	10	887,760	905,396	844,203	84,420	− 6.8
New England	29	1,384,802	1,363,743	1,268,763	43,750	− 7.0
New Jersey	16	1,523,993	1,632,605	1,501,165	93,823	− 8.1
New Mexico	3	146,084	128,269	78,570	26,190	−38.7
New York	31	1,445,828	1,143,924	1,016,640	32,795	−11.1
North Carolina	28	1,781,953	1,906,293	1,906,656	68,095	0
North Dakota	2	41,444	44,738	42,484	21,242	− 5.0
Ohio	36	2,898,526	3,009,250	3,225,001	89,583	+ 7.2
Oklahoma	8	236,924	239,360	218,068	27,259	− 8.9
Oregon	8	1,187,008	1,203,724	1,291,330	161,416	+ 7.3
Pennsylvania	53	1,627,876	1,613,387	1,427,770	26,939	−11.5
South Carolina	11	1,546,767	1,717,587	1,568,943	142,631	− 8.7
South Dakota	5	115,215	119,228	92,860	18,572	−22.1
Tennessee	22	595,398	636,792	655,316	29,787	+ 2.9
Texas	29	1,130,143	1,041,352	938,508	32,362	− 9.9
Vermont	10	60,078	68,737	57,385	5,739	−16.5
Virginia	14	2,969,206	2,736,261	3,170,934	226,495	+15.9
Washington	10	1,464,206	1,845,635	1,829,455	182,946	− 0.9
West Virginia	9	621,167	720,033	678,016	75,335	− 5.8
Western	8	416,582	397,776	795,020	99,378	+99.9
Wisconsin	19	951,657	983,526	944,166	49,693	− 4.0
Total	599	$44,169,249	$43,886,817	$43,184,878	$ 72,095	− 1.2%

SOURCE: FOUNDATION FOR INDEPENDENT HIGHER EDUCATION

Colleges and Universities Get $114.5-Million in Matching Gifts From U.S. Corporations

NEW YORK

Corporate matching-gift programs grew sharply in 1986, and colleges and universities got the lion's share of the money, according to a new survey by the Council for Aid to Education.

Almost 300 companies reported they had given $114.5-million to match their employees' gifts to colleges and universities in 1986, up from $86.5-million reported by 233 companies in 1984.

The figures, together with comprehensive tables on matching-gift patterns, appear in the council's April 1988 *Research Report*.

The amount given to colleges represents 78 per cent of the total—$146.4-million—given by corporations to match employee donations.

Organizations representing culture and the arts, which garnered the second-largest amount of such matching gifts, got $14.7-million, or about 10 per cent of the total, the report shows.

Although more than 1,000 companies operate matching-gift programs, the largest companies provided the bulk of the dollars, according to the report. Fifty-nine companies gave 75 per cent of the matching funds that went to colleges.

Copies of the report are available free from the Council for Aid to Education, 680 Fifth Avenue, New York 10019. —ANNE LOWREY BAILEY

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News Summary

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As the 1988 campaign moves toward the election, scholars are examining the power and problems of the Presidency: Page A4.

The Reagan Administration has told the N.I.H. to take its proposed rules on science fraud back to the drawing board: Page A4.

Two library associations angrily challenged a report that justified the F.B.I.'s efforts to recruit librarians against Soviet spies: Page A17.

An electronic library, to bring to a scholar's desk all the information needed for research, is planned by Carnegie Mellon U.: Page A27.

A House panel approved several measures that would impose new taxes on universities and other non-profit organizations: Page A29.

The president of Southwest Texas State says he was fired because of "blatant politics": Page A29.

After a two-year boom, growth of university endowments slowed last year, a new study found: Page A33.

A New York City high school has had remarkable success in turning youths, on the verge of dropping out, into graduates: Page A37.

A plan to tax Australia's college graduates was met by protests around the country: Page A41.

Educators and government officials are trying to restructure Spain's higher-education system: Page A41.

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BUT NOT AT EXPENSE OF OTHER PROBES

Scientists Welcome Prospect of Soviet-American Mars Mission

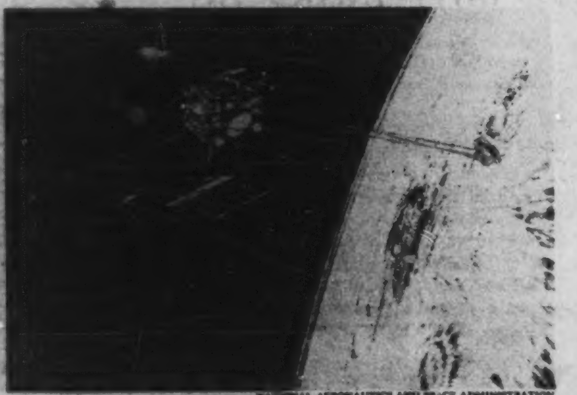
By KIM McDONALD

Leading U.S. space scientists have told the White House that a joint Soviet-American unmanned mission to Mars—a project that Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev plans to propose to President Reagan at this week's summit—would have numerous benefits for American space science, but should not be pursued at the expense of other planetary projects.

Joining the Soviets in their ambitious plans to retrieve soil samples from the surface of Mars and to prepare for an eventual manned mission to the red planet, they said, could help revive the troubled U.S. space program and attract new talent to areas of space science that have been hampered by the grounding of the space-shuttle fleet.

"There's been a consensus in the planetary community for a long time that this would be a rewarding activity," said

Continued on Page A14



NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

An artist's conception of the Mars Observer, a spacecraft that is scheduled for launching in 1992.

In a Rare Rebellion, British Lords Demand Academic-Freedom Law

By DAVID WALKER

LONDON

Taking the unusual step of rejecting a policy position of the government, Britain's House of Lords has insisted that an omnibus education-reform bill now before Parliament must be amended to protect academic freedom.

The measure, which had already been adopted by the more powerful House of Commons, would abolish tenure for newly appointed university faculty members.

But the House of Lords, responding to the most intense lobbying campaign ever conducted by universities in this country, maintained that if the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was going to do away with tenure, it would also have to guarantee that faculty members could not lose their jobs because of what they said or wrote.

Provision Passes by 26 Votes

The vote in support of including a provision on academic freedom was 152 to 126, with many allies of the ruling Conservative Party either joining the majority or abstaining. No member of the House of Lords other than members of the government itself rose to speak in favor of the government's position.

Government spokesmen have main-

Continued on Page A43

College Presidents' Spouses: a Champion of the Cause

Sue Young, wife of U.C.L.A.'s chancellor, has perfected her own role after 20 years on the job; now she's seeking more recognition for other presidents' spouses: Page A17.

Significant Improvement in Faculty Job Market Has Yet to Materialize in Many Disciplines

By DEBRA E. BLUM

Despite expectations of a mass retirement of faculty members and the movement of scholars into business and industry, the academic job market appears to have changed little from previous years.

While the market for scholars in the humanities and social sciences has continued to improve in recent years, following a tight squeeze in the mid-1970's, for many disciplines the apparent easing simply means that competition for a faculty position is moving from "ridiculously competitive to highly competitive," in the words of one observer.

In many of the so-called hard-to-hire fields such as business, engineering, and the sciences, market conditions have not changed dramatically, either. While competition for positions at the most prestigious institutions is still fierce, a large range of other colleges and universities across the country face a shortage of qualified applicants.

Higher-education officials have been projecting that the next 15 years will bring mass retirements of faculty members hired during a period of expansion in higher education [illegible] the 1950's and 1960's (*The Chronicle,* [illegible] 6). The officials also have moni[illegible] with great interest the increasing moven[illegible]nt of doctorate recipients into careers o[illegible]side of academe.

But some observers of faculty hiring who thought these trends would affect the present job market are still waiting for it to happen.

'We're Holding Our Breath'

"We're holding our breath," said J. Brinton Rowdybush, director of the congressional fellowship program at the American Political Science Association. "We are braced for big changes, an opening up of the market, but we're still waiting it out."

"Cautious optimism" is how Mr. Rowdybush described the current hiring outlook for a market that has been glutted with qualified applicants for the last 15 years. While he said there had been no major shift in the number of people looking for employment or the number of employment opportunities for political scientists, other academic associations representing the hu-

Continued on Page A24

Immigrants' College Aid May Imperil Citizenship

By ROBIN WILSON

WASHINGTON

Immigrants who receive federal financial aid to attend colleges in this country could be denied U.S. citizenship, according to a little-noticed memorandum issued by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The memorandum—an interpretation of the 1986 immigration-reform law—has left campus aid administrators confused about what they should tell immigrants who are applying for aid for next fall. Many immigrants who have learned of the problem have put their college plans on hold.

It has also triggered a dispute between the I.N.S. and the Education Department, which has questioned whether acceptance of student aid can legally be taken into account when citizenship applications are evaluated.

Under the 1986 law, immigrants who had been declared temporary residents in the United States could receive college aid. Members of Congress wanted the immigrants to be able to get an education to

Continued on Page A31

MARGINALIA

Ad in the Dallas *Morning News:*

AMBER UNIVERSITY
Knowledge is all that stands
between civilization and the
vast wasteland of ignorance
. . .
AMBER UNIVERSITY'S
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- Each session lasts 10 weeks, classes meet once weekly.
- Convenient parking — No one walks more than 50 yards to any class, library or office. . . ."

That's more like it: *Knowledge and distant parking lots* are all that stand between civilization and the vast wasteland of ignorance.

■

From a notice in our "Bulletin Board" pages:

"Development professional sought on or before June 1, 1888 to direct $4 million capital campaign. Reports to Headmaster. . . ."

If they can shout across the decades.

■

Headline over a job announcement in the weekly employee newsletter at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte:

NON-TRADITIONAL STUDENTS
HEAD SOUGHT

Bloody but unbowed?

■

From *The Lookout*, a paper at Lansing Community College:

"Plans made by Lansing Community College to purchase properties to the west of the existing campus as part of the downtown housing rehabilitation program labeled 'College Town Inc.,' initiated a barrage of commentary from residents and interest groups. . . .

"In an meeting between The Lookout, [Vice President for Finance Bruce] Newman, Community Relations Vice President Jacqueline Taylor and Vice President for Administration Dale Herder, Taylor said that 'College Town' was still viewed as a cooperation between the college and the community. . . .

" 'We want to stop the inertia of deteriation and start an inertia of beutification,' Taylor said."

She has *our* vote.

■

From *Dominican Quarterly*, a publication at the Dominican College of San Rafael:

". . . Among other Symposium speakers, Robert Scalapino, Director of the Institute of Eat Asian Studies at UC-Berkeley . . ."

Demonstrating the proper use of chopsticks, we suppose. —C.G.

In Brief

Yale U. to Limit Number of Honors Graduates

The faculty of Yale University's undergraduate college has approved a plan that will decrease the proportion of students who graduate with honors.

Beginning with the class of 1992, only students who have grade-point averages in the top 30 per cent of their class will graduate with honors.

The new system was recommended by the faculty's Committee on Honors and Academic Standing, which began studying the issue after 50.5 per cent of the 1986 graduates were awarded honors. The present system, which awards honors based on the number of A and A- grades a student has received, has been corrupted by "grade inflation," the committee said.

"While we recognize the generally high level of achievement of many of our undergraduates, we believe that General Honors should be a mark of distinction among them," the committee's report said.

What They're Reading on College Campuses

		Previous Survey
1.	Something Under the Bed Is Drooling, by Bill Watterson	1
2.	Fine Things, by Danielle Steel	2
3.	Presumed Innocent, by Scott Turow	—
4.	Communion, by Whitley Strieber	7
5.	The Road Less Traveled, by M. Scott Peck	—
6.	Necessary Losses, by Judith Viorst	—
7.	The Icarus Agenda, by Robert Ludlum	4
8.	Calvin and Hobbes, by Bill Watterson	6
9.	The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers, by Paul Kennedy	3
10.	The Prince of Tides, by Pat Conroy	5

The Chronicle's list of best-selling books was compiled from information supplied by stores serving the following campuses: U. of Alaska at Anchorage, Baylor U., Bucknell U., U. of California at San Diego, Carleton College, Carnegie Mellon U., Case Western Reserve U., Central Michigan U., Cleveland State U., Denison U., U. of Denver, Drake U., U. of Hawaii, Indiana U., U. of Iowa, Lawrence U., Lehigh U., Mankato State U., U. of Maryland–Baltimore County, Middle Tennessee State U., U. of Missouri at Columbia, Montana State U., U. of Nebraska at Lincoln, U. of New Orleans, New York U., U. of Notre Dame, Pennsylvania State U., U. of Pittsburgh, Portland State U., San Diego State U., San Francisco State U., Stanford U., Syracuse U., Tarrant County Junior College, U. of Texas at Austin, Tulane U., Vanderbilt U., U. of Virginia, U. of Washington, West Virginia U., Wichita State U., U. of Wisconsin at Madison, U. of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, and Xavier U. (Ohio).

Reports covered sales of hardcover and paperback trade books in April.

Audit Says $508,000 Went to Ineligible Students

Kingsborough Community College auditors who examined records of a study-abroad program last year discovered that more than $508,000 in financial aid had been given to students who were ineligible for it, according to a report released last week.

The college, part of the City University of New York, terminated the program after the audit was completed. The report, released at the request of the New York *Daily News*, said 283 students had illegally received federal and state aid and tuition discounts reserved for New York City residents. The students studied in Israel between 1985 and 1987.

Many of the ineligible recipients were apparently recruited in Israel by the director of the study-abroad program, the *Daily News* reported. The director, Stephen Beiner, was fired by the college last June. Kingsborough has hired a collection agency to seek repayment of the aid.

Fired Minn. Official Charged With Theft

Luther Darville, former acting director of the Office of Minority and Special Student Affairs at the University of Minnesota's Minneapolis campus, has been indicted by a county grand jury on three counts of theft by swindle.

Mr. Darville was dismissed from the university last month, after a university audit found $200,000 missing from the minority-affairs program. Before serving as acting director, Mr. Darville spent several years as the office's budget director.

Texas to Help Students Pay Insurance Costs

University of Texas officials have agreed to raise graduate students' salaries after hundreds of angry students protested the university's decision to stop paying their health-insurance premiums.

The students will receive an extra $115 a month to make up for the $115 worth of health benefits they will lose each month.

The university system was forced to stop paying the premiums after it was informed that it is illegal to use state money to pay the premiums of graduate students who teach and conduct research. The University of Houston, which had also been paying health premiums for graduate assistants, agreed to a similar salary increase.

2 at Princeton Sentenced to Jail in Initiation Case

Two Princeton University students who are officers of a campus eating club were sentenced last week to 30-day jail terms for serving alcohol to minors during initiation parties that nearly killed one student and sent 39 others to the infirmary.

Judge Russell W. Annich, Jr., of the Borough of Princeton's municipal court, based his decision

Panel Urges Better Evaluations of Corporate-Financed Research

By GOLDIE BLUMENSTYK

WASHINGTON

Too little is known about the results of corporate-financed research at American colleges and universities because participants do not fully evaluate its successes and failures, a group of business and educational leaders declared last week.

Corporate-sponsored research on the campuses is a half-billion-dollar industry that is becoming more and more essential to the nation's ability to remain competitive in world markets, according to a report prepared by the group, the Business–Higher Education Forum.

The forum, made up of the chief executive officers of 92 major American corporations and colleges and universities, promotes collaboration between businesses and higher education.

Although the number and variety of new joint-research efforts has been expanding, very little has been done to measure their effectiveness, according to the forum's report, *Beyond the Rhetoric: Evaluating University-Industry Cooperation in Research and Technology Exchange.*

"The critical challenge is to ensure that our cooperative research and technology exchange programs are in fact producing, or will produce, their intended benefits," the report says.

Ways to Measure Progress

Developing ways to measure progress during the early phases of the research process is particularly important in highly technical fields. It can often take several years before an actual industrial solution or product is developed or new jobs or businesses are created.

"If it's a long-term project, then you find shorter-term things to measure," said Peter Likins, president of Lehigh University and a member of the forum's steering group.

For example, if a joint research effort in microelectronics creates opportunities for industry-university seminars, contracts between companies and faculty members, or an increase in student enrollment in the field, research sponsors should find ways to measure those effects, because corporate sponsors are "accustomed to seeing results," Mr. Likins said.

Such accountability, the forum's report says, will also help assure sponsoring companies that their research money is being well-spent.

"We all know that there will be programs which produce dry wells," said James K. Baker, chairman and chief executive officer of Arvin Industries, Inc., and another member of the steering group.

"The question is, Did we get a dry well because we didn't manage the program well," he said, "or [because the research was] in those areas where the technical answers are too hard to find?"

Corporate financing of university research and development amounted to about $61-million in 1970 and grew to $485-million in 1985, according to the National Science Foundation. Today, Mr. Baker said, the amount of such research is increasing by 8 per cent to 10 per cent each year.

Because of rapid advances in technology, universities also benefit from industry-financed research, the forum report notes. Costs for hiring new faculty members and buying specialized equipment, for example, are often picked up by industry sponsors.

Joint research efforts also create a "very stimulating" environment for faculty members and job opportunities for students, said another member of the steering group, Thomas A. Bartlett, chancellor of the University of Alabama System. "We don't need to lose our souls in this process."

Copies of the report are available from the forum, One Dupont Circle, Washington 20036. The cost for Volume I is $9. Volume II, a handbook that outlines philosophies, techniques, and models for evaluating different kinds of research programs and consulting arrangements and their economic impact, costs $16. The volumes can also be purchased as a set for $20.

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Give & Take

Capital campaigns are becoming longer, more ambitious, and less dependent on volunteer fund raisers.

That was among the findings of a survey of members of the American Association of Fund Raising Counsel, whose membership includes consulting companies that advise colleges and universities on their fund raising.

Capital campaigns are designed to raise more money than other efforts and are usually undertaken to finance major projects requiring significant cash outlays.

Among other trends the survey uncovered:

- Five-year campaigns are becoming more common than three-year campaigns.
- More campaigns will approach the billion-dollar level. Eighty-five per cent of the respondents view the $1.1-billion goal set by Stanford University as the new high-water mark. They warned that this trend could encourage their clients to set inappropriate goals.
- More non-profit groups are substituting paid fund raisers for volunteers. Almost half of the respondents said that trend would harm the volunteer spirit, while 40 per cent said paid staff members improved fund raising.
- Planned-giving techniques are now central to capital campaigns. Planned giving allows donors to make a substantial gift and in return, receive interest or other income generated by the gift.

■

The Seven Society at the University of Virginia has said it will give $100,000 to create an endowment for graduate teaching assistants, particularly in the English department.

In a letter to Hugh P. Kelly, dean of the university's Faculty of Arts and Sciences, the society said it was "concerned over the deficiency in financial aid available for graduate students in many departments of the university." Last month, graduate students held a rally to call attention to their financial concerns.

Very little is known about the Seven Society. The identity of its members is a closely guarded secret, and the group usually communicates with university officials by letter.

In the letter he received, Mr. Kelly was given instructions for transferring $17,777 as the first payment of the pledge for fellowships for teaching assistants in the English department. The $100,000 commitment will be paid over three years.

Two years ago, a former student was found guilty of operating a bogus secret society that misappropriated university funds. Although the council was modeled after the Seven Society, it had no connection to the group.

In past years, the Seven Society has given scholarships, aid to students in need, and awards recognizing outstanding people at the university.

Growth of College Endowments Found to Have Slowed Last Year; Value of 296 Funds Placed at $47.9-Billion

NACUBO study of 1986-87 predated last October's stock-market crash

WASHINGTON

After a two-year boom, the growth of college and university endowments slowed considerably last year, according to a new study.

Endowments grew at an average rate of 13.9 per cent in the year ending June 30, 1987, a drop-off in the strong rate of growth of the two previous years, a study by the National Association of College and University Business Officers shows.

The study found that the total market value of 296 endowments at the end of the 1986-87 academic year was $47.9-billion. One year earlier, the value of 272 endowments in the study was $40.5-billion.

The results of the study are being released this week.

The study did not take into account the effects of October's stock-market crash.

However, an informal survey conducted by a consulting company earlier this year of 50 universities with endowments of $100-million or more showed that investment pools had dropped an average of 13.1 per cent in the last quarter of calendar 1987.

Impact Still Unclear

Joseph W. Tyler, senior project manager at NACUBO, said many questions about the impact of the stock-market crash on college endowments were still unanswered.

"Most colleges reacted in the way you would expect, by pulling assets from the equity market," Mr. Tyler said. "Where they put those assets, or whether they eventually put them back into equities, and how the crash affected investment procedures and budgeting—we still don't know."

NACUBO, a national association of campus business and financial officers, has conducted the endowment study since 1974. It now includes most of the four-year institutions with endowments of at least $1-million, according to association officials.

A preliminary report on the study based on the performance of 193 investment pools showed an average increase of 13.8 per cent for the 12 months ending June 30, 1987 (*The Chronicle*, November 18, 1987).

Largest Endowments per Student

Private	Students	Amount
Rockefeller U.	119	$4,561,100
Princeton U.	6,264	365,800
Academy of the New Church	346	360,100
Harvard U.	16,236	247,500
Mount Sinai School of Medicine	494	234,300
California Institute of Technology	1,850	221,100
Rice U.	3,986	215,000
Swarthmore C.	1,312	210,400
Yale U.	10,504	199,800
Grinnell C.	1,253	181,000
Public		
Virginia Military Inst. Foundation	1,592	$49,400
Ore. Health Sciences U. Foundation	1,141	33,300
U. of Texas System	90,000	31,400
Virginia Commonwealth U.	1,553	27,700
U. of Virginia	16,823	23,700
U. of Delaware	15,918	18,400
U. of Cincinnati	24,962	10,200
U. of Pittsburgh	26,953	8,200
C. of William and Mary	6,951	8,100
U. of California	146,429	7,700

Note: Based on market value of endowments last June 30, and full-time-equivalent enrollment.

SOURCE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY BUSINESS OFFICERS

The figures represent "total-return" rates for endowments, reflecting changes in the market value of investments as well as interest and dividend income.

More than 90 universities in the study reported endowments of $100-million or more. For the first time, the top 10 endowments were all above the $1-billion mark.

Harvard University's $4-billion endowment made it the highest-ranking fund in the study. With an endowment valued at $2.8-billion, the University of Texas system ranked second.

Ranked by endowment per full-time-equivalent student, Rockefeller University led all institutions with $4.5-million for each of the 119 it enrolled. Among public institutions, the Virginia Military Institute Foundation had the highest ranking, with [illegible],400 for each of its 1,592 students.

Slower Growth in Stock Prices

Last year's 13.9-per-cent increase followed rises of 26.9 per cent in 1985-86 and 25.5 per cent the year before, the best back-to-back performances in a decade.

The fact that stock prices rose at a slower-than-expected rate in 1986-87 accounted for the slower rate of growth in endowment values, according to NACUBO officials.

The one-year rise was the smallest since the 1983-84 academic year, when the value of the average endowment actually decreased 2.2 per cent.

According to the study, the average investment pool in the study had 54.2 per cent in equities, 29.4 per cent in bonds, 12.7 per cent in cash, 1.9 per cent in real estate, and 1.5 in other assets.

The study also found:

- Investment pools continued to shift assets from equities to bonds in 1987. The 1982-83 academic year was the only one in which equity assets increased since the study began in 1974.
- After adjusting for asset composition, the 22 investment pools that were internally managed during the year performed better than externally managed pools. The opposite was true last year.
- Large investment pools of $100-million or more outperformed the medium-sized pools ($25-million to $100-million)

Continued on Page A35

American Grants Failing to Meet Developing Countries' Needs, Philanthropists Told

By ANNE LOWREY BAILEY

TORONTO

Too many American grant dollars go to support colleges and universities in developing countries that fail to produce graduates to meet the countries' needs.

That was one conclusion of grant makers and officials of non-profit organizations from 60 countries who gathered here last week to share their thoughts at the first World Congress on Philanthropy. The group discussed philanthropic trends in all parts of the globe and grant making between rich and poor countries.

"In India, U.S. foundations too often give to universities that are simply workshops to produce unemployed people," said Ramjee Singh, a professor from Bhagalpur University. "We need a far greater stress on vocational education. Only a tiny minority of our students receive instruction in science, medicine, engineering.

"So 90 per cent of our students come out disappointed and depressed, without prospects of jobs, confidence in life, or with ways of shaping the future of our country."

'Cultural Imperialism' Charged

Grant makers in attendance considered whether scholarships and other assistance to higher education were an effective way of empowering people in developing countries. Some participants appeared to have deep reservations about American philanthropy, which they saw as "culturally imperialistic" and arrogant.

Several said it was more important to support vocational education for the poorest residents of a developing country than to support government-controlled universities that tend to serve the rich elite.

"We all agree that higher education is the road to development. But what type of education?" asked Luisa E. Mendoza de Pulido, executive vice-president of the Eugenio Mendoza Foundation, a grant-making philanthropy in Caracas, Venezuela.

In Venezuela, she said, a high proportion of university graduates cannot find work. Nonetheless, she added, American foundations and corporations avoid less-formal vocational programs that may be more useful in helping the country's poor become economically self-supporting.

Ms. Mendoza said her foundation's dollars were put to better use by supporting a vocational university aimed at helping extremely poor Venezuelans and by support-

Continued on Page A36

Endowment Growth Slowed Last Year, New Study Shows

Continued from Page A33

primarily because they had a higher proportion of equity-related investments. The large endowments grew an average of 14.9 per cent, while medium-sized pools grew 13.7 per cent. Small-sized pools (less than $25-million) increased 12.7 per cent.

■ The number of college endowments investing in non-traditional areas, such as foreign securities and venture capital, continued to increase.

The endowment study is a project of the NACUBO Financial Management Committee's subcommittee on investments. Beginning with the 1988 survey, expected to be issued in December, Cambridge Associates, a consulting company, will conduct the endowment studies. The 1988 survey will also include questions about how colleges and universities coped with the stock-market crash.

According to the informal survey of 50 university endowments, which was conducted by Cambridge Associates, the market tumble caused colleges and universities to change the allocation of their assets.

Between September 30 and December 31, the universities in the sample reduced the proportion of stocks in their portfolio to 57 per cent from 63 per cent, and increased the share of bonds to 32 per cent from 27 per cent. They also increased the proportion of assets held in cash to 11 per cent from 10 per cent.

A summary of the report on the study appears in the May issue of *Business Officer*, NACUBO's monthly magazine. Copies of the complete report are available for $50 each, prepaid, for members of the association and $75 for others, from NACUBO at P.O. Box 96164, Washington 20090.

—LIZ McMILLEN

Nautilus Inventor Gives $8.5-Million to U. of Florida

Arthur A. Jones, the inventor of Nautilus exercise equipment, has pledged $8.5-million to the University of Florida, believed to be the largest gift ever made to a public university in the state.

Mr. Jones's donation will be shared by the university's Health Science Center and the Center for Exercise Science, which is now testing Mr. Jones's latest invention: a computerized machine designed to evaluate and relieve lower-back pain.

Preliminary studies by the university show that the machine can double lower-back strength in 10 weeks.

University officials said the health center's share of the donation would help pay for a new $39-million academic research building now under construction. The exercise center's share will support the research of Michael Pollock, who directs the center.

Mr. Jones has also given $1-million to the university for medical research and $350,000 for early clinical trials of his new back machine.

The new gift helps bring the money raised in the initial stages of the university's first major capital campaign to more than $100-million. That campaign officially begins next fall.

—LIZ McMILLEN

Value of 296 Endowments on June 30, 1987

1987 rank	Institution	Market value	
		June 30, 1986	June 30, 1987
1.	Harvard University	$3,435,010,000	$4,018,270,000
2.	University of Texas System	2,530,730,000	2,829,000,000
3.	Princeton University	1,934,010,000	2,291,110,000
4.	Yale University	1,739,460,000	2,098,400,000
5.	Stanford University[1]	1,371,870,000	1,676,950,000
6.	Columbia University	1,266,640,000	1,387,060,000
7.	Texas A&M University System[1]	1,110,440,000	1,214,220,000
8.	Washington University	958,461,000	1,199,930,000
9.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	971,346,000	1,169,740,000
10.	University of California	not reported	1,122,160,000
11.	University of Chicago	802,500,000	913,600,000
12.	Rice University	755,782,000	857,155,000
13.	Northwestern University[1]	709,236,000	802,670,000
14.	Emory University[1]	745,188,000	798,549,000
15.	Cornell University	673,848,000	725,096,000
16.	University of Pennsylvania	540,084,000	648,528,000
17.	University of Rochester	576,642,000	556,908,000
18.	Rockefeller University	475,678,000	542,765,000
19.	Dartmouth College	477,774,000	537,272,000
20.	Johns Hopkins University	491,543,000	534,809,000
21.	Vanderbilt University	446,458,000	508,522,000
22.	New York University[1]	519,965,000	503,957,000
23.	University of Notre Dame	388,104,000	456,099,000
24.	California Institute of Technology[2]	366,193,000	406,946,000
25.	University of Southern California	361,784,000	401,171,000
26.	University of Virginia	340,387,000	396,329,000
27.	Duke University	not reported	363,706,000
28.	Brown University	not reported	347,520,000
29.	Case Western Reserve University	307,250,000	341,160,000
30.	Southern Methodist University[3]	not reported	301,732,000
31.	Smith College	272,662,000	299,625,000
32.	Wellesley College	265,000,000	296,000,000
33.	University of Delaware	262,798,000	293,033,000
34.	University of Michigan	251,517,000	287,539,000
35.	Swarthmore College	233,765,000	276,019,000
36.	Carnegie Mellon University	228,768,000	265,893,000
37.	Williams College	247,830,000	262,588,000
38.	Wesleyan University	244,889,000	258,130,000
39.	University of Cincinnati	218,367,000	254,300,000
40.	Amherst College	224,428,000	248,354,000
41.	University of Minnesota	224,265,000	243,089,000
42.	Ohio State University	207,129,000	241,527,000
43.	Pomona College	199,320,000	232,675,000
44.	Loyola University of Chicago	219,467,000	231,739,000
45.	University of Richmond	204,603,000	228,761,000
46.	Grinnell College	208,787,000	226,783,000
47.	Wake Forest University	186,794,000	226,072,000
48.	Berea College	193,716,000	225,938,000
49.	Vassar College	204,084,000	224,351,000
50.	University of Pittsburgh	197,875,000	222,125,000
51.	Baylor University[3]	202,989,000	219,802,000
52.	George Washington University	207,061,000	216,253,000
53.	Tulane University	179,765,000	213,198,000
54.	Oberlin College	not reported	203,673,000
55.	Georgetown University	173,836,000	203,092,000
56.	Middlebury College	163,388,000	198,335,000
57.	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	177,443,000	190,835,000
58.	Lehigh University	156,212,000	181,259,000
59.	Boston College[3]	not reported	176,394,000
60.	Lafayette College	149,101,000	170,406,000
61.	University of Florida Foundation	138,732,000	160,450,000
62.	Boston University	131,525,000	159,192,000
63.	Thomas Jefferson University	151,444,000	158,154,000
64.	Mount Holyoke College	130,214,000	151,916,000
65.	University of Nebraska	124,442,000	144,946,000
66.	Kansas U. Endowment Association	138,420,000	144,662,000
67.	Carleton College	123,850,000	144,190,000
68.	Saint Louis University	120,493,000	140,883,000
69.	Rochester Institute of Technology	114,770,000	135,656,000
70.	Pennsylvania State University	109,418,000	130,980,000
71.	State University of New York[4]	124,501,000	130,191,000
72.	Syracuse University	112,625,000	128,400,000
73.	Brandeis University	120,536,000	127,600,000
74.	University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill	105,318,000	127,282,000
75.	Occidental College	109,455,000	126,709,000
76.	Academy of the New Church	111,975,000	124,606,000
77.	Washington State University	115,160,000	119,986,000
78.	Mount Sinai School of Medicine	97,417,000	115,733,000
79.	Trinity College (Conn.)	100,856,000	115,324,000
80.	Colorado College	not reported	113,102,000
81.	University of Miami[3]	102,142,000	112,094,000
82.	Earlham College	not reported	111,304,000
83.	Tufts University	97,232,000	110,795,000
84.	American University of Beirut	54,951,000	110,717,000
85.	Bryn Mawr College[3]	95,567,000	109,922,000
86.	University of Missouri	96,008,000	107,628,000
87.	Rutgers University	98,363,000	105,040,000
88.	Colgate University[3]	93,303,000	104,313,000
89.	Hamilton College	90,776,000	103,190,000
90.	Cranbrook Educational Community	not reported	102,371,000
91.	University of Illinois Foundation	86,842,000	102,309,000
92.	University of Washington	85,470,000	101,550,000
93.	Southwestern University	87,684,000	101,406,000
94.	Washington and Lee University	not reported	93,400,000
95.	Whitman College	77,659,000	90,295,000
96.	University of Wisconsin System	80,849,000	89,811,000
97.	Union College (N.Y.)	81,160,000	87,063,000
98.	University of Wisconsin Foundation[5]	67,543,000	86,113,000
99.	Radcliffe College	77,964,000	85,985,000
100.	Butler University[3]	75,052,000	85,213,000
101.	Agnes Scott College	$81,798,000	$85,118,000
102.	Claremont McKenna College	72,486,000	83,743,000
103.	Virginia Tech Foundation	64,530,000	83,177,000
104.	Bucknell University	77,837,000	82,394,000
105.	University of the South	78,160,000	80,736,000
106.	Santa Clara University	67,908,000	79,794,000
107.	Virginia Military Institute Foundation	66,060,000	78,633,000
108.	Worcester Polytechnic Institute	70,248,000	78,320,000
109.	Hampton University	76,572,000	75,860,000
110.	University of Alabama[2]	67,757,000	75,816,000
111.	Mercer University	67,340,000	75,747,000
112.	Haverford College	66,584,000	73,792,000
113.	St. Lawrence University	not reported	71,580,000
114.	Rhodes College	64,091,000	69,711,000
115.	University of Tennessee System	57,936,000	69,531,000
116.	Colby College	59,609,000	68,540,000
117.	Reed College	42,751,000	67,942,000
118.	Davidson College	58,650,000	66,931,000
118.	Loyola Marymount University	46,996,000	66,931,000
120.	College of the Holy Cross	61,301,000	66,822,000
121.	Willamette University[3]	61,757,000	65,801,000
122.	University of Vermont	55,928,000	65,408,000
123.	Pepperdine University[6]	58,599,000	65,091,000
124.	Drew University	58,578,000	64,393,000
125.	Berry College	58,878,000	63,442,000
126.	Franklin and Marshall College	52,057,000	61,164,000
127.	Lawrence University	53,009,000	60,867,000
128.	College of Wooster	51,804,000	60,221,000
129.	Simmons College	53,994,000	59,130,000
130.	Denison University	48,205,000	59,035,000
131.	Marquette University	49,287,000	57,376,000
132.	College of William and Mary	49,697,000	56,157,000
133.	Fordham University	47,322,000	55,821,000
134.	Ohio University	47,567,000	54,640,000
135.	Furman University[3]	49,447,000	53,691,000
136.	Goucher College	48,354,000	51,813,000
137.	Rhode Island School of Design	41,840,000	51,600,000
138.	Teachers College, Columbia University[1]	46,291,000	51,586,000
139.	Austin College	44,452,000	51,122,000
140.	Harvey Mudd College	not reported	50,550,000
141.	Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science	46,821,000	49,978,000
142.	Scripps College	39,268,000	49,308,000
143.	Ithaca College	39,666,000	49,056,000
144.	University of Arizona	39,014,000	48,080,000
145.	Auburn University[2]	45,264,000	47,987,000
146.	Spelman College	42,605,000	47,689,000
147.	Temple University	38,428,000	46,649,000
148.	University of Maryland	41,958,000	46,390,000
149.	Hendrix College[6]	39,193,000	46,367,000
150.	Indiana University	38,223,000	46,251,000
151.	University of Nevada System	37,751,000	45,208,000
152.	Sweet Briar College	40,241,000	44,813,000
153.	University of Colorado Foundation	40,100,000	43,569,000
154.	Albion College	38,118,000	43,059,000
155.	Virginia Commonwealth University	35,299,000	42,987,000
156.	University of Dayton	35,136,000	42,786,000
157.	Centre College of Kentucky	36,417,000	42,031,000
158.	University of Tulsa[3]	37,279,000	41,982,000
159.	Oregon State Board of Higher Education	34,294,000	41,049,000
160.	Hartwick College	not reported	40,855,000
161.	Allegheny College	33,760,000	39,906,000
162.	University of Illinois	37,030,000	39,856,000
163.	Dickinson College	32,223,000	39,558,000
164.	University of Puget Sound[1]	32,430,000	38,408,000
165.	Oregon Health Sciences U. Foundation	19,216,000	38,004,000
166.	Alma College	not reported	37,623,000
167.	Clarkson University	31,545,000	37,325,000
168.	Bentley College	28,516,000	37,189,000
169.	Transylvania University	30,111,000	36,600,000
170.	Clark University[3]	31,232,000	36,507,000
171.	Birmingham-Southern College	not reported	36,334,000
172.	Baldwin-Wallace College	33,981,000	36,282,000
173.	Hollins College	not reported	36,177,000
174.	Wittenberg University	32,837,000	36,102,000
175.	Wheaton College (Mass.)	31,632,000	36,070,000
176.	Valparaiso University	29,828,000	35,546,000
177.	Randolph-Macon Woman's College	not reported	34,900,000
178.	Connecticut College[3]	31,370,000	33,746,000
179.	North Carolina State University	30,329,000	33,603,000
180.	Kalamazoo College	28,653,000	33,169,000
181.	Medical College of Virginia Foundation	26,425,000	33,117,000
182.	Creighton University	29,438,000	33,087,000
183.	Buena Vista College	not reported	32,410,000
184.	Washington and Jefferson College	24,979,000	31,777,000
185.	Gettysburg College[3]	24,186,000	30,914,000
186.	Clemson University	22,322,000	30,734,000
187.	Rider College	not reported	28,522,000
188.	University of New Hampshire System	25,720,000	28,235,000
189.	Bryant College[5]	25,813,000	28,196,000
190.	Pratt Institute[1]	26,501,000	27,752,000
191.	Babson College	23,378,000	27,681,000
192.	Texas Tech University[1]	not reported	27,366,000
193.	Wayne State University[2]	21,594,000	27,294,000
194.	St. Olaf College[3]	not reported	27,071,000
195.	Seattle University	not reported	26,789,000
196.	Skidmore College	21,754,000	26,343,000
197.	Muhlenberg College	not reported	26,267,000
198.	Bethany College (W.Va)	not reported	26,027,000
199.	Norwich University	23,608,000	25,740,000
200.	California Institute of the Arts	not reported	25,500,000

[1] As of August 31, 1987
[2] As of September 30, 1987
[3] As of May 31, 1987
[4] As of March 31, 1987
[5] As of December 31, 1986
[6] As of July 31, 1987

Continued on Following Page

Value of 296 Endowments—Continued

1987 rank	Institution	Market value	
		June 30, 1986	June 30, 1987
201.	DePaul University	$23,507,000	$25,468,000
202.	Washburn University of Topeka[5]	22,617,000	25,468,000
203.	Loyola College	21,470,000	25,130,000
204.	Chapman College[3]	7,292,000	24,917,000
205.	University of Hawaii	18,973,000	24,027,000
206.	University of San Francisco[3]	not reported	23,774,000
207.	University of Hartford	not reported	23,609,000
208.	Knox College	22,087,000	23,440,000
209.	Alfred University	19,837,000	23,176,000
210.	Roanoke College	19,158,000	22,852,000
211.	Saint Mary's College (Ind.)[3]	21,275,000	22,770,000
212.	University of Akron	17,373,000	22,503,000
213.	University of Oregon Foundation	18,971,000	22,364,000
214.	University of Maine System	19,440,000	22,289,000
215.	Miami University	18,469,000	22,270,000
216.	St. John's College (Md.)	21,375,000	21,984,000
217.	University of Mississippi	16,758,000	21,950,000
218.	Lake Forest College[3]	18,270,000	21,926,000
219.	Illinois College	19,709,000	21,787,000
220.	Wells College	18,517,000	21,537,000
221.	Doane College	19,608,000	21,085,000
222.	Juniata College	not reported	21,032,000
223.	Marietta College	18,010,000	20,452,000
224.	Cornell College	19,561,000	19,963,000
225.	Drake University[3]	18,889,000	19,857,000
226.	Hope College	17,876,000	19,511,000
227.	Rockhurst College	14,701,000	19,102,000
228.	Ohio Northern University[1]	17,056,000	18,692,000
229.	University of Georgia	16,611,000	18,520,000
230.	Bradley University[3]	16,716,000	18,465,000
231.	Medical College of Wisconsin	not reported	18,405,000
232.	University of Scranton[3]	12,686,000	18,163,000
233.	Canisius College	12,890,000	17,944,000
234.	Hahnemann University	12,459,000	17,824,000
235.	Washington College	not reported	17,818,000
236.	Saint Norbert College	16,042,000	17,512,000
237.	Franklin College of Indiana	not reported	17,047,000
238.	Moravian College	14,769,000	16,700,000
239.	Salem College	not reported	16,647,000
240.	University of South Florida	not reported	16,442,000
241.	U. of North Carolina at Greensboro	14,114,000	15,986,000
242.	Fairfield University	13,881,000	15,830,000
243.	Mary Baldwin College	12,904,000	15,370,000
244.	Nazareth College of Rochester	13,093,000	14,754,000
245.	Ripon College	12,453,000	14,617,000
246.	Xavier University (Ohio)	not reported	14,326,000
247.	Southwest Texas State University[1]	not reported	14,042,000
248.	Lynchburg College	11,923,000	14,002,000
249.	Marywood College	not reported	13,408,000
250.	Albright College	10,501,000	13,331,000
251.	Elizabethtown College	not reported	13,272,000
252.	Morningside College[3]	not reported	12,458,000
253.	Central University of Iowa[1]	not reported	12,227,000
254.	Suffolk University	10,635,000	12,153,000
255.	San Diego State University Foundation	9,167,000	12,063,000
256.	Medical College of Pennsylvania	10,765,000	12,046,000
257.	Ouachita Baptist University[3]	11,747,000	11,905,000
258.	University of Rhode Island	10,239,000	11,650,000
259.	Sarah Lawrence College[3]	not reported	11,530,000
260.	York College of Pennsylvania	not reported	11,486,000
261.	University of Connecticut Foundation	not reported	11,168,000
262.	Stephens College[3]	10,471,000	11,057,000
263.	Western Maryland College	not reported	11,048,000
264.	Utah State University	9,163,000	10,856,000
265.	Arizona State University	8,653,000	10,648,000
266.	Madonna College	9,582,000	10,627,000
267.	Hastings College	11,217,000	10,593,000
268.	Pitzer College	not reported	10,195,000
269.	Western Michigan University	7,559,000	10,063,000
270.	University of Evansville[3]	9,361,000	9,932,000
271.	University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey	6,612,000	8,820,000
272.	Blackburn University	9,055,000	8,670,000
273.	Western New England College	not reported	7,948,000
274.	Spring Hill College[3]	7,848,000	7,466,000
275.	Russell Sage College	6,212,000	7,420,000
276.	Bowling Green State University	not reported	7,393,000
277.	Monmouth College (N.J.)	6,130,000	7,364,000
278.	Bowling Green State U. Foundation	not reported	7,264,000
279.	University of the Ozarks	6,148,000	7,187,000
280.	College of New Rochelle	5,456,000	6,442,000
281.	Bellarmine College[3]	6,986,000	6,384,000
282.	University of Massachusetts	5,001,000	6,269,000
283.	Mississippi State University	5,269,000	6,221,000
284.	St. John Fisher College[3]	5,049,000	5,533,000
285.	Mount Mercy College	4,872,000	5,411,000
286.	University of South Carolina	not reported	4,293,000
287.	University of Tampa[3]	6,723,000	4,165,000
288.	Ferris State College	2,169,000	4,070,000
289.	Saint Peter's College	2,971,000	3,439,000
290.	Memphis State University	2,206,000	3,280,000
291.	Kentucky Wesleyan College	2,664,000	2,781,000
292.	East Tennessee State University	2,200,000	2,716,000
293.	Southern California College	not reported	2,692,000
294.	Oakland University	not reported	2,672,000
295.	Plattsburgh College Foundation[5]	2,032,000	1,867,000
296.	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	1,433,000	1,539,000

Note: Table includes 296 institutions participating in the comparative-performance study by the National Association of College and University Business Officers.

[1] As of August 31, 1987
[2] As of September 30, 1987
[3] As of May 31, 1987
[4] As of March 31, 1987
[5] As of December 31, 1986
[6] As of July 31, 1987

Africa Technical-Aid Plan Would Involve Universities

TORONTO

A new project that will involve dozens of American colleges and universities in a major technical-assistance program in six African countries was announced here last week by the Rev. Leon A. Sullivan.

Mr. Sullivan, who is the author of the Sullivan Principles, a code of conduct for U.S. businesses with operations in South Africa, said he would work to create fellowships that would send American graduate students to work in the Central African Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone, and Zimbabwe. In the United States, the program will be based at Tuskegee University, which will send an initial group of 10 fellows in September.

The fellowships will enable students to prepare for careers in international development, to provide instruction in agriculture, basic literacy, disease prevention, and other skills, and to assist with a variety of self-help programs in small African villages.

"This is not the continuation of an old paternalism," said Mr. Sullivan, who is pastor of Zion Baptist Church in Philadelphia. "We will not be going with the attitude of doing something 'for' people. We will work side by side with mutual respect."

Code of Conduct Proposed

The fellowship program will be part of a larger technical assistance project sponsored by the International Foundation for Education and Self-Help, an organization Mr. Sullivan founded two years ago in Philadelphia.

Mr. Sullivan said he also hoped to eventually involve students and professors from universities in Nigeria, Lesotho, and Sierra Leone as well as provincial chiefs and village cooperative societies in the project.

Mr. Sullivan made the announcement at the World Congress on Philanthropy, held here last week. He also called for the creation of a voluntary code of conduct for philanthropic giving. Such a code was needed, he said, to protect the needs of both grant makers and recipients.

The project, called "The New Venture," will be financed partly through corporate assets that have been frozen by foreign governments.

A company's foreign assets become "frozen" when the government of a country does not have the ability to honor its hard-currency obligations. The largest category of such assets is "trade arrears," money due companies in payment for their products. Companies can "thaw" such assets by turning them into charitable contributions.

The American Express Company has pledged $4-million in frozen funds for the project. Other corporate supporters include I.B.M. and Johnson & Johnson.

In addition, Mr. Sullivan said several private philanthropies, including the William Penn Foundation, and private donors, including H. Ross Perot and David Packard, had also agreed to support the project.

"Many corporations have lately become more interested in the bottom line than the bread line," he said. "If we don't provide better educational opportunities for the poor, violence will grow and grow."

—ANNE LOWREY BAILEY

Grants Said to Fail to Meet Developing Countries' Needs

Continued from Page A33

ing a management-training program for leaders from small villages.

Others said it was important for American grant makers to support other countries' efforts to develop appropriate educational systems. Ahangamage T. Ariyaratne, who works to improve living conditions for members of the "untouchable" castes in Sri Lanka, put it this way:

"We have had informal universities in our country for two millennia. But it has been very humble, often with classes held under trees. Then colonialists imposed formal universities based on European models."

Mr. Ariyaratne noted that formal universities in his country had been closed for the past year. "The moment the universities are open, all the students are on strike," he said. "Something is drastically wrong with our universities. Our education system doesn't fit our country.

"So I believe it is more important for donors to try to improve the quality of the informal rather than the formal educational system."

Some participants viewed American philanthropy as arrogant and insensitive to the real needs of developing countries.

"American funders often think that American know-how is indispensable for development," said Enrique Fernandez, secretary general of Solidarios, a non-profit organization in the Dominican Republic. "So we have a plethora of American consulting firms out looking for funders to pay for them to go consult in the third world.

"Well, it would be more empowering if they would enable us to grow our own technicians," Mr. Fernandez said.

Mr. Ariyaratne of Sri Lanka said American grants were effective only if a "trusting relationship" was established before the details of a grant were worked out.

"Philanthropy should be a sharing process where those who are economically poor can enrich those countries that are materially rich by sharing their culture," he said. "No one can share cultures or spiritual values unless there is a kind of brotherhood and understanding."

Added A. M. Setlabi, a professor who directs adult-education programs at the National University of Lesotho: "It is very difficult for the receiver to say, 'No, this is the way to run this project.' So he says Yes, not exactly because he wants to say Yes, but because that is what the donor wants."

One participant said grant makers would not be able to establish good relationships with recipients in third-world countries unless those relationships were based on equality.

"Grant makers will never overcome resentment and even hostility among recipients until they get out of the parent-child relationship and into the adult-adult relationship," he said. "It's incumbent on them to establish that sort of trust."

Private Grants and Gifts

ALCOA FOUNDATION
1501 Alcoa Building
Pittsburgh 15219

Research. For research on polymer-aluminum interfaces in composite materials: $375,000 to Pennsylvania State U.

CHARLES E. CULPEPER FOUNDATION
866 United Nations Plaza, Room 408
New York 10017

Languages. For video equipment for the language program: $77,500 to Saint Mary's College (Ind.).

ELEANOR NAYLOR DANA CHARITABLE TRUST
405 Lexington Avenue, New York 10174

Medical research. For the Mutant Mouse Resource, which provides mice to research scientists worldwide: $300,000 to Jackson Laboratory.

DUKE ENDOWMENT
200 South Tryon Street
Charlotte, N.C. 28202

Health. For the Center for Health Policy Research and Education: $250,000 to Duke U.

Neurosciences. For the research building for the neurosciences: $1.8-million to Duke U.

W. K. KELLOGG FOUNDATION
400 North Avenue
Battle Creek, Mich. 49017-3398

Education. To enhance counseling services to adults through training of counselors and librarians: $90,522 to Teachers College of Columbia U.

—For a policy study on adult-education trends and developments: $105,000 to Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

Health. To assess multiple-risk factors affecting pregnant adolescents and their unborn children: $49,000 to Bard College.

—For programs in health administration and primary health care: $82,984 to U. of Chile.

Nursing. For programs of nursing education: $53,610 to National U. of Rosario (Argentina).

Rural areas. For a multidisciplinary internship program serving rural communities: $552,706 to National U. of Tucumán (Argentina).

KRESGE FOUNDATION
P.O. Box 3151, Troy, Mich. 48007

Facilities. For computer equipment and for renovation projects: $425,000 to Foundation Center.

—For student centers: $200,000 to Illinois Benedictine College and $300,000 to Our Lady of the Lake U.

—For a dental clinic: $200,000 to U. of California at Los Angeles.

—For the institute of contemporary art: $300,000 to U. of Pennsylvania.

—For renovation projects: $250,000 to Talladega College.

WESTINGHOUSE EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION
Westinghouse Electric Company
Westinghouse Building, Gateway Center
Pittsburgh 15222

Engineering. For a professorship in electrical engineering: $1-million to Pennsylvania State U. (given jointly with Robert E. Kirby).

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

University of Alabama. For the school of accountancy: $2-million from Hugh Culverhouse.

Catholic University of America. For a professorship in the school of social service: $1-million from Dean W. Roach.

Greenville Technical College. For development of a new campus: land valued at $2-million from T. Walter Brashier.

Guilford College. For expansion of the library: $1.75-million from H. Curt Hege, Sr., and Patricia Shields Hege.

Miami University. For an addition to the law school library: $2-million from Reba Engler Daner.

New Jersey Institute of Technology. For programs in computer-aided design: software valued at $1-million from Versacad Corporation.

Pennsylvania State University. For the biotechnology program, for a professorship in medicine, and for library acquisitions: $2-million from J. Lloyd and Dorothy Huck.

—For a professorship in electrical engineering: $1-million from Robert E. Kirby (given jointly with the Westinghouse Educational Foundation).

University of South Carolina. For the law school: $990,000 from the estate of Roy Webster.

—For a professorship in internal medicine and for scholarships for science students: property valued at $500,000 from A. T. and Frances Chalk.

University of Virginia. For scholarships: $100,000 from Russell Corporation.

—For support of graduate teaching assistants, especially in the department of English: $100,000 over three years from Seven Society.

Virginia Intermont College. For scholarships and for faculty development: $105,006 from the estate of Eleanor Hammer.

City U. of New York's Middle College High School Helps Troubled Youths

Continued from Preceding Page

tion. By intervening at the high-school and junior-high-school levels, they hope to take an active role in shaping the students who will be of college age in coming years.

LaGuardia's program was one of the first to work with at-risk children, and, many in the field say, remains one of the best. About 75 per cent of Middle College High's graduates go on to college or take college classes.

"The higher-education community has not fulfilled a public responsibility," says Joseph Shenker, president of LaGuardia.

Adds Janet E. Lieberman, a special assistant to the president and one of the founders of Middle College in 1974: "Everybody blames the system lower down. The colleges blame the high schools, and the high schools blame the elementary schools, and the elementary schools blame the parents. Somewhere you have to intervene in the system to make it change."

'Teacher Empowerment'

The Middle College program has succeeded through a combination of intensive counseling, small classes, a job-internship program, direct access to college facilities and classes, and a system that makes students answer to their peers for their actions.

Middle College was also at the forefront of what is now called the "teacher empowerment" movement, giving teachers great leeway to determine what is taught and how. Says President Shenker: "The problem in the New York City school system is the assumption that if people are given authority they will make the wrong decision. The process of decision-making here is the reverse of what normally occurs. As a result, the faculty and staff here feel like professionals because they're treated like professionals."

The program admits students who have completed the ninth grade and have been identified by counselors or teachers as students who have potential but who are not performing for any of a number of reasons: alcohol, drugs, pregnancy, family problems, poverty, emotional problems.

The school's 500-odd students are taught in classes of about 20. They are allowed to choose their classes (just like the college students across Thomson Avenue in LaGuardia's other building), provided they meet New York City requirements. They are also not punished for failing. Those who do fail get another chance to take the course, but do not have a failing grade factored in to their grade-point average.

Students are also not classified by grade, but by how many credits they must take before they graduate.

That approach avoids embarrassment for students who cannot fulfill their requirements by age 18, says Ms. Lieberman. About a fifth of all students at Middle College graduate late.

Intensive Counseling

Small class size and intensive counseling have been the keys to involving students in the learning process and to keeping them in school, administrators here say. "With troubled young people, you have to be dealing in much smaller units than we've been accustomed to having in the large urban school system," Ms. Lieberman says.

A number of past and current Middle College students say the small classes and the counseling saved them from dropping out and helped them weather personal crises. Many recall large and impersonal public schools where they did not know their neighbors and where teachers did not care if they came to class or not.

"At my old school I would ask myself, 'What is this, a jail cell?' " says Rubiel Cordoba, a 1985 graduate of Middle College.

> "The faculty and staff here feel like professionals because they're treated like professionals."

"I would have ended up barefoot and pregnant," recalls Lynn Kraemer, a 1987 graduate of Middle College and now a student at LaGuardia Community College. "My father passed away in 1985, and I wouldn't have made it without the guidance counselors."

Edward Reynolds, principal of the West Side High School, an alternative high school in Manhattan for violent youngsters, agrees that small size and personal attention are crucial in any school environment. "Every study mentions the issue of size both on a schoolwide level and within the class," he says.

"They need the smaller size, so they're not anonymous," Mr. Reynolds adds. "If you're as anonymous on the fourth floor of your building as you would be on the corner of 42nd Street and Broadway, there's no point."

Every day at Middle College, counselors meet with about a dozen students for group counseling—known as "group" to the students—in which the students discuss personal problems, drugs, sex, classes, or anything else that's on their minds. The program works on the principle that the students care most about what their peers think of them and will respond more readily when a fellow student tells them to stop taking drugs or drinking.

'Like Alcoholics Anonymous'

"Kids who make some progress or reform themselves become the best support for the other kids," says Burt Rosenberg, a guidance counselor who leads "group" sessions. "It's like an Alcoholics Anonymous group," he adds. "You have people who have made it, and you have people who are still in the process of getting over the hurdle, and you have people who are still doing self-destructive behavior."

Another factor that administrators say has helped is the independence given to the students. Besides picking their own classes and their own pace, students also handle most of the disciplinary problems that come up in school. A student-elected government determines the punishment for most rules infractions.

Ms. Kraemer, the Middle College graduate, says: "In a regular high school you need a pass to go to the bathroom. Here, if you want to go to the bathroom, you just get up and go."

"Here you're responsible for yourself," says one boy who is in the student government.

"You get in trouble for cutting out and stuff, but when you get down to it, either you decide to go to class or you decide not to go to class," he adds. "I used to cut out of class a lot, but I decided I wasn't getting any credit, so I'm never going to get out of high school doing that. So forget that—just do your work and go to class."

'Some Good Raw Material'

Nevin C. Brown, assistant director of special programs and urban affairs at the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, says programs like Middle College's succeed because they emphasize the role students play in their own futures.

"There are an awful lot of students whom we tend to discount, who given the right support can make a difference in their own lives," says Mr. Brown, who helped the Ford Foundation pick sites to replicate the Middle College model. "We have some good raw material in our public schools and we're not using it."

> "Kids who make some progress or reform themselves become the best support for the other kids."

The Middle College program also hopes that by exposing its students to college life and to the working world, it will help students learn to raise their sights.

The school requires students to participate in three work internships during their stay at Middle College, and they must take courses in career education.

After the 10th grade, selected students are also allowed to enroll free in LaGuardia Community College courses, which administrators hope will lessen the mystery of college life and make further education an enticing prospect.

To Mr. Brown of the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, that connection is crucial, in an age when a college diploma is increasingly important in determining a student's future socioeconomic status. "Ultimately, the goal is to get them into four-year colleges," says Mr. Brown. "If you want kids in Long Island City to be thinking about a future, especially in today's economy, you have to be thinking about how do you give them the maximum amount of skills.

"The problem is that if you don't go on to college, you end up in low-wage, low-service jobs," he says. "That's why you've got to have a postsecondary institution involved in the collaboration."

To Ms. Lieberman, the guiding light behind the program, Middle College should serve as a model to the public-education system as a whole, not only to college educators eager to become involved in collaborative projects.

Fighting Anonymity

Although Ms. Lieberman rejected working within the existing New York City school system when developing the Middle College model, she believes the beleaguered school system can now improve by following Middle College's lead.

One idea that can be transferred, she says, is the emphasis on small size, even in schools with thousands of students. "There are different ways of doing it," she says, "in mini-schools or by dividing grades into mini-houses. The anonymity of the big institutions is one of the reasons for the high dropout rate."

The other factor, she says, is the human one. "Making school into a pleasant place, a place to learn and a place where people care," she says, "—those things are transferable."

Plan Aimed at Improving Retention of Hispanic Students

Continued from Preceding Page

state and its public four-year institutions, charging them with failing to provide equal educational opportunities for Hispanic students.

About half of San Antonio's population and 85 per cent of Brownsville's is Hispanic.

Officials of the Hispanic colleges' association, which was established last September to serve colleges where enrollments are at least 25 per cent Hispanic, say they hope the project will prove the value of several model programs that can be used to improve the high-school and college graduation rates of Hispanics and other minority-group members throughout the country.

The project will contain several components, including:

- Academic "enrichment" services for students as early as the fourth grade.
- Leadership-development institutes for students in the seventh grade.
- Workshops to help Hispanic parents communicate more effectively with schools.
- Systems to link community-college students to the four-year colleges they are interested in attending.
- Partnerships with community-action groups.
- Study groups to plan campaigns to press the state and federal governments to liberalize student-aid policies for minority students.

All the two-year and four-year colleges in San Antonio, as well as four school districts, will participate in the project, beginning in the fall. In the project's second year, two school districts in Brownsville, Pan American University at Brownsville, Texas A&I University, and Texas Southmost College will join the effort.

This month the first segment of the project will begin—an "elementary precollege scholars" program—in which 120 fourth- and fifth-graders selected from the San Antonio school districts will attend six-week summer institutes that will emphasize written and oral communication skills and the development of analytical skills.

In the fall, some 5,000 students will be reached through other components of the project, including "enrichment centers" where students in the fourth through ninth grades can receive tutoring and help in developing study skills, program officials said. By fall of 1989, an estimated 10,000 students will be involved.

A key aspect of the project is a series of public service announcements that will be developed to reach "large numbers of people with a stake in the educational system," said Antonio Riqual, executive director of the Hispanic colleges group. "They'll emphasize that higher education is not just for an elite few."

Mostly Stable: College and University Enrollments, 1986-1992

	1986	1987	1988*	1989*	1990*	1991*	1992*
Total enrollment One-year change	12,398,000 —	12,544,000 +1.2%	12,560,000 +0.1%	12,570,000 +0.1%	12,585,000 +0.1%	12,529,000 −0.4%	12,408,000 −1.0%
4-year institutions	7,754,000	7,816,000	7,881,000	7,357,000	7,862,000	7,831,000	7,756,000
2-year institutions	4,644,000	4,728,000	4,679,000	4,713,000	4,723,000	4,698,000	4,652,000
Public institutions	9,600,000	9,706,000	9,760,000	9,764,000	9,777,000	9,735,000	9,639,000
Private institutions	2,797,000	2,838,000	2,800,000	2,806,000	2,808,000	2,794,000	2,769,000
Undergraduate	10,724,000	10,895,000	10,919,000	10,926,000	10,937,000	10,875,000	10,757,000
Graduate	1,392,000	1,377,000	1,363,000	1,368,000	1,372,000	1,378,000	1,377,000
First-professional	282,000	273,000	278,000	276,000	276,000	276,000	274,000
Men	5,840,000	5,881,000	5,880,000	5,890,000	5,905,000	5,884,000	5,845,000
Women	6,557,000	6,663,000	6,680,000	6,680,000	6,680,000	6,645,000	6,563,000
Full-time students	7,148,000	7,219,000	7,157,000	7,116,000	7,095,000	7,013,000	6,916,000
Part-time students	5,249,000	5,325,000	5,403,000	5,454,000	5,490,000	5,516,000	5,492,000

* Projected.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

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U.S. research libraries are looking for ways to offset the spiraling subscription costs of scholarly journals: Page A4.

A sociologist is examining the costs to children who grow up in "mother-only families": Page A5.

Colleges must integrate professional and liberal-study programs if reform in undergraduate education is to take hold, a report says: Page A11.

I.B.M. is providing $2-million worth of software to colleges and universities at bargain prices: Page A11.

Education Department audits of institutions that receive federal student aid are costing them money, time, and worry: Page A15

In a break for universities, the O.M.B. has said federal agencies may use more flexible rules for administering research grants: Page A15.

A year after Oral Roberts said he would be "called home" by God if he didn't raise enough money for his university's medical school, donations are off sharply: Page 20.

Supporters of college sports in Oregon say the state should impose taxes, or some other subsidy, to keep the programs competitive: Page A25.

Since Malaysia switched to its national language to teach undergraduates, many students have struggled to cope without English: Page A29.

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SEEK QUICK ACCORD

U.S. and Soviet Leaders Agree to Increase Cooperation in Some Scholarly Areas, but Fail to Sign Science Pact

By PATRICIA LEGRAS

MOSCOW

American and Soviet leaders agreed here last week to renew, extend, and broaden cooperation in education, atomic energy, and the peaceful uses of outer space.

The agreements, signed during President Reagan's summit meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev, are expected to increase substantially the scholarly ties between the two countries.

Contrary to pre-summit expectations, however, officials of the two countries failed to reach final agreement on a proposal that would have greatly broadened Soviet-American cooperation in the basic sciences.

Last month, State Department and Soviet officials signed a draft of the basic-science accord after a delegation led by Vladimir Yeyzhkovv, deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology, traveled to Washington to negotiate the details with American representatives.

Access to Advanced Technology Feared

But some Reagan Administration officials, after reviewing the draft, complained about a provision that would have allowed scientists from industry, as well as from higher education and government, to participate in joint basic-science projects.

Although the Americans involved in the negotiations did not regard that as a problem, the Pentagon was concerned that it would give the Soviets access to advanced technology useful to their military forces.

State Department officials now plan to rewrite a portion of the agreement so it can be signed quickly. A State Department source said the existing language was not viewed as "symmetrical" because the Soviet Union does not have scientists from private companies.

At the summit, Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev issued a statement instructing their negotiators to "accelerate efforts

Continued on Page A30

With a bust of Lenin behind him, President Reagan speaks at Moscow State U. Excerpts from his remarks: Page A29.

REUTERS/BETTMANN NEWSPHOTO

Bush Committed to Schools and Colleges but Unsure of Specifics, Adviser Says

By SCOTT JASCHIK

NASHVILLE

Even though Vice-President George Bush "didn't quite know what he meant" when he said he wanted to be known as "the education President," he is committed to pushing for improvements in the nation's schools and colleges, says Lamar Alexander, the former Governor of Tennessee who has been advising the likely Republican Presidential nominee on education issues.

Mr. Bush should push for education reforms by making persistent public statements and convening meetings of governors and education officials rather than by creating new federal programs, says Mr. Alexander, who will become president of the University of Tennessee system next month.

Because the Vice-President has offered few specifics on his plans for education, the views of Mr. Alexander have been closely watched by higher-education of-

Continued on Page A16

How to Deal with AIDS Epidemic: Big Issue for Medical Students

The AIDS epidemic is affecting how medical students and health officials look at clinical training and the profession of medicine itself: Page A23.

In an Unexpected Move, Pentagon Stops Awarding New Research Contracts

By COLLEEN CORDES

WASHINGTON

The Department of Defense has suddenly stopped awarding new research contracts, confusing many people at universities and sparking fears that institutions may not be reimbursed for some money they have already given to researchers.

The Pentagon ordered a temporary "deferral" of new research contracts, to last at least through the rest of this month, as one of several new steps to help slow down the rate at which the department is spending money.

Defense officials said the action was

Continued on Page A19

MARGINALIA

Blurb on an envelope from *Academic Leader:*

"The 5 Stages of Evolution in the Academic Department

"1) Young Department. Few members. Chair rules autocratically.

"2) Encountering Turmil. Increased size. Power struggle. Low morale. Chair is apt to resign.

"3) Rampant democracy. Department chair spends an absurd amount of time in committe meetings and . . . (*continued inside)*"

Hang those committe meetings; we're too caught up in the turmil.

■

An announcement of the summer graduate program at VanderCook College of Music lists the professors under the following heading:

OUR DESTINGUISHED FACULTY

■

But what right have *we*, in our glass house, to throw stones?

"Dear friends," writes David M. Stearman of the Association of American Colleges:

"Re: 'Wherefore Art Thou Hamlet? Grand Central Station, You Say!' (headline in *The Chronicle*, May 18). As a publication dedicated to higher education, you ought to be ashamed. 'Wherefore' means 'why,' not 'where.' (Juliet was distressed about Romeo's name—his family, that is—not his location.) Conflating *Hamlet* with *Romeo and Juliet* is one thing (deliberate, I assume—I hope!). Propagating a gross misreading of the text is another.

"As Robin Goodfellow might say, 'What fools these headline writers be.' It appears something is rotten in the *Chronicle* editorial offices."

Replies our hapless headline writer:

"Wherefore was I borne?"

■

Memorandum to the Council of Deans from the Librarian at California State University, Sacramento:

"In response to concerns from students and others about high noise levels in the Library, we have added a Silent Study category on top of the Quiet Study category. We have also developed operational definitions for silent study, quiet study, and interaction (service) areas. . . ."

Shhh!

■

Before a reception and dinner for former President Gerald Ford at the University of California at Davis, this notice was posted on the door of the faculty club:

"Due to President Ford's visit today, there will be no Happy Hour."

Come now; it won't be *that* bad.

■

We'd rather not think so, but our readers may welcome this news as much as we do: We'll be on vacation for the next three weeks, and this column will be, too. —C.G.

In Brief

Army Secretary Overrules a West Point Expulsion

A high Pentagon official has ordered the reinstatement of a fourth-year cadet who was expelled from the United States Military Academy for violating its honor code.

The cadet, Anthony S. Ketron, was expelled in March by the academy's superintendent, Lieut. Gen. Dave R. Palmer. A jury of cadets had found Mr. Ketron guilty of two counts of quibbling on his application for a Rhodes Scholarship. Quibbling is defined as hedging on the truth, a West Point spokesman said.

The reinstatement was ordered by Delbert L. Spurlock, Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower and Reserve Affairs. It marked the first time an Army official had ruled against an expulsion recommended by the superintendent, the spokesman said.

FBI Sued Over Its Program to Catch Spies in Libraries

WASHINGTON

People for the American Way, a liberal public-interest group, and the National Security Archive, a library of declassified government documents, have sued the Federal Bureau of Investigation to gain access to documents related to the bureau's "Library Awareness Program."

As part of that program, the F.B.I. sent agents to academic and public libraries to enlist librarians in efforts to identify potential spies from the Soviet Union. Bureau officials said the program was necessary because foreign agents often use libraries—and librarians—to help them get information about technology "before its components become classified or restricted," according to a recent bureau report on the program.

The organizations hope to force the F.B.I. to release information about the program. Requests under the Freedom of Information Act have not produced any documents.

"The program is running roughshod over Americans' rights," said Arthur J. Kropp, president of People for the American Way.

"In their eagerness to catch spies who might be gleaning publicly available, yet somehow sensitive, information from American libraries, the F.B.I. appears to be casting a net so broad in its scope that ordinary citizens engaged in harmless research could easily become enmeshed in a web of suspicion."

F.B.I. officials would not comment on the lawsuit.

—JUDITH AXLER TURNER

Rutgers Must Open Files, N.J. Supreme Court Rules

Rutgers University must make confidential peer-review materials available to a faculty member who is pursuing a sex-discrimination case against it, the New Jersey Supreme Court has ruled.

Rutgers had asked the court to reverse a lower-court ruling that ordered certain documents to be made available to an administrative-law judge preparing to hear the case.

Ruth Dixon, a tenured assistant professor of education at the university's Camden campus, filed the sex-discrimination complaint with the state after she was denied a promotion to associate professor nearly 11 years ago.

The 37-page Supreme Court decision acknowledged the need for a confidential peer-review process in academe, but said that certain documents must be made available to prevent institutions from blocking evidence of discrimination. However, it also said that to prevent frivolous complaints, a plaintiff must show a substantial basis for requesting the documents.

Texas Board Issues Ban on Contraceptives

Contraceptives may be neither prescribed nor dispensed at health centers at four Texas universities under a new policy adopted by the state university system's Board of Regents.

The board, which oversees Southwest Texas State, Sam Houston State, Angelo State, and Sul Ross State Universities, voted to allow, and in some cases extend, sexuality counseling at the four campuses. However, contraceptives, including condoms, will not be provided or prescribed.

Fernando C. Gomez, general counsel for the board, said members felt universities "should be in the business of education and not providing extended health care."

But Lee Brandt, student-body president at Southwest Texas State, told the board that many students would not take advantage of the counseling if their health centers did not provide contraceptives.

"One of the results is likely to be an increase in the number of unwanted pregnancies," he said.

Students plan to fight the ban.

$2.7-Million in Aid Given to Rectify School's Errors

The Hastings School of Law in San Francisco will contribute $2.7-million for student scholarships and loans under an agreement with the California Attorney General's office to rectify earlier misuse of scholarship funds at the school.

A state audit and the Attorney General's office found that the school, which is affiliated with the University of California, had improperly used scholarship funds to purchase real estate in San Francisco between 1973 and 1987.

A new $2.7-million fund for scholarships and student loans at Hastings will be established and include $1.6-million for restitution to students or former students who were denied aid because of the misuse of funds.

The state audit led to the departure of Bert S. Prunty as dean of the law school last year. The San Francisco district attorney's office concluded after an investigation that there was no evidence of wrongdoing by Mr. Prunty.

Journalism Program Set for Central America

The United States Agency for International Development has awarded $9-million to Florida International University to develop a journalism program in Central America.

The grant, which will cover operational expenses for the first five years of the seven-year project, will help the university's communication department establish a research and training center in Central America. The goal is to create a permanent, self-sufficient program operated by Central American journalists.

The agency is expected to allocate an additional $3-million to the project to support professional seminars, the publication of a journal, and the establishment of a Spanish-language journalism library at the university. The library will eventually be transferred to Central America.

U. of California Criticized in Latino Group's Report

A Latino group has assailed the University of California for failing to enroll more Latino students and to hire more Latino faculty members and administrators.

The Latino Issues Forum, a

Dormitory Tower at Princeton Wins Architecture Award

WASHINGTON

A copper-roofed dormitory tower at Princeton University (*right*) has earned one of this year's honor awards from the American Institute of Architects.

The building, Feinberg Hall, was designed by Tod Williams of the New York firm Tod Williams, Billy Tsein and Associates. It is intended to house 40 students.

Standing beside a sloping walk that joins upper and lower parts of Princeton's campus, the tower has a brick exterior and a steeply pitched roof. It is angled slightly away from the row of buildings it completes, and offers as its most prominent feature a massive exterior stair tower topped by a metal-and-glass canopy. The canopy's edges rise to form a gentle "V."

The institute's jury praised the tower as "a small gem, an exclamation mark, pulled slightly out of the row of buildings in which it sits, bringing a new identity and sense of place to its site." Feinberg Hall was the only building on a college or university campus to win an honor award from the institute this year.

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Foot-notes

Do baseball players live longer than other people?

Yes, and right-handed players live longer than left-handers, according to two studies published in scientific journals lately.

While neither the journal *Nature* nor the *New England Journal of Medicine* gave the studies the full dignity of research articles, both have published analyses of baseball players' life spans in recent issues.

In the May 12 issue of the *New England Journal of Medicine*, four researchers with seven graduate degrees among them found that "being a baseball player confers a minimally protective effect against death." The death rate for baseball players who played their first major-league games between 1911 and 1925—excluding those who died before 1925—is lower than the death rate for all American white males, the researchers said. The longer a player stayed in the game and the better he played, the better chance he has of being alive today, they found.

Two other researchers reported in the May 19 issue of *Nature* that an analysis of baseball players listed in *The Baseball Encyclopedia* showed that the average age at death for right-handed players was 64.64 years old, while left-handers lived to an average age of 63.97 years.

■

The writing of black Americans in the 19th and early 20th centuries had been all but invisible until a few years ago, when a handful of scholarly detectives began uncovering the little-known works.

Maryemma Graham is one of that band of literary gumshoes. As director of the Afro-American Novel Project at the University of Mississippi, Ms. Graham is attempting to track down and catalog an estimated 1,100 novels written by black Americans between 1853 and 1980.

In the period it encompasses, Ms. Graham's project goes beyond such similar endeavors as the Black Periodical Fiction Project at Cornell University, which covers the years from 1827 to 1919, and Oxford University Press's 30-volume *Schomburg Library of Nineteenth-Century Black Women Writers*. But the earlier works have proved most elusive.

"The South seems to be a very rich place for making these discoveries," she said. "They're not in bookstores. We have to do our searching in attics, family basements, garages, church records."

Ms. Graham and her colleagues are now assembling a "checklist" of the books—essentially a bibliography that's not annotated—to be published in late 1989. After that she hopes to put together a collection of "hands-on copies" of all the books, as well as an annotated bibliography. At the moment, there's no end in sight to the project.

"We think we have about 90 per cent," she said, "but we never want to close off the possibility of new things coming up."

Scholarship

U.S. Research Libraries Search for Ways to Combat Spiraling Subscription Costs of Scholarly Journals

Prices rose 18.2 per cent in 1986-87, study finds; a few publishers account for most of the increase

By JUDITH AXLER TURNER

Responding to complaints that publishers of scholarly journals are engaging in "price gouging" and "profiteering," the Association of Research Libraries has decided to explore alternative publishing arrangements, including the possibility of having small American publishers begin new journals to compete with the major journal publishers.

At the same time, colleges and universities are cutting back on subscriptions and exploring ways to cut costs by sharing subscriptions among themselves.

The moves come on the heels of a study by the association that found a median rise of 18.2 per cent in journal prices in 1986-87—with the greatest increases coming from a small number of publishers.

Librarians point out that more and more journals—especially those priced over $200 a year—come from fewer and fewer publishers, most of them overseas. Although the drop in the value of the dollar has hurt libraries, librarians say that subscription prices have risen far more than is warranted by the changing exchange rate.

"If the major scientific and technical journals are published by a limited number of publishers, they have a kind of monopoly," says Jeffrey J. Gardner, director of the association's Office of Management Services. "We need to work with other publishers and university presses to begin to produce journals in direct competition with some of the ones we think are so overpriced."

The association will look at options this summer as part of a study of journal pricing. The study, to be done by professional economists, will determine the effects on subscription prices of currency fluctuations, inflation, a smaller subscription base, and more pages. Publishers say changes in those areas force prices up.

The holdings and expenditures of major research libraries in the United States and Canada are given on Page A6.

Many librarians believe, however, that publishers are simply trying to charge as much as the market will bear.

Publishers, they say, realize they have a captive audience. Librarians cite a line from a letter sent by one publisher to his company's stockholders: "Historically, libraries have been concerned with the quality of the contents of journals, with the price being of lesser importance."

Part of the problem, says Michael A. Keller, associate university library for collection development at Yale University, is academe itself, which often rewards faculty members for the number of articles they have published, rather than for the quality of the articles.

Mr. Keller hopes to rouse librarians to urge scholars to reevaluate tenure and promotion policies that depend on the number of articles they publish. "The meaning of 'contribution to knowledge' now has financial implications to the whole community," he says.

Yale is one of the universities interested in supporting electronic publishing—the distribution of scholarly articles over computer networks, Mr. Keller says. "The prices of journals are so high that if we can cut the publishers out, we should do so," he adds.

The Research Libraries Group, a consortium of 37 libraries, has polled its members to find out which ones subscribe to what publications, and whether they intend to continue those subscriptions, as a first step in a cooperative effort to develop their collections.

Libraries will then be able to cancel subscriptions with the knowledge that a journal is available elsewhere through interlibrary loans.

Nine universities in the Midwest are also exploring the possibility of sharing their journal collections so each can subscribe to fewer publications.

In Canada, institutions are banding together to try to work out bulk-purchase arrangements with foreign publishers. Libraries there must cope with a devalued

Continued on Page A6

2 National Reports on AIDS Urge Increased Federal Support for Building and Improvement of Research Laboratories

By DAVID L. WHEELER

WASHINGTON

Two national reports on AIDS released last week came out in favor of spending more money to improve old laboratories and build new ones for scientists who are working with the AIDS virus.

The two reports, one an update of a previous one by a committee of the Institute of Medicine and the other the draft report of the Presidential AIDS commission, also agreed that a wider variety of people with AIDS—especially women, children, and drug abusers—should be involved in trials of drugs being developed to treat AIDS.

Of the two reports, the one by the commission—formally called the Presidential Commission on the Human Immunodeficiency Virus Epidemic—gave the more urgent and specific recommendations about the need for new research facilities. The draft released last week was written primarily by the chairman, Admiral James D. Watkins, but it reflects all of the testimony the commission received and the opinions of many commission members.

Training for Health-Care Workers

The draft report recommended:

- That construction money be made available for AIDS laboratories in the fiscal year beginning in October.
- That the National Institutes of Health be given the authority to make decisions about construction and renovation at universities so money-could be spent quickly to upgrade laboratories.
- That money be made available for renovation or construction to create at least nine research centers for work on retroviruses—AIDS is a retrovirus—and on structural biology, including the structure of the proteins that make up the AIDS virus.

The draft report also made sweeping and detailed recommendations about spending money to teach nurses, physicians, and other health-care workers about treating AIDS patients. It suggested beefing up the National Health Service Corps—a program the Reagan Administration has been phasing out. The corps gives scholarships to medical students in return for later work in "underserved areas." The report said that many AIDS patients were not getting adequate health care and that more were likely to be poorly served in the future.

Federal financial support should also be given, the commission said, to graduate and postgraduate researchers who are working on understanding the transmission of AIDS, the factors that influence the susceptibility of individuals to infection with AIDS, and sexual behavior.

The Presidential commission also suggested specific mechanisms—such as setting up discretionary funds—to get money quickly to researchers proposing good ideas for AIDS research.

In addition to the Presidential commission's report, an update of the 1986 report, *Confronting AIDS: Directions for Public Health, Health Care, and Research*, was released last week by the Institute of Medicine and the National Academy of Sciences. The update was produced by a different committee from the one that produced the original report.

Sharing of Data and Materials

The Presidential commission's report and the institute's committee both emphasized the need for improved sharing among scientists of research results and biological materials such as cells, antibodies, and proteins from the virus. The commission's draft report suggested a series of registries and computer networks so that scientists, journalists, and AIDS patients could quickly find out what was going on in AIDS research. Currently, the commission noted, even those who most need information about experimental drug treatments—the doctors of AIDS patients—cannot get the information quickly, if at all.

The institute's report will be available after June 15 by mail for $15.95 from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington 20418.

Copies of the Presidential commission's draft report can be obtained free from the commission at 655 15th Street, N.W., Suite 901, Washington 20005.

Libraries Seek Ways to Combat Rising Journal Costs

Continued from Page A4

Canadian dollar. Peter L. Freeman, chief librarian at the University of Alberta, points out that Canadian libraries must pay North American subscription prices, which are set in U.S. dollars. The dollar currently is valued about 20 per cent higher than its Canadian counterpart.

Dollar's Drop Is a Factor

Subscriptions to journals range from under $50 a year to more than $8,000 for *Chem Abstracts*, an index of chemistry journals. Publications in science and engineering typically cost the most, in part because the developments in those fields occur so rapidly that scientists and engineers are dependent on journals—rather than books, with their slower publication cycles—to keep up, and so are more willing to pay higher prices.

Prices have been rising for several years, but they jumped sharply last year because of the drop in the value of the dollar. Most of the high-priced journals are published overseas.

For example, subscriptions to *Brain Research* went from $2,871 in 1986 to $3,826 in 1987; *Verlag Chemie* increased prices 61.1 per cent in 1987; and *Synthetic Metals* went from $232.50 in 1985 to $850 in 1987. All are published abroad.

Some Subscriptions Canceled

Not only are subscription-price increases out of line with the dollar's decline, say librarians, but North American subscribers are charged far more than other subscribers, even taking postage charges into account. *The Journal of Plasma Physics* costs $80 in England, where it is published, and $195 in the United States. *World Economy* costs $42 in England but $100 in the United States.

The most recent comprehensive study, in 1984, put the average differential between European and North American subscription prices at 67 per cent.

To redress the balance between spending on books and journals, libraries are canceling subscriptions.

- The libraries at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign saved $166,000 last year by cutting subscriptions to 1,383 journals in its collections. The university's libraries have some 90,000 subscriptions—few of them duplicates after a mass cancellation several years back to hold down costs. The engineering library alone cut 161 journals from the nearly 1,200 in its collections.
- The University of California at Berkeley ran $300,000 over its $2.5-million budget in 1987, and cut the number of serials to which it subscribes by about 10 per cent.
- Cornell and Stanford Universities canceled subscriptions last year when each was faced with possible $600,000 overruns in its library-materials budget.
- The library at the University of Wyoming has asked academic departments to help cut out up to 10 per cent of the periodicals subscriptions to offset increased prices.

"It's a war of attrition," says Richard L. Dougherty, director of the library at the University of Michigan. "Eventually everybody will lose."

1986-87 Holdings of Research Libraries in U.S. and Canada

University libraries

	Rank[1]	Volumes in library	Volumes added	Current serials	Total staff	Total expenditures[2]
Harvard U.	1	11,284,170	232,559	102,000	1,030	$34,792,739
U. of California at Los Angeles	2	5,625,521	257,027	93,467	730	29,428,949
U. of California at Berkeley	3	7,031,934	206,181	99,065	756	26,998,169
Yale U.	4	8,391,707	160,953	56,412	679	21,855,300
U. of Illinois	5	7,190,443	193,407	93,913	547	15,346,678
Stanford U.[3]	6	5,598,363	167,055	49,780	621	25,852,247
U. of Texas	7	5,753,629	179,838	79,772	577	16,258,070
U. of Toronto	8	5,563,396	186,408	38,922	727	20,374,225
Cornell U.[3]	9	4,818,377	136,220	58,722	532	17,517,507
Columbia U.	10	5,625,925	121,276	42,779	624	20,008,645
U. of Washington	11	4,658,911	158,790	55,590	471	16,041,230
U. of Wisconsin	12	4,713,250	101,202	50,607	494	17,253,886
U. of Minnesota	13	4,382,696	112,850	38,630	428	17,881,544
U. of Chicago	14	4,865,137	113,277	53,214	336	13,424,913
U. of North Carolina	15	3,414,643	118,308	44,797	409	13,967,683
Pennsylvania State U.[3]	16	2,888,342	145,074	29,080	460	14,895,629
Ohio State U.	16	4,169,610	109,546	31,762	455	15,397,844
Princeton U.	18	3,961,415	109,948	33,140	380	13,762,225
U. of Arizona	19	3,239,055	104,623	31,423	366	11,807,837
U. of Georgia[3]	19	2,604,601	93,871	56,149	383	10,609,060
Duke U.	21	3,591,197	92,215	34,452	319	11,396,777
Rutgers U.[3]	22	2,407,696	114,490	19,041	465	15,664,381
U. of Pennsylvania	23	3,442,389	85,949	28,435	372	12,599,830
U. of California at Davis	24	2,159,570	86,492	50,004	324	12,808,628
New York U.	24	2,920,175	72,755	32,493	367	13,978,558
U. of Virginia	26	2,902,823	102,177	23,489	341	13,258,591
Arizona State U.[3]	27	2,215,376	122,690	31,366	351	11,436,506
U. of British Columbia	28	2,639,439	88,131	22,833	419	11,893,424
U. of Alberta[3]	29	2,658,752	93,512	21,422	401	11,785,086
Northwestern U.	30	3,270,365	80,511	32,304	356	10,650,409
U. of Florida	31	2,605,601	79,610	29,512	404	10,952,533
U. of Southern California[3]	32	2,484,152	57,372	33,071	385	12,685,658
Johns Hopkins U.	33	2,670,600	78,204	20,177	369	10,831,473
U. of Iowa	34	2,839,825	89,049	26,986	259	9,829,382
U. of Kansas	35	2,620,805	70,925	25,745	292	10,197,931
McGill U.	36	2,390,943	62,640	18,262	324	10,982,859
Michigan State U.	36	2,431,942	86,578	19,175	320	10,397,545
U. of Maryland	38	1,856,510	83,642	21,756	321	10,934,347
U. of California at San Diego	39	1,810,844	74,428	20,273	316	11,967,176
Howard U.	40	1,618,259	83,680	26,775	262	10,045,835
U. of Hawaii	41	2,164,497	77,653	32,989	220	8,035,702
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	42	2,062,818	54,498	21,298	275	9,292,380
Wayne State U.[3]	43	2,179,666	61,745	23,774	255	9,868,092
Syracuse U.	44	2,217,231	64,083	21,244	252	7,677,311
U. of Massachusetts	45	2,199,402	71,030	15,954	236	9,825,395
Boston U.	46	1,622,336	54,674	29,177	278	8,990,001
Louisiana State U.	47	2,270,617	61,895	23,327	279	8,095,082
Texas A&M U.	48	1,723,660	69,746	17,661	311	9,022,614
U. of Western Ontario	48	1,895,069	60,069	19,375	304	7,563,768
Georgetown U.	50	1,613,442	66,530	21,035	285	9,149,465
U. of Cincinnati	51	1,561,754	55,650	19,588	297	10,519,089
U. of Connecticut[3]	51	2,074,443	65,403	21,349	225	8,701,223
Emory U.	53	2,006,423	58,707	18,383	248	9,061,297
U. of California at Santa Barbara	54	1,806,039	62,203	15,600	239	10,376,881
U. of Kentucky	55	2,043,393	54,674	20,759	266	8,282,161
Purdue U.	55	1,746,862	63,237	20,884	265	7,350,599
U. of Laval	57	1,595,553	57,785	14,142	270	8,466,612
Washington U. (Mo.)	57	2,120,974	49,487	17,884	228	6,793,639
Vanderbilt U.	59	1,711,774	56,985	18,098	256	8,588,061
Temple U.[3]	60	1,952,593	63,939	16,296	266	7,128,893
U. of Missouri	61	2,365,235	53,129	17,407	249	6,441,179
U. of California at Irvine	62	1,306,730	66,400	17,369	224	9,638,430
U. of Nebraska	62	1,889,500	59,785	23,511	206	6,429,384
U. of South Carolina	64	2,225,572	58,435	19,163	198	$ 6,152,360
Southern Illinois U.	64	1,950,400	57,135	21,283	246	7,158,730
U. of Delaware	64	1,778,915	55,450	21,637	207	7,362,963
Brown U.	67	2,065,334	51,046	15,470	243	8,225,474
York U. (Ontario)[3]	67	1,646,482	57,499	18,598	241	7,552,081
Brigham Young U.	69	1,863,224	63,582	17,847	300	7,957,247
U. of Rochester[3]	69	2,549,057	47,245	13,876	222	7,772,439
U. of Miami	71	1,576,560	53,251	16,487	243	7,921,184
U. of Colorado	72	2,146,138	58,140	13,755	204	7,181,127
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State U.	72	1,593,757	50,541	20,040	205	7,394,904
Iowa State U.	74	1,708,592	55,895	20,244	204	6,449,772
U. of Oregon	74	1,765,633	60,452	20,536	211	6,408,666
Dartmouth C.	76	1,664,847	58,869	20,414	182	6,438,581
U. of Waterloo[3]	77	1,533,271	64,747	15,000	206	5,925,791
U. of Utah	78	1,646,550	58,866	14,348	232	6,814,662
U. of Notre Dame	79	1,794,564	57,460	15,871	180	6,234,615
Tulane U.[3]	80	1,682,060	54,497	15,480	183	6,552,253
Florida State U.[3]	81	1,867,720	45,718	17,699	236	6,657,342
North Carolina State U.	82	1,201,552	56,661	15,373	224	7,219,187
Queen's U. at Kingston	82	1,672,271	40,470	15,560	223	6,164,613
Washington State U.	84	1,492,864	38,511	21,098	207	6,773,071
State U. of New York at Stony Brook	85	1,566,698	45,382	12,331	216	7,268,991
U. of Oklahoma	86	2,192,100	43,371	17,417	198	5,745,844
Georgia Institute of Technology	87	1,532,193	68,582	28,805	112	4,154,159
U. of Tennessee	87	1,567,838	39,653	14,372	232	5,909,115
U. of Houston	89	1,526,291	41,561	22,911	173	5,945,170
U. of California at Riverside	90	1,303,872	55,394	13,615	179	6,629,959
McMaster U.	91	1,258,534	47,942	11,198	193	6,486,524
U. of Manitoba	91	1,431,307	34,692	12,020	237	6,241,521
U. of Guelph	93	1,706,238	71,628	10,219	155	4,487,507
U. of Alabama	94	1,693,117	40,867	17,389	176	5,244,022
State U. of New York at Albany[3]	95	1,194,962	45,333	16,399	174	5,735,900
Case Western Reserve U.	96	1,512,133	35,812	13,854	174	5,884,392
U. of Saskatchewan	97	1,300,773	46,877	10,092	174	5,619,647
U. of New Mexico	98	1,276,889	35,190	10,689	240	6,522,692
Kent State U.	99	1,636,383	30,133	7,349	183	6,377,416
Colorado State U.	100	1,103,752	34,281	12,018	139	4,959,475
Oklahoma State U.	101	1,440,780	31,801	10,101	164	4,322,554
Indiana U.	n/a	3,881,945	115,003	33,975	521	12,935,746
U. of Michigan	n/a	6,019,919	135,011	67,115	548	18,851,310
U. of Pittsburgh	n/a	2,741,834	82,078	23,098	332	11,162,154
Rice U.	n/a	1,323,470	47,935	11,721	145	4,826,953
State U. of New York at Buffalo	n/a	2,436,454	72,120	24,085	277	9,352,679

Non-university libraries

	Volumes in library	Volumes added	Current serials	Total staff	Total expenditures[2]
Boston Public Library	5,806,895	239,516	16,049	655	$24,191,531
Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information, Ottawa, Ontario[3]	2,074,181	90,717	31,250	223	17,657,644
Center for Research Libraries, Chicago	2,861,183	30,711	13,836	63	2,851,632
Library of Congress, Washingon	20,957,228	288,690	175,000	4,967	275,530,000
Linda Hall Library, Kansas City, Mo.	594,950	17,800	13,140	61	2,834,686
National Agricultural Library, Beltsville, Md.[3]	1,873,874	13,771	27,000	190	11,096,000
National Library of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario	1,131,621	51,595	20,824	530	24,729,639
National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, Md.	1,821,644	41,918	26,837	273	17,616,512
Newberry Library, Chicago	1,412,162	9,616	7,000	104	5,781,460
New York Public Library, New York	6,056,320	91,375	147,375	806	24,036,640
New York State Library, Albany, N.Y.	2,009,402	30,643	18,682	199	7,406,001
Smithsonian Institution, Washington[3]	1,018,165	21,240	16,814	117	5,178,826

Note: Institutions are asked to report figures for their main campuses only, unless a branch campus is indicated.

[1] Based on an index developed by the Association of Research Libraries to measure the relative size of university libraries. The index takes into account the number of volumes held, number of volumes added, number of current serials, total expenditures, and size of staff. Five institutions chose not to have their index figure calculated; they appear at the end of the list of university libraries.

[2] Figures for Canadian libraries are expressed in U.S. dollars.

[3] Includes branches as well as the main institution.

n/a Data not available.

SOURCE: ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

A more detailed picture of which cells the AIDS virus infects and how it spreads the disease emerged at a conference in Stockholm: Page A6.

The "corrected text" of James Joyce's *Ulysses* is full of errors that skew its meaning and rhythm, a scholar says: Page A6.

A scholar of black literature is leaving Emory U. after a bitter three-year battle to reverse a decision to deny her tenure: Page A15.

At least 500 Chicano and Latino faculty members should be in tenure-track positions at the U. of California by the year 2000, a coalition of Hispanic educators said: Page A15.

Spending on college aid and health research would rise by about 8 per cent next year, under a House bill approved last week: Page A19.

In a reversal, the Immigration and Naturalization Service ruled that immigrants who get financial aid to go to college in this country will not be denied U.S. citizenship: Page A19.

Efforts to encourage families to save for college is one way to meet college costs, but researchers say it's only a partial solution: Page A27.

Some 85 per cent of all first-time students go to college in their home states: Page A27.

Anti-Americanism and the desire for reunification are driving radical South Korean students: Page A34.

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In Lawsuit Accord, Temple U. to Boost Women's Sports Aid

Settlement of 8-year-old case seen putting pressure on other colleges

PHILADELPHIA

Temple University agreed last week to give more than 40 per cent of its athletic scholarships to women. In an out-of-court settlement of an eight-year-old sex-discrimination lawsuit, the university also agreed to sponsor a new women's sports team and to add several new staff members in women's athletics.

Many legal observers said the outcome would put additional pressure on colleges and universities to make their sports programs equitable for women, even though an out-of-court settlement does not establish legal precedent.

Some also said that it might presage more lawsuits and tougher enforcement of anti-sex-discrimination laws.

Disclosure of graduation rates of athletes and all other students would be required by bills introduced in Congress: Page A29.

"The settlement is significant because it shows that it's feasible to create a program that is fair to women," said Ellen Vargyas, a lawyer with the National Women's Law Center who helped represent the eight former Temple athletes who brought the case.

Merrily Dean Baker, who is now director of women's athletics at the University of Minnesota and is scheduled to become an assistant executive director of the National Collegiate Athletic Association in September, said: "Now Title IX is back on

Continued on Page A33

SOME REMAIN SKEPTICAL

U.S. Researchers See Historic Shift in Relations With Soviet Scientists

Yevgeniy P. Velikhov

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Frank Press of the National Academy of Sciences and Yevgeniy P. Velikhov of the Soviet Academy of Sciences confer at a meeting in Washington.

By KIM McDONALD

American scientists can hardly believe the change.

Months before President Reagan's recent summit meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev, Russian scientists who had never been allowed out of their country and had not always been forthcoming with their data began traveling to the United States, touting the benefits of open international exchanges.

Backed by Mr. Gorbachev's policy of *glasnost*, or openness, they begged Americans to join them in missions to Mars, experiments on an advanced space station, and other ambitious basic-science ventures.

While some American scientists say it is too early to determine how substantive the shift will be, many who watched Soviet researchers at recent U.S. conferences sensed that they were witnesses to a historic development in American-Soviet relations.

Some of the changes were remarkable, they say. Russians who had appeared formal and reserved in the past now seemed affable and even outspo-

Continued on Page A8

Today's Fund-Raising Detectives Hunt 'Suspects' Who Have Big Money to Give

STEVE WOIT, PICTURE GROUP

Prospect researcher Kathleen Foley of Carleton College: Inquiries must be discreet to avoid angering donors and jeopardizing future gifts.

By ANNE LOWREY BAILEY

Carleton College officials hadn't had an inkling that one of their alumni volunteers was a wealthy man.

But when the volunteer mentioned one day that he was going to spend the weekend taking care of his farms, Carleton fund raisers quietly put Kathleen A. Foley on his trail.

Newspaper clippings provided the first clue to his wealth. Ms. Foley checked one article about the alumnus's marriage 20 years earlier, which mentioned that many of the wedding guests were from a county in northern Iowa.

Guessing that the farms might be there, Ms. Foley, who works in Carleton's fund-raising office, consulted county land records. As it turned out, the alumnus owned seven farms that were worth several million dollars.

Soon after, Ms. Foley turned her report over to her colleagues in the development office, who are now, as they say in fund raising, "cultivating" the donor—involving him in special college activities and hoping to persuade him to include a substantial gift of real estate for Carleton in his will.

From small liberal-arts colleges like Carleton to major universities, locating donors with the potential to make big gifts has become a finely tuned science.

Stock Proxies and Tax Forms

Fund raisers call it "prospect research." Once confined to consulting dusty alumni files, research on donors today can include checks of land holdings, court records of estate and divorce proceedings, stock proxies, tax forms, and memberships in clubs and on corporate boards. That material is added to information gathered from other alumni and from faculty members and administrators.

In fact, college researchers who study donors are so much like detectives that they even refer to potential contributors as "suspects." And like some detectives, they step on a few toes.

Their investigative activities are posing

Continued on Page A25

In Brief

University of Rochester Sued by Fraternity It Banned

A fraternity is suing the University of Rochester for banning the organization from the campus after a sexual assault on a student during a party at the fraternity's house in February.

Theta Delta Chi claims in the lawsuit it filed in a state court that the university violated its own disciplinary policy when it shut down the fraternity for a period of 10 years. The fraternity is seeking to be reinstated.

David Rothenberg, a lawyer for Theta Delta Chi, said the university did not give the fraternity a chance to present testimony or mitigating evidence before banning it from the campus. As a result, he said, both innocent and guilty members were punished for the incident.

At a hearing, a panel of three university administrators found three Theta Delta Chi members guilty of sexually harassing a 19-year-old woman after the party. The woman, who attends college in Ohio, charged that as many as eight men had sex with her during a party at the house. She refused to press charges.

Lawmakers Assail Halt of Livermore Drug Investigation

WASHINGTON

A Congressional panel examining allegations of widespread drug abuse at the University of California's Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory condemned laboratory administrators last week for terminating a 1986 undercover investigation. The investigation had identified more than 100 employees suspected of manufacturing and selling drugs at the research facility.

Members of the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations also charged that officials from the Energy Department, which finances the laboratory, and Livermore managers tried to hide their part in ending the investigation by providing "conflicting statements" to the subcommittee and concealing key documents from it.

Lawmakers noted at a hearing that they were particularly distressed to learn that some of those suspected of drug trafficking at the nuclear-weapons laboratory held top-secret security clearances.

"We have serious questions about the integrity of security at our nation's most sensitive nuclear weapons and research facilities," said Rep. John D. Dingell, a Michigan Democrat who is chairman of the panel.

Energy Under Secretary Joseph F. Salgado denied at the hearing that there had been any cover-up. He said the investigation was halted because it failed to produce new leads and had served as a notice that drug use would not be tolerated.

In addition, Livermore officials denied that any suggestion had been made by senior managers to end the investigation to prevent adverse publicity.

Administrators at Livermore and at the University of California, which manages the laboratory for the Energy Department, have also been criticized recently by lawmakers who say the officials were lax in managing a dispute between two top researchers there. The dispute concerned the technical accuracy of information about the reliability of an x-ray laser proposed for President Reagan's Star Wars missile-defense system.

Some University of California faculty members have been highly critical of the university's management of the government weapons laboratories at Livermore and at Los Alamos, N.M. A special committee of the Academic Senate is currently studying the relationship between the university and the laboratories. The university's contract for managing the installations comes up for renewal in 1990. —KIM McDONALD

Workers Who Claimed Bias Win Cash Settlements

The New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology has awarded cash settlements to 11 Hispanic employees and job applicants who had charged the institute with racial discrimination. Sixteen additional cases are pending.

Those 27 were among 33 cases of alleged discrimination against Hispanics in hiring and promotion decisions that were uncovered during a U.S. Labor Department investigation. Six cases were dropped after further review of institute files.

Michael Martinez, affirmative-action officer for the institute, said he could not disclose the cash amounts of the settlements.

The Labor Department's investigation was begun in 1985 at the request of four Hispanic employees. The cases were related to personnel decisions between 1980 and 1985.

Woman Charged in Theft of $48,000 in Student Aid

A federal grand jury has indicted a Houston woman who allegedly used 45 fictitious names to obtain more than $48,000 in federal student loans.

Ethel Mae Jackson was arrested on the campus of Texas Southern University earlier this month after she tried to collect financial aid using a false name, officials said.

She has been charged with 45 counts of theft of student-aid funds and 25 counts of using a fake Social Security number.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Albert T. Ratliff said Ms. Jackson enrolled in classes at Texas Southern and the University of Houston. After enrolling, he said, she would apply for financial aid under the Pell Grant and Supplemental Education Grant programs at the universities, as well as from other sources. After she received the money, she would not show up for classes, he said. The arrest followed an eight-month investigation.

Communist Student Leader Wins Contested Presidency

Two students at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, one of whom is an avowed Communist, will be allowed to assume their positions as student-government co-presidents in a resolution of a four-month dispute over their election.

The election of Jason Rabinowitz, a member of the Young Communist League, and Shari Silkoff, who is not a Communist, was validated this month following a decision by the coordinating committee of the Student Government Association.

The March election of the two students was overturned in April by a student judiciary panel, which ruled that two students could not serve as co-presidents.

Stephanie M. Orefice, the student representative on the university's board of trustees, said the April action was "very political."

The full student senate will have to affirm the election when it reconvenes in the fall.

N.Y. Budget Cuts Imperil Funds for Supercomputer

Cornell University and National Science Foundation officials said last week that New York Gov. Mario M. Cuomo's proposal to eliminate state aid to the national supercomputer center at the university could threaten federal financing for the facility.

The Governor's proposal, part of a package designed to close a $900-million gap in the state's budget, would cut $733,000 of the $800,000 grant awarded to the center for the fiscal year that began in April.

"It is money that it is needed [at Cornell] very badly and it's an amount that is not swallowed here easily," said Lawrence E. Brandt, the N.S.F.'s associate program manager for supercomputer centers.

Mr. Brandt said the Governor's proposal sends a negative signal to N.S.F. officials who must decide this summer whether to renew grants to the center for the next federal fiscal year, which begins in October. The Cornell center receives more than $5-million a year from the science foundation. It is one of five supercomputer centers established by the N.S.F.

College Board, City Schools Set Program for Minorities

The College Board has announced plans to sponsor a special summer program with the public schools of Fort Worth, Tex., and Washington, D.C., to emphasize the importance of higher education to minority students.

The program, called College Knowledge, will be financed with a $50,000 grant from the Aetna Life & Casualty Foundation.

The program is designed to help students learn about college and how to prepare for it academically. Participants in the program will, among other things, learn about college admission tests, visit campuses, and be taught how to improve their writing skills. The two school systems are the first in the nation to participate in the project.

College Offers a Semester Free to Future Teachers

Beginning next fall, students at Wabash College will be able to complete requirements for state teaching certificates through a tuition-free ninth semester.

Deborah A. Butler, director of teacher education at Wabash, said the college wanted to help students who decide late to become schoolteachers, or who have heavy course loads in their majors and are unable to complete the required education courses during their four undergraduate years. Students at the all-male institution would otherwise be required to take education courses during summers at other colleges.

Students will apply for the program in the spring of their sophomore year. Five students will be accepted each year, with preference given to minority students and mathematics and science majors.

Seminaries Concerned Over Baptist Election

Conservatives cemented their control over the Southern Baptist Convention last week, when they elected the Rev. Jerry Vines as their new president.

Mr. Vines, the co-pastor of the

MARGINALIA

The editor of Marginalia is on vacation. The column will resume upon his return.

DIVESTMENT WATCH

Votes at Bowling Green U., Social Science Council, Skidmore College

The Bowling Green State University Foundation has decided to sell all of its remaining $200,000 worth of stock in companies doing business in South Africa.

Since 1978, the foundation has been selling stocks in companies that have not followed the code of conduct that used to be called the Sullivan Principles. Now referred to simply as the Statement of Principles, the code was written by the Rev. Leon Sullivan in 1977. Last June, he withdrew his name from the code, saying it had not been effective, and called on companies to end their operations in South Africa by March of this year.

In May 1987, the foundation said it would make no new investments in companies doing business in South Africa unless those companies were working to eliminate apartheid. But the foundation's position against full divestment brought opposition from some campus groups, including a chapter of the Progressive Student Organization, a self-described "political education" group that works against oppression.

The organization built a shanty on the campus last year as a symbol of oppression in South Africa, and also staged pro-divestment and anti-apartheid rallies. Other campus organizations, including the Faculty Senate and the Administrative Staff Council, signed resolutions encouraging divestment.

Dwight Burlingame, secretary of the foundation board, said the board's decision was a response to divestment recommendations made by the university president and the Faculty Senate.

■

The directors of the Social Science Research Council have voted to sell its holdings in mutual funds that invest in companies that do business in South Africa. The board also voted against investing directly in such companies.

David L. Szanton, executive associate of the council, said the decision would affect $7-million of the council's $20-million endowment. He said the sale of the funds should be accomplished within a year.

The council is a not-for-profit organization whose purpose is to advance research and training in the social sciences.

The board's chairman, Hugh T. Patrick, a professor of international business at Columbia University, said the board and a specially designated committee had examined various methods for responding to the "serious moral issue" of investment in South Africa. "After long and careful evaluation," Mr. Patrick said, "divestment, in an expeditious and orderly manner, seemed the only appropriate action."

■

Skidmore College's trustees have set an 18-month deadline for selling stocks the college owns in companies that do business in South Africa. The board also voted to stop using the services of any bank that makes loans to private companies or public agencies of South Africa.

Skidmore's policy had been to discourage investing in firms that had not signed the Statement of Principles, or in firms whose compliance with the principles had been rated unsatisfactory. In 1986, Skidmore sold stocks in two companies that had not signed the principles.

Under the new policy, the college will divest stocks and securities worth $4.6-million. Skidmore will also review an additional $1.8-million worth of investments in companies that are currently deciding whether or not to sever economic ties with South Africa. —MERRY HAYES

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Government & Politics

Ways & Means

Vice-President Bush last week sought to demonstrate that he differs from President Reagan on education issues.

Mr. Bush suggested several ideas for new federal efforts to help disadvantaged students and said he thought the federal government should spend more on education. During his Presidency, Mr. Reagan has sought to reduce the federal role in education.

Talking to a group of high-school seniors, the Vice-President devoted most of his speech to elementary- and secondary-school issues. He also reiterated his support for tax breaks for families who buy savings bonds to help pay for their children's college education.

■

Mr. Bush's attempt to put some distance between himself and President Reagan drew harsh criticism from a former Democratic contender for the Presidency.

"After eight years of not lifting one finger while the White House too often was in full retreat even from the *status quo* in support for education, Mr. Bush has a great credibility problem with the claim that he intends to be 'the education President,' " said Sen. Paul Simon, Democrat of Illinois. Mr. Simon dropped his efforts to win the Democratic nomination this spring.

■

More details about the Vice-President's views on higher education will be made public later in the campaign, an aide to Mr. Bush said last week. However, Mr. Bush has been making his thoughts about two particular higher-education institutions very clear.

Talking about the foreign-policy views of his likely Democratic opponent, Mr. Bush said Massachusetts Gov. Michael S. Dukakis's ideas had been "born in Harvard Yard's boutique."

Speaking before the Texas Republican Convention, the Vice-President continued: "When I wanted to learn the ways of the world, I didn't go to the Kennedy School, I came to Texas."

Governor Dukakis earned his law degree at Harvard and later taught at the university's John F. Kennedy School of Government.

When reporters questioned how the Yale-educated Vice-President could criticize Governor Dukakis's education background, Mr. Bush drew distinctions between Harvard and Yale.

"Harvard boutique, to me at least, has the connotation of liberalism and elitism," he said, while Yale is "so diffuse" that "there isn't a symbol."

Governor Dukakis said that he was not concerned by the Vice-President's statements comparing the two candidates' alma maters. Asked if he thought his ties to Harvard—where many of his closest advisers are members of the faculty—would hurt him in the campaign, the Governor said: "I don't think the American people are interested."

House Approves an 8-Pct. Increase in Spending for College-Aid Programs and Health Research

Measure, approved by large majority, also requires campuses to have strict anti-drug policies

By ROBIN WILSON

WASHINGTON

Spending on college aid and health research would rise by about 8 per cent next year, under a bill approved last week by the House of Representatives. Money for research aimed at combatting AIDS would be increased by 40 per cent.

The increases are larger than the House has voted to provide in virtually any other area of domestic spending.

The House bill, which was approved by a vote of 362 to 46, also would require colleges that receive federal money to adopt strict policies prohibiting drug use by employees, including student workers. Institutions that failed to develop such policies could lose all federal aid supplied under the bill.

Colleges that made "good faith" efforts to publicize and enforce the policies, however, would not be at risk of losing federal funds if an employee was caught using drugs on the job, said Rep. Robert S. Walker, the Pennsylvania Republican who drafted the provision. In addition, the policies would not apply to students who used drugs in their dormitories or elsewhere on a campus, he said.

$4.5-Billion for Pell Grants

"This will not mean the federal government will have a police force checking on campuses every day," Representative Walker said.

If the anti-drug provision becomes law, higher-education officials said they doubted it would cause major problems for colleges and universities.

Institutions already are required to have programs to help prevent drug abuse by students and employees.

The House bill would allow spending on Pell Grants, which are for low-income students, to rise by 6 per cent, to $4.5-billion in fiscal 1989, which begins October 1. That would be enough to distribute grants to 3.1 million students and would allow the maximum grant per student to grow by $100, to $2,300.

A table showing higher-education funds in the House bill appears on Page A22.

The House bill also would increase money for many other programs aimed at helping low-income students and financially strapped colleges. For example, the House approved an 18-per-cent increase in money to help historically black colleges and other institutions develop their academic programs and financial-management systems. The House also voted to provide an 11-percent increase for programs that help disadvantaged high-school students apply to and attend college.

The National Institutes of Health would receive $6.86-billion under the bill. That would be enough for about 5,550 new research grants. About $1.3-billion would be provided for research and prevention related to acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS.

College Research Officials Are Worried by Reports That Pentagon May Extend Freeze on Contracts

By COLLEEN CORDES

WASHINGTON

Reports that the Defense Department may extend its freeze on the awarding of new research contracts until October have prompted deep concern among college research officials.

The department announced last month that no new contracts would be awarded until at least the end of June.

Two major higher-education associations last week asked the Secretary of Defense to start awarding new contracts for campus research in July. They said the longer the freeze continued, the more severely defense research would be disrupted.

A Defense Department spokesman said last week that no final decision had been made about whether the delay in awarding contracts would be continued past the end of the month, but he conceded that the idea was being considered.

Hardships for Graduate Students

College officials are not the only ones concerned about the impact an extended freeze would have on campus research. Some research officials at the Defense Department are also worried. John O. Dimmock, technical director of the Air Force Office of Scientific Research, for example, said that his office would like research to

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Agency Says Immigrants Who Get Student Aid Will Not Be Denied Citizenship

WASHINGTON

In a significant policy reversal, the Immigration and Naturalization Service announced last week that immigrants who received financial aid to attend colleges in this country would not be denied U.S. citizenship.

The immigration service's ruling pleased many student-aid administrators and the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, which had planned to sue the immigration service if it did not change its policy.

In a memorandum issued last year, the immigration service said that immigrants who received some types of federal student assistance could jeopardize their ability to become U.S. citizens. The memorandum was issued as part of the service's efforts to carry out the immigration-reform law that Congress passed in 1986.

The Education Department, meanwhile, had sent letters to all campus aid administrators telling them that prospective citizens would not be penalized for accepting college aid.

College Plans Put on Hold

The dispute between the two agencies confused the administrators, who did not know how to advise immigrants applying for aid to attend college in the fall. Many immigrants who learned of the problem, meanwhile, have put their college plans on hold.

The immigration service's memorandum, sent to its regional offices, said that immigrants who used federal financial aid for purposes other than to pay for books, tuition, and fees might jeopardize their ability to become citizens. The service was worried that immigrants could become too dependent on student aid and would not be able to support themselves after they left college.

Congressional aides involved in drafting the 1986 immigration law said lawmakers did not intend to strip immigrants of their citizenship if they had received student aid.

They said members of Congress wanted

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Big Insurer to Stop Backing Student Loans in 18 States; It Cites $45-Million Loss, Many Trade-School Defaults

WASHINGTON

The nation's largest insurer of student loans, the Higher Education Assistance Foundation, announced last week that it would stop backing loans to students in 18 states next month. Most of the 400,000 students affected by the action have attended for-profit trade schools and too many of them have defaulted on their loans, the foundation said.

The foundation, which guarantees loans to students throughout the country, said it would lose an estimated $45-million this year because of defaults. Few students attending four-year colleges are expected to be affected by the foundation's decision.

Students whose loans will no longer be insured by the Higher Education Assistance Foundation can continue to borrow, and those loans will most likely be insured by other loan-guarantee agencies. But last week's action comes at a time when lenders and loan-guarantee agencies are becoming increasingly concerned about the loans they have provided to students who attend trade and technical schools. Large numbers of poor and disadvantaged stu-

Continued on Page A22

Education and Research Money in House Appropriations Bill

In the Department of Education

	Fiscal 1988 Actual spending	Fiscal 1989 President's request	Fiscal 1989 Approved by House
Student assistance			
Pell Grants	$4,260,430,000	$5,011,000,000	$4,522,000,000
Supplemental Grants	408,415,000	416,583,000	460,000,000
College Work-Study	588,249,000	600,014,000	635,000,000
Income-contingent loans	4,308,000	50,000,000	5,000,000
State Student Incentive Grants	72,762,000	0	78,000,000
Perkins Loans	210,628,000	22,000,000	207,736,000
Stafford Student Loans[1]	2,565,000,000	2,735,598,000	3,174,400,000
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarships	14,840,000	0	16,000,000
Graduate support			
Patricia Roberts Harris Graduate Fellowships	15,304,000	15,304,000	16,500,000
Jacob K. Javits Fellowships	6,702,000	6,702,000	8,300,000
Patricia Roberts Harris Public-Service Fellowships	3,221,000	0	3,500,000
Minority Participation Graduate Fellowships	3,351,000	3,351,000	3,686,000
Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need	7,659,000	0	13,000,000
Institutional assistance			
Cooperative education	13,787,000	0	13,787,000
Developing institutions			
Aid for historically black colleges	73,162,000	80,478,000	82,500,000
Endowment Challenge Grants	19,148,000	20,000,000	18,000,000
Institutional support	60,060,000	36,500,000	79,500,000
Facilities			
Construction grants	6,366,000	0	0
College-housing and academic-facilities loans and construction insurance	62,231,000	0	62,231,000
Interest-subsidy grants	21,878,000	22,744,000	22,744,000
College Construction Loan Insurance Association	19,148,000	0	0
International education	30,685,000	30,685,000	30,685,000
Law School Clinical Experience	3,830,000	0	4,000,000
Veterans' Education Outreach	2,872,000	0	2,872,000

	Fiscal 1988 Actual spending	Fiscal 1989 President's request	Fiscal 1989 Approved by House
Bilingual education			
Bilingual vocational training	$3,734,000	$ 0	$3,734,000
Training grants	35,447,000	33,564,000	33,564,000
Library resources			
Research libraries	5,744,000	0	5,744,000
Training and demonstration	718,000	0	718,000
Aid to disadvantaged			
College-aid migrant programs	1,340,000	0	1,400,000
Legal Training for the Disadvantaged	1,915,000	1,915,000	1,915,000
Minority Institutions Science Improvement	5,266,000	5,371,000	5,371,000
Programs for disadvantaged students	205,841,000	205,841,000	228,000,000
Education research and statistics			
Education research	46,573,000	51,531,000	50,343,000
Education statistics	20,953,000	29,469,000	32,869,000
Education for the handicapped			
National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research	51,100,000	51,100,000	53,950,000
Research and development	17,233,000	17,233,000	17,233,000
Personnel development	66,410,000	66,410,000	66,410,000
Rehabilitation training	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
Postsecondary programs	5,840,000	5,840,000	5,840,000
Miscellaneous			
Adult education	134,036,000	150,000,000	166,754,000
Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education	11,645,000	13,645,000	13,645,000
Office for Civil Rights	40,530,000	41,341,000	41,341,000
Teacher training	131,727,000	135,863,000	135,863,000
Vocational education	804,216,000	848,333,000	848,333,000
Women's educational equity	3,351,000	0	3,351,000
School, College and University Partnerships	2,394,000	0	2,394,000

In the Department of Health and Human Services

	Fiscal 1988 Actual spending	Fiscal 1989 President's request	Fiscal 1989 Approved by House
Scientific research			
National Institutes of Health [2]			
Cancer Institute	$1,367,821,000	$1,489,897,000	$1,489,897,000[3]
Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	926,007,000	1,014,183,000	1,018,983,000
Institute of Dental Research	121,034,000	125,315,000	127,315,000
Institute of Diabetes, Digestive, and Kidney Diseases	513,649,000	544,402,000	546,902,000
Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke	520,760,000	557,046,000	557,046,000
Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	626,154,000	732,453,000	732,453,000
Institute of General Medical Sciences	569,205,000	623,087,000	623,087,000
Institute of Child Health and Human Development	382,362,000	403,650,000	407,650,000
Eye Institute	219,327,000	228,235,000	228,235,000
Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	206,663,000	213,985,000	216,985,000
Institute on Aging	186,780,000	197,096,000	202,096,000
Institute of Arthritis, Musculoskeletal, and Skin Diseases	141,937,000	153,074,000	156,174,000

	Fiscal 1988 Actual spending	Fiscal 1989 President's request	Fiscal 1989 Approved by House
National Institutes of Health, continued			
Research Resources	$365,976,000	$355,767,000	$355,767,000
Center for Nursing Research	20,743,000	22,417,000	27,417,000
International Center	15,651,000	16,074,000	16,074,000
Library of Medicine	58,496,000	60,836,000	64,836,000[4]
Total N.I.H.	6,352,254,000	6,802,095,000	6,862,495,000
Health research and training			
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration			
Mental health research	253,665,000	271,767,000	276,767,000
Centers for Disease Control			
Occupational safety and health research and training	69,668,000	66,892,000	70,010,000

[1] Formerly called Guaranteed Student Loans.

[2] Figures in House bill do not include money for research training; legislation extending the authority for such aid has not been approved.

[3] Does not include money for cancer prevention; legislation extending the authority for such aid has not been approved.

[4] Does not include money for medical-library assistance; legislation extending the authority for such aid has not been approved.

Big Insurer to Stop Backing Student Loans in 18 States

Continued from Page A19

dents attend such schools and they are more likely to default on loans than are other students, studies have shown.

Last November, Chase Manhattan Bank, one of the largest lenders of student loans in the country, decided to stop lending to students enrolled in trade schools and other short-term postsecondary programs outside New York State. The bank said it could no longer earn a sufficient profit from making loans to students in trade and technical programs because they usually took out much smaller loans than do other college students and because they defaulted at higher rates. Banks earn a smaller subsidy from the government for making smaller loans.

The government requires loan agencies with high default rates to pay for a portion of the loans that have not been repaid. Lenders are reimbursed by the government for most defaults, but defaulted loans cost more than other loans to administer because lenders must spend more time attempting to collect.

$1-Billion Guaranteed Last Year

The Higher Education Assistance Foundation guaranteed $1-billion worth of loans to students last year in the 18 states that it no longer plans to serve.

Although other agencies will probably back loans to students in those states, experts said they thought some agencies would be reluctant to take up HEAF's business because of the large default costs the foundation has incurred.

The federal government insures Stafford Student Loans (formerly called Guaranteed Student Loans) and the agencies reinsure them to lenders.

Richard C. Hawk, chairman of the board of HEAF, said the foundation was scaling back its business because Congress had levied financial penalties on agencies with large numbers of defaulted loans. He questioned whether agencies should be punished for guaranteeing loans to low-income and disadvantaged students.

"We said to Congressional staff people so many times that the incentives in this program were wrong," said Mr. Hawk. "If the Congress wants all segments of the population to be served, they have to give some real consideration to whether imposing a financial penalty on organizations which serve some segments makes a lot of sense."

The 18 states that HEAF will no longer serve are Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, and Washington.

Role of Trade Schools Debated

Meanwhile, Congress last week began formal consideration of legislation to reduce loan defaults, which are expected to cost the federal government $2-billion a year by the end of the decade. Much of the debate over the default issue has centered on for-profit trade schools.

Rep. Pat Williams, the Montana Democrat who chairs the House Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, has proposed legislation to make colleges more responsible for reducing student-loan defaults.

Education Secretary William J. Bennett is expected to propose regulations soon that would be even tougher. Under his plan, institutions could lose all federal financial aid if more than 20 per cent of their former students had defaulted.

Members of Congress and representatives of some trade schools and historically black colleges have said those institutions would be harmed by Mr. Bennett's plan because they enrolled large numbers of poor and disadvantaged students.

At a hearing held by the House postsecondary panel last week, Mr. Bennett said that his rules would not penalize institutions that did a good job of educating students, even if they had default rates of more than 20 per cent.

"If the only reason an institution's rate is high is because it is conscientiously meeting its obligations by taking poor and disadvantaged students and on everything else it is doing what it should, I don't have any intention of penalizing it," he told the subcommittee. —ROBIN WILSON

Note Book

A group of college students may make life a lot less taxing for millions of Americans next year.

Students working at the University of Akron's Center for Taxation Studies may not save anybody any money, but they may make the tax season simpler if the Internal Revenue Service accepts a revised tax form they are developing.

The students took their recommendations for new instructions for the 1040A and the 1040EZ forms to the I.R.S. last month. They were told that their ideas would be used in a revision of the forms planned for next year. The 1040A and 1040EZ are shorter versions of the 1040 long form.

The students hope to complete a simplified version of the forms by next month, when they will again meet with I.R.S. officials, said Nicholas Creme, director of the taxation center.

Among the suggestions submitted by the students: a final checklist, fewer words and more white space per page, increased use of the word "please," and elimination of most multi-syllabic words and double and triple negatives.

Mr. Creme says that he and the student group found that even mailing instructions on the short form were impossible to decipher. "On the back of the EZ, where it said where to mail your return, we couldn't understand what it meant," he says. "It's 60 or 70 words, it's not comprehensible. We said it in about eight words."

Mr. Creme says of the revised forms: "It's really an attempt to get down to simple language that people understand, and organize it in a way that people can follow. Even I understand it now."

Next on the students' list: instructions for the dreaded 1040 long form.

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In the glory days of the early and mid-80's, Wall Street was *the* place to be for graduates of the Harvard Business School.

Now, officials there are urging more of its graduates to head for jobs in business management rather than to jobs in consulting, investment-banking, and securities.

"We don't want investment banking to be the be-all and end-all of a Harvard M.B.A.," says Margaret Lang, the business school's director of placement.

To encourage more students to take jobs in management, the school has beefed up its manufacturing faculty and admitted fewer students from Wall Street feeder programs. But school officials concede that the changes will do little good as long as manufacturing firms fail to offer salaries competitive with those on Wall Street.

Last October's stock-market plunge may have already taken care of matters somewhat. This year, 15 per cent of the school's graduates were hired by major securities firms, compared to about 30 per cent in 1987.

Students

Plans to Encourage Families to Save for College Lauded, but Called Only a Partial Solution to Money Problems

Participants at higher-education finance meeting worry that needs of the poor will be forgotten

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

WASHINGTON

Encouraging families to save for college may be the most promising new idea in higher-education finance in years, but educators and policymakers say that saving is only a partial solution to the problem of meeting college costs.

At a conference here to assess new ways to pay for college, researchers generally applauded the drive by state officials and the U.S. Congress to give tax breaks or subsidies to families who put aside money for college.

They agreed that middle-income families were feeling increasingly squeezed by soaring college costs. "Two-income families are finding it's virtually impossible to save," said Robert H. Koff, dean of education at the State University of New York at Albany. "In the future, parents may have to use financial triage—deciding which kid goes to school and which doesn't."

'Puts Burden Back Where It Belongs'

State legislators are promoting saving because they believe that parents are shirking their responsibility to pay for their children's educations, said David A. Longanecker, executive director of the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board. "We now have a set of ideas that puts the burden back where it belongs—on the family, not on society," he said.

Frank Newman, president of the Education Commission of the States, agreed that it was wrong for students, not parents, to assume the obligation of paying for college. "It's bad social policy to graduate with a lot of debt," he said. "I think we're slipping that way."

At the same time that they welcomed renewed interest in helping parents save, the conference participants questioned whether national or state programs to stimulate saving would really work, and worried that in the rush to aid middle-class parents, the needs of the poor might be neglected.

JOHN C. PHILLIPS

Frank Newman: It is wrong for students, not parents, to assume the obligation of paying for college; "It's bad social policy to graduate with a lot of debt."

JEAN GWALTNEY

Michael O'Keefe: "To work, a subsidy has to be reasonably impressive, and if it is, lots of people will take advantage of it, and it will cost a whale of a lot of bucks."

Said Ernst Benjamin, general secretary of the American Association of University Professors: "We're looking at low-cost programs when in fact what we need are high-cost programs—grants for low-income students."

'Good at Voicing Hardships'

"The middle class are very good at voicing their hardships," said Sandra R. Baum, a professor of economics at Skidmore College, "but in devising policy, we have to weigh their hardships with the hardships of others."

Others pointed out that savings plans would not especially benefit the older, financially independent, and part-time students who are flocking to college campuses. They also said that savings plans would primarily assist parents of young children, and would not ease the cash-flow problems of those who will be facing college bills in the next few years.

In what one educator termed the "trickle-down theory of student aid," Alice M. Rivlin, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, suggested that if the middle class saved more, they would not clamor for the federal grants and subsidized loans that are reserved for the neediest students.

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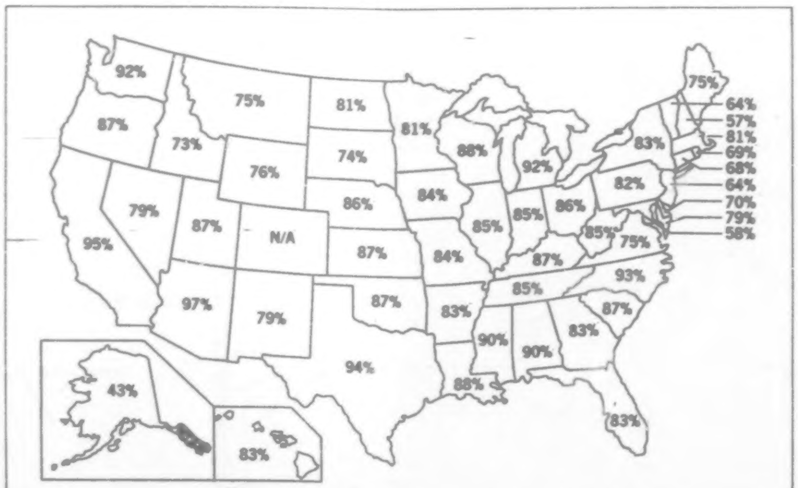
85 Pct. of First-Time Students Attend College in Home States, U.S. Study Finds



CHRONICLE MAP BY JOHN GRAGASIN, JR.

Map shows proportion of first-time college students enrolled at campuses in their home states.

WASHINGTON

Some 85 per cent of all first-time college students attend public or private institutions in their home states, according to a new report by the U.S. Department of Education.

Arizona has the largest proportion of resident students who remain in state for college, with 97 per cent enrolling at Arizona colleges and universities. Five other states—California, Michigan, North Carolina, Texas, and Washington—enroll more than 90 per cent of their residents who attend college.

Alaska, with 43 per cent of its students remaining in state for college, has the smallest proportion, followed by New Hampshire, with 57 per cent, and the District of Columbia, with 58 per cent.

Taking into account the number of students who leave the state and the number who arrive, New Jersey has the largest net loss, with 35,800 resident students leaving

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Savings Called Only a Partial Solution for Costs

Continued from Preceding Page

Savings plans, she said, might free up more money for the poor.

Seen as Good Public Policy

Providing modest government subsidies for college savings is good public policy, Mr. Longanecker said. "If we don't help the middle-income people in the next few years, they won't support programs for the poor," he said. "We want to be able to say we're going to help both of you. If we do nothing, it won't sell well in a selfish society."

"It's worth it to pay a subsidy for peace," he added.

Many states are considering legislation modeled after an Illinois program that allows for the sale of College Savings Bonds—general-obligation bonds that are exempt from state and federal taxes and provide a cash bonus if they are redeemed for college expenses. The state's first bond sale raised $93-million, and demand for the bonds far outstripped the supply.

"Savings plans are one of the zippy new ideas among state legislators," said Michael O. Freeman, a state senator from Minnesota, "and we need to talk about how to get the states on the right track." Analysts in his state are now attempting to create a program that allows wide distribution of bonds for college savers and is accessible to middle-income families and those of more modest means. "One of our questions is, can you market it to the people you want to buy it?" he said.

"The marketing of any new program is really essential," said Theodore L. Bracken, director of federal relations at the Consortium on Financing Higher Education. "It takes creativity to entice people to invest in these things."

He recommended that in developing marketing strategies, policymakers look to the success state governments have had in promoting the sale of lottery tickets.

According to Patricia Smith, director of legislative analysis for the American Council on Education, simply providing information about college costs and the benefits of financial planning might be sufficient to stimulate new saving. "If you talk to average people, you find they don't have the remotest idea of what college costs," she said. "We don't have a decent mechanism for getting information out. If you got out basic information, then people would start to save."

Dubious About New Saving

Robert D. Reischauer, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, said he was "very dubious" about whether the plans would stimulate new saving, or would merely encourage people who already have savings to shift their money into a new account to take advantage of the subsidy. "The plans are unlikely to induce low-income people to save for college," he added.

He also said that programs to give bond purchasers a higher yield if state bonds were cashed in for college would require the state to gather evidence showing that the proceeds were indeed going for higher education. "There's a record-keeping issue, and it isn't going to be costless," he said.

Michael O'Keefe, president of the Consortium for the Advancement of Private Higher Education, said he was worried about the potential cost to the government of subsidized savings plans. "To work, a subsidy has to be reasonably impressive, and if it is, lots of people will take advantage of it, and it will turn out to cost a whale of a lot of bucks," he said. "If subsidy is so small that it doesn't cost much, it's not going to have any effect at all."

Limitations of Bonds

Savings programs based on the Illinois model are a "particularly bad" way to save because the rate of return is too low, said Richard E. Anderson, a professor of education at Columbia University. Historically, he said, the yield on tax-exempt bonds, after taking inflation into account, has been zero. "If double-digit inflation returns, then people will have bonds that won't even buy books," he said.

Mr. Newman warned that unless colleges tried harder to come up with ways to help families pay for college, they risked having the states and the federal government attempt to limit their cost increases. "The government could try to let colleges be colleges, but try to control their cost," he said. "It is in our interest to come up with a workable plan, or cost control would be a critical government concern."

85 Pct. of New Students Remain in State

Continued from Preceding Page

and 7,100 out-of-state students arriving. California has the largest net gain, with 21,000 leaving and 36,500 arriving.

The figures show that students are more likely to leave their home state to attend four-year rather than two-year institutions.

Some 23 per cent of students at four-year colleges are from out of state, compared with only 6 per cent of community-college students, according to the report.

The statistics cover 3 million first-time undergraduate, graduate, and professional-school students enrolled in the fall of 1986, and include only American citizens.

The figures are based on the reports of 2,781 colleges and universities, 86 per cent of those surveyed. Because the survey did not cover all colleges, some state figures may be underestimated, the report said.

Copies of the 23-page report, "Residence of First-Time Students in Postsecondary Education Institutions, Fall 1986," are available free from the Education Information Branch, O.E.R.I., U.S. Department of Education, 555 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., Room 300, Washington 20208.

Net Migration of Students by State, 1986

	Number of first-time students	Percentage from out of state	Number of state residents who left	Number of students from out of state	Net migration
Alabama	47,608	20%	4,051	9,656	+ 5,607
Alaska	2,481	13%	2,851	317	− 2,534
Arizona	140,686	11%	3,766	15,836	+12,070
Arkansas	21,791	15%	3,865	3,337	− 528
California	460,937	8%	21,025	36,527	+15,502
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	41,998	19%	16,141	8,024	− 8,117
Delaware	8,803	39%	2,310	3,473	+ 1,163
D. C.	17,980	78%	2,921	13,943	+11,022
Florida	95,973	17%	15,935	16,223	+ 288
Georgia	54,018	19%	9,106	10,339	+ 1,233
Hawaii	14,850	13%	2,681	1,887	− 794
Idaho	12,205	35%	2,962	4,218	+ 1,256
Illinois	164,011	12%	24,595	19,118	− 5,477
Indiana	54,419	23%	7,144	12,419	+ 5,275
Iowa	43,162	18%	6,498	7,802	+ 1,304
Kansas	34,109	19%	4,170	6,409	+ 2,239
Kentucky	34,254	15%	4,435	5,076	+ 641
Louisiana	41,023	15%	4,694	6,213	+ 1,519
Maine	12,671	20%	3,452	2,551	− 901
Maryland	65,001	17%	14,689	11,289	− 3,400
Massachusetts	98,414	29%	16,885	28,431	+11,546
Michigan	132,146	7%	11,045	9,756	− 1,289
Minnesota	55,769	16%	10,815	8,842	− 1,973
Mississippi	30,814	13%	3,053	3,969	+ 916
Missouri	55,504	22%	8,183	12,215	+ 4,032
Montana	8,374	13%	2,395	1,080	− 1,315
Nebraska	23,512	13%	3,433	3,165	− 268
Nevada	6,999	11%	2,139	1,017	− 1,122
New Hampshire	11,068	46%	4,613	5,073	+ 460
New Jersey	69,659	10%	35,859	7,147	−28,712
New Mexico	13,074	20%	2,881	2,555	− 326
New York	216,966	14%	38,493	30,262	− 8,231
North Carolina	91,606	19%	5,465	17,027	+11,562
North Dakota	11,446	24%	2,017	2,731	+ 714
Ohio	103,260	13%	15,106	13,159	− 1,947
Oklahoma	31,232	8%	4,126	2,572	− 1,554
Oregon	35,912	17%	4,373	6,031	+ 1,658
Pennsylvania	122,745	20%	21,356	24,917	+ 3,561
Rhode Island	16,398	52%	3,505	8,485	+ 4,980
South Carolina	37,453	18%	4,605	6,679	+ 2,074
South Dakota	8,052	24%	2,172	1,939	− 233
Tennessee	45,511	23%	6,064	10,470	+ 4,406
Texas	173,121	9%	10,889	15,929	+ 5,040
Utah	20,993	30%	2,208	6,325	+ 4,117
Vermont	8,637	55%	2,204	4,779	+ 2,575
Virginia	53,555	25%	13,653	13,238	− 415
Washington	92,905	11%	7,393	9,837	+ 2,444
West Virginia	19,998	22%	2,727	4,322	+ 1,595
Wisconsin	67,814	14%	7,769	9,648	+ 1,879
Wyoming	6,175	15%	1,640	899	− 741

Note: Figures are based on reports from 2,781 institutions, or 86 per cent of those surveyed. A dash indicates insufficient data.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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By Claire E. Weinstein, Ph.D., et.al.

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

The quarterly journal *Dædalus* occupies a distinctive place in academic publishing, partly because of the way it is assembled: Page A4.

The head of the Food and Drug Administration attacked academic researchers for not joining the government's fight on AIDS: Page A4.

Four institutions were added by the American Association of University Professors to its list of censured colleges and universities: Page A11.

Personnel officers fear their institutions won't be able to comply with new rules requiring comparable benefits for all employees: Page A11.

Tax breaks for companies that sponsor campus research and offer tuition benefits would be continued under a bill in the House: Page A15.

A bill in the Senate would authorize spending on grants for needy students to rise next year: Page A15.

The Lilly Endowment gave $12-million to Indiana University–Purdue University at Indianapolis for a new electronic library: Page A21.

The N.C.A.A. made no firm decisions at its national forum, but many participants felt they had made real progress toward reform: Page A25.

An Ontario student group urged the Canadian province to spend $1.5-billion more on higher education in the next five years: Page A27.

Taiwan has taken preliminary steps toward relaxing a four-decade clamp on student activism: Page A28.

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Despite Wall Street Woes, Giving to Charity Totaled $93-Billion, a Record, in 1987

By LIZ McMILLEN

The stock-market collapse and tax reform, sources of the philanthropic world's biggest fears of 1987, were not as damaging to the nation's charities as had been expected, a new study has found.

American individuals, foundations, corporations, and estates gave an estimated $93.68-billion to charity last year, the highest amount ever recorded, according to figures from *Giving USA*, the report of the study. The total was almost $6-billion more than that of 1986.

The report, which was released by the American Association of Fund-Raising Counsel Trust for Philanthropy, provides the first glimpse of charitable giving in 1987, including early information on the market crash's effects on philanthropy. The 33rd annual edition of the *Giving USA* report was issued last week.

Many leaders of organized philanthropy predicted that giving would fall in 1987 because of the market crash and changes in tax laws that eliminated the charitable deduction for non-itemizers. Other developments, such as scandals involving television evangelists, had fund raisers worried, too.

But the fund-raising association's report called those factors "non-news."

"It's significant that in spite of all the talk about the stock market and tax

Continued on Page A22

Charitable Contributions by Source
In billions

	1986	1987
Individuals	$72.0	$76.8
Bequests	5.5	6.0
Foundations	5.9	6.4
Corporations	4.5	4.5
Total	$87.9	$93.7

SOURCE: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FUND-RAISING COUNSEL TRUST FOR PHILANTHROPY

Big Science Projects Face Major Delays in Construction

High cost, doubt about financing lead Congress to withhold funds

By KIM McDONALD

WASHINGTON

Soaring costs of new scientific facilities and doubts about whether their construction can be financed have forced Congress to delay construction of several big projects sought by scientists and the Reagan Administration.

In a move that illustrates the present frustration of members of Congress, House and Senate negotiators last week took the unusual position of providing no money for the construction of new scientific facilities in the Energy Department's spending bill for fiscal 1989, which starts October 1.

The action, if signed into law, would effectively postpone the construction of the $4.4-billion Superconducting Supercollider, a particle accelerator that many physicists say is needed to maintain the American lead in high-energy physics.

It would also delay the start of other big-ticket items requested by President Reagan, such as the $400-million Compact Ignition Tokamak, a nuclear-fusion device planned for Princeton University's Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory, and the $600-million Advanced Photon Source, an accelerator planned for the University of Chicago's Argonne National Laboratory.

Although lobbyists seeking support for those projects were pleased that law-

Continued on Page A18

Education and Science Among Top Concerns at Moscow Conference of Communist Party

By PATRICIA LEGRAS

MOSCOW

Proposals to seek major improvements in Soviet education and science are among the main topics to be considered here this week at the Communist Party's first national conference since 1941.

A preconference paper approved by the Central Committee says the party's economic and social strategy is "based on speeding up scientific and technological progress." But the paper asserts that "no substantial changes" have occurred in those areas in the last few years, despite the creation of hundreds of research and production organizations, as well as official demands for higher standards.

Soviet education remains "far behind the needs of the time," the document says, even though "much attention has been paid" to its development in the three years since Mikhail S. Gorbachev came to power. Similarly, it says, "the material base of Soviet science still lags behind" the country's needs.

Focus on Science Academy

The document treats education, science, and culture as one of 10 areas of concern to be discussed at the four-day meeting, which will be attended by 5,000 delegates from throughout the Soviet Union.

The paper calls on the Soviet Academy of Sciences to "make a growing contribution" toward achieving "major break-

Continued on Page A27

The Landmark Bakke Decision, a Decade Later

- Views of affirmative action are as polarized now as were the Supreme Court's 10 years ago: Page A14.
- Opinion: The ruling's lack of impact: Page B1.

Town-Gown Battles Escalate as Beleaguered Cities Assail College Tax Exemptions

Donald Lifton, shown here beside a campus trash container, wants Cornell U. to pay $1.2-million a year for county services.

By GOLDIE BLUMENSTYK

Cornell University boasts that it contributes culture, intellectual stimulation, and economic stability to the rural community around Ithaca, N.Y.

Some local-government officials there are hinting rather loudly, however, that a large donation of cold, hard cash to the county treasury would be an even more neighborly gesture.

In Syracuse several years ago, city officials were more direct. They sent Syracuse University a property-tax bill for $1-million on the Carrier Dome, its indoor stadium, and threatened to seize the $25-million building when the university refused to pay.

It took four years of legal and political wrangling to resolve the dispute—including a period of more than 14 months when campus officials banned all non-university events at the stadium. That angered local merchants and hotel owners, who pressed the city to reach a settlement.

The National College of Education in suburban Chicago found

Continued on Page A19

In Brief

West Point Plans Review of Its Honor System

The case of a cadet expelled from the United States Military Academy for "quibbling" has hastened a review of the system by which cadets enforce the academy's honor code.

An independent panel will be appointed to review the system, according to Col. Nick Hawthorne, public affairs officer for the academy. The honor code states that "a cadet will not lie, cheat or steal, or tolerate those who do."

This spring, a cadet honor-code board found Anthony S. Ketron guilty of violating the honor code by "quibbling," or telling less than the whole truth, about finishing a paper required for a Rhodes Scholarship application. Mr. Ketron, a fourth-year cadet, was expelled in March but was reinstated in May by the Assistant Secretary of the Army.

Colonel Hawthorne said officers at the academy had been considering an outside review for several months. Their decision was hastened by the Ketron case, he said.

State Board in Massachusetts to Handle Union Bargaining

The power to bargain with faculty unions at Massachusetts's 29 public colleges and universities has been shifted from the individual campuses to the state's Board of Regents of Higher Education.

In a move opposed by most of the presidents and boards of trustees of the 29 institutions, the regents last week voted to assume the responsibility for negotiating with unions representing some 7,000 faculty members and administrators. Bargaining with all other unions already is handled by the regents.

The regents contend the move will lead to better coordination in collective bargaining and save some $300,000 in fees paid to outside law firms.

The college presidents say it infringes on campus autonomy. "Centralized uniformity thwarts creativity and, as it grows, so the incentive for academic leaders and trustees to build and develop their institutions will diminish," said David Knapp, president of the University of Massachusetts.

Panel Warns of Shortage of Family-Practice Doctors

The United States may soon face an oversupply of physicians in some specialties but a shortage of those in family practice and internal medicine, the 17-member Council on Graduate Medical Education warned last week. In a report to Congress, the council said: "There is now or soon will be an aggregate oversupply" of physicians. But it added: "There appears to be an undersupply of physicians in general internal medicine."

The council called on the federal government to adopt policies encouraging more minority-group members to enter medicine and creating a more even geographic distribution of physicians in the country.

MARGINALIA

The editor of Marginalia is on vacation. The column will resume upon his return.

Rutgers Charges 12 Students in Death at Fraternity Party

Rutgers University has charged 12 members of the Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity with breaking the university's rules on hazing and under-age drinking. The action came as a result of the death in February of a freshman after he drank heavily at a fraternity party.

Fifteen Lambda Chi Alpha members already have pleaded not guilty to criminal charges brought by the Middlesex County Prosecutor's Office that they coerced 18-year-old James Callahan into drinking enough alcohol to kill him. Several of those students now also face the university's charges.

The university told the 12 students to decide by this week how they will plead to its charges. Those who plead guilty or are later found guilty could face penalties ranging from probation to suspension or expulsion from the university.

Yale Protesters Build Wall to Replace Destroyed Shanty

Anti-apartheid groups at Yale University have erected a wall to replace two shanties that were burned earlier this month.

The wooden wall represents the students' continuing protests against the university's investment policies in South Africa. It is 40 feet long by 8 feet high, and is covered with anti-apartheid messages.

The shanties were burned early this month, allegedly by Elwood G. Bracey, a Yale alumnus who was visiting the campus to attend the 30th reunion of his class. Dr. Bracey pleaded not guilty last week in New Haven Superior Court to third-degree arson. However, he offered to pay for the damage caused by the blaze.

Citing the possibility of arson and other security concerns, Sheila W. Wellington, secretary of the university, offered to have Yale store the wall and re-assemble it periodically at students' request, a compromise that leaders of the anti-apartheid protests said was likely to be turned down.

"It is an unacceptable offer," said Michael J. Morand, of the Free South Africa Coalition, a community group that helped build the wall. "What Bracey did with a match, they're doing with regulations."

Yale officials said there was no deadline for students to accept the proposal, and no action against the wall was planned.

What They're Reading on College Campuses

SCOTT TUROW

		Previous Survey
1.	Presumed Innocent, by Scott Turow	3
2.	Something Under the Bed Is Drooling, by Bill Watterson	1
3.	The Closing of the American Mind, by Allan Bloom	—
4.	Love, Medicine, & Miracles, by Bernie S. Siegel	—
5.	Cultural Literacy, by E. D. Hirsch, Jr.	—
6.	For the Record, by Donald T. Regan	—
7.	Dirk Gently's Holistic Detective Agency, by Douglas Adams	—
8.	Misery, by Stephen King	—
9.	Calvin and Hobbes, by Bill Watterson	8
10.	Love in the Time of Cholera, by Gabriel Garcia Marquez	—

The Chronicle's list of best-selling books was compiled from information supplied by stores serving the following campuses: U. of Alaska at Anchorage, American U., Baylor U., Bucknell U., U. of California at San Diego, Carleton College, Carnegie Mellon U., Case Western Reserve U., Central Michigan U., Cleveland State U., Denison U., U. of Denver, Drake U., U. of Hawaii, Indiana U., U. of Iowa, Lawrence U., Lehigh U., Mankato State U., U. of Maryland-Baltimore County, Middle Tennessee State U., U. of Missouri at Columbia, Montana State U., U. of Nebraska at Lincoln, U. of New Orleans, New York U., U. of Notre Dame, Pennsylvania State U., U. of Pittsburgh, Portland State U., U. of Puget Sound, San Diego State U., San Francisco State U., Stanford U., Syracuse U., Tarrant County Junior College, U. of Texas at Austin, Tulane U., Vanderbilt U., U. of Virginia, U. of Washington, West Virginia U., Wichita State U., U. of Wisconsin at Madison, U. of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, and Xavier U. (Ohio).

Reports covered sales of hardcover and paperback trade books in May.

Duke U. Is Named Site of New Jazz Institute

Duke University announced last week that it would establish the nation's first jazz conservatory as a separate institute of music affiliated with Duke.

The institute will be named for the pianist and composer Thelonious Monk, who died in 1982.

Tom Carter, executive director of the institute, said the Thelonious Sphere Monk Foundation had considered several sites for the conservatory but had chosen Duke for several reasons. "Thelonious Monk was a native North Carolinian," Mr. Carter said. "Paul Jeffrey, the director of Duke's jazz program, was in Monk's band. And Duke is recognized worldwide as one of the top academic institutions in the world."

Mr. Carter said the institute, which will open in 1991, would be performance-based, focusing on training performers, not just teachers. He said the 200 students in the four-year, tuition-free conservatory would study with the "top jazz musicians from around the world."

The school is aiming for a $50-million endowment. It already has a $12-million commitment from public and private sources to construct a building that will house a library, a recital hall, a recording studio, and a museum of instruments and original music of Thelonious Monk and other jazz musicians.

Panel to Study Complaints Against Va. University

The president of Virginia Commonwealth University said he planned to appoint a panel to investigate a list of grievances sent to the Governor by employees in the uni-

AMA Plan to Create New Category of Hospital Worker Angers Nursing Educators

By PETER MONAGHAN

Declaring that the nursing profession is unable to remedy on its own a severe shortage of nurses, the American Medical Association plans to propose a new category of hospital bedside worker.

The A.M.A.'s plans have outraged nursing associations and four-year nursing schools, which have complained that the proposed program would draw from the pool of nursing applicants and undermine organized nursing's efforts to overcome the nationwide shortage.

The Tri-Council of Nursing, which includes the American Association of Colleges of Nursing, the national body for four-year schools, called the proposal "unnecessary, duplicative, and costly," and likely to fragment patient care even further.

Nursing Versus Medicine

From community colleges, which offer a variety of nursing-education programs, the proposal has received mixed reviews. If such institutions were to cooperate with the A.M.A., they would be dragged into a bitter fight between organized nursing and organized medicine. Under the A.M.A. plan, the new aides would be trained in as little as two months, and within 18 months might vie for jobs now held by nurses.

Nursing leaders contend that the A.M.A.'s hidden agenda is to force nurses to give up recent gains in their professional standing and slide back down the medical hierarchy.

The A.M.A. proposes to train its aides at hospitals "in cooperation with local vocational schools or community colleges," according to a report on the program prepared for the association's Board of Trustees. The proposal was expected to be a subject of debate at the association's annual meeting in Chicago this week.

The A.M.A.'s new aides, to be called "registered care technologists" or R.C.T.'s, would work at the hospitals where they were trained.

The A.M.A. said it would primarily recruit high-school graduates "with an emphasis on low-income groups."

The proposal outlined three levels of registered care technologist. The assistant level would require only two months' training. After an additional seven months, trainees could become basic R.C.T.'s, on a par with licensed practical nurses, who complete one year's training, often at community colleges. The advanced level would require nine months' additional experience in intensive-care units.

Jobs Are Going Vacant

The A.M.A. proposal comes at a time when the nursing profession, despite gains, has serious problems. A federal commission has estimated that 10 per cent of hospital nursing jobs are now vacant.

Nursing programs can promise no quick remedy: 55 per cent of nurses graduate from two-year, associate-degree programs; 15 per cent from three-year, hospital "diploma" programs; and 30 per cent from four-year, baccalaureate programs.

Nursing-school enrollments have dropped 30 per cent since 1984, according to a report by the Federal Commission on Nursing. Nursing has been weakened further by disputes over education requirements.

Last week, in asking the A.M.A. to support associate-degree programs rather than start its new courses for technologists, the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges said the A.M.A.'s proposal reflected physicians' concern with the future of bedside care. The A.A.C.J.C. said organized nursing's efforts to eliminate the associate degree as a point of entry into registered nursing had given rise to such concern.

Theodore Tilton, provost at the College of Du Page, has been the junior-college association's point man in a five-year battle against efforts by the American Nurses' Association to persuade state legislatures to require baccalaureate degrees of all registered nurses.

Despite the position statement by the community-college association, Mr. Tilton said the A.M.A. proposal was a good-faith effort to shore up hospitals' basic needs for bedside workers, and had merit.

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Giving to Charity Rose to $93-Billion, a Record, in 1987

Continued from Page A1

changes, giving went up," said Nathan Weber, editor of *Giving USA*.

The market slide, however, may have affected the rate of growth, according to the report. Overall giving rose by 6.45 per cent last year, compared to 9.4 per cent in 1986.

Rate of Individual Giving Falls

The estimates in *Giving USA* are based on data reported to the Foundation Center, a clearinghouse of information on grants, on surveys of large foundations conducted by the association, and on mathematical formulas.

The report includes information on giving by individuals, foundations, corporations, and estates to a variety of charitable organizations and causes.

Of the $93.68-billion donated in 1987, individual donors provided slightly more than four-fifths of the total—$76.82-billion, a 6.7-per-cent increase over 1986.

While individual giving increased in absolute dollars, the rate of such giving decreased. In 1987, individual giving rose by 6.6 per cent; in 1986, by 9.2 per cent. But factors other than the stock market may have been at work, according to Mr. Weber.

"The crash has not been the significant factor explaining the slowdown," he said. "For individuals, the primary factor is the slowdown in personal income." Personal income rose by 5.9 per cent in 1987, compared to 6.2 per cent in 1986, according to the fund-raisers' association.

Foundations Increase Gifts

Foundations, which many observers predicted would cut back on grants in light of the October crash, increased their giving to an estimated $6.3-billion, an increase of 8.1 per cent over 1986. Bequests also grew, to $5.98-billion, a 7.3-per-cent increase over the year before.

Corporate giving, however, did not go up. In 1987, businesses gave an estimated $4.5-billion, the same as in 1986. The leveling of growth in such contributions began in 1985, after years of large increases, the report said.

Education received an estimated $10.84-billion, an increase of 7.5 per cent. Colleges and universities garnered the largest single share of gifts, an estimated 60 per cent. Contributions to education accounted for 11.26 per cent of all giving.

As in past years, religion received the largest share of donations—an estimated $43.61-billion, or almost 47 per cent of the total. Giving to religion increased by 4.63 per cent.

The figures for the other categories were as follows:

- Health and hospitals, up 11.34 per cent to $13.65-billion.
- Human-service organizations, up 7.78 per cent to $9.84-billion.
- Arts, culture, and humanities, up 9.95 per cent to $6.41-billion.
- Public and social benefit organizations, up 2.52 per cent to $2.44-billion.
- Other causes, down 2.61 per cent to $3.89-billion. An additional $3-billion was considered unallocated.

The report also provided a view of the major trends in philanthropy in 1987. Among them:

- Corporate grant makers are increasingly interested in precollege education. While giving to colleges and universities increased in 1987, contributions to elementary and secondary schools grew by a larger percentage.
- Foundations dramatically increased their giving to AIDS-related programs. In 1983, they granted only $216,000 for AIDS. In 1987, total recorded grants during the period 1983-1987 had grown to more than $18-million.
- More states passed disclosure laws. By the end of 1987, 41 states and the District of Columbia required charities, fund raisers, and fund-raising consultants to register with the state in which they were doing business, to disclose information, or both.

The American Association of Fund-Raising Counsel is an organization of major fund-raising consulting companies that specialize in helping charitable institutions plan and conduct large capital campaigns. The Trust for Philanthropy is an affiliated organization that awards grants to advance the cause of philanthropy.

Copies of the 33rd edition of *Giving USA* are available for $35 prepaid from the A.A.F.R.C., 25 West 43rd Street, New York 10036.

40 Large Foundations Ranked by Grant Payments Made in 1987

	1986 grants	1987 grants	1987 assets
1. Ford Foundation	$182,481,000	$204,316,000	$5,300,000,000
2. Pew Charitable Trusts	138,172,400	129,279,979	2,303,126,537
3. John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation	100,363,000	107,900,000	2,300,000,000
4. W. K. Kellogg Foundation	74,599,862	88,979,208	3,561,473,230
5. Robert Wood Johnson Foundation	91,637,489	85,451,610	1,900,000,000
6. Danforth Foundation	111,541,589	76,023,543	153,054,107
7. Lilly Endowment	56,866,540	71,356,902	1,792,319,662
8. Rockefeller Foundation	44,510,557	67,527,566	1,676,015,284
9. Andrew W. Mellon Foundation	66,802,780	67,356,663	1,478,000,000
10. San Francisco Foundation	38,567,584	47,371,035	170,898,950
11. Duke Endowment	40,343,639	40,905,415	771,871,787
12. Kresge Foundation	45,155,000	39,720,000	1,045,631,114
13. The McKnight Foundation	31,648,302	37,763,318	763,602,190
14. Carnegie Corporation of New York	27,215,601	34,434,938	807,000,000
15. William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	26,295,222	33,544,361	661,185,000
16. Charles Stewart Mott Foundation	21,663,260	31,932,695	749,512,063
17. Gannett Foundation	19,227,341	26,461,238	613,528,390
18. Richard King Mellon Foundation	24,706,663	26,000,940	678,810,000
19. Cleveland Foundation	22,200,000	25,300,000	457,000,000
20. William Penn Foundation	19,115,828	21,120,498	412,597,281
21. Meadows Foundation of Texas	12,517,168	20,989,992	413,248,176
22. Alfred P. Sloan Foundation	18,721,037	20,758,106	482,920,715
23. Edna McConnell Clark Foundation	14,912,000	17,800,000	384,500,000
24. Brown Foundation	16,517,867	16,843,127	410,634,817
25. J.E. and L. E. Mabee Foundation	14,955,556	16,573,984	338,821,450
26. Moody Foundation	25,730,748	15,581,666	363,000,000
27. Bush Foundation	13,890,000	15,471,000	332,263,000
28. John M. Olin Foundation	10,408,000	14,517,000	85,172,000
29. Robert A. Welch Foundation	8,840,904	13,184,000	259,179,000
30. Henry Luce Foundation	11,911,643	12,884,000	245,000,000
31. Fred Meyer Charitable Trust	9,624,523	11,544,112	232,602,645
32. Joyce Foundation	9,130,940	11,524,811	260,000,000
33. Longwood Foundation	8,168,350	11,481,725	263,186,000
34. Northwest Area Foundation	10,198,421	10,742,888	18,770,000
35. Lucille P. Markey Charitable Trust.	10,341,654	10,169,351	149,051,838
36. Charles A. Dana Foundation	10,900,000	10,100,000	149,000,000
37. Amon G. Carter Foundation	8,234,422	8,856,042	160,000,000
38. Anne Burnett and Charles Tandy Foundation	7,367,636	8,715,992	158,937,882
39. Commonwealth Fund	7,427,080	8,680,987	299,156,099
40. William Randolph Hearst Foundation	6,978,000	8,430,000	243,000,000
Total	**$1,419,888,406**	**$1,527,594,692**	**$32,864,069,217**

SOURCE: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FUND-RAISING COUNSEL TRUST FOR PHILANTHROPY

PHILANTHROPY NOTES

Southwest Texas State U.: Donor Withdraws Pledge

The dismissal of the president of Southwest Texas State University has prompted one of his supporters to cancel plans to donate $350,000 worth of rare books to the university.

William Crook, a former U.S. Ambassador to Australia, loaned the 34 books to the university this year. Each of the books had been owned and signed by a former U.S. President, and books owned by all but four Presidents are represented in the collection.

Mr. Crook had planned to donate the collection to the university, but changed his mind after the Texas State University System Board of Regents fired Robert L. Hardesty as president of Southwest Texas State earlier this month.

The board cited "philosophical differences" with Mr. Hardesty, but the former president and his supporters say the firing was politically motivated.

In a statement, Mr. Crook said he would "wait until reason replaces malice on the board or I'll find a home for the collection where 'philosophical differences' are encouraged rather than suppressed."

Mr. Crook is a resident of San Marcos, Tex., where the university is located. His decision followed a similar announcement by a cartoonist, Charles Barsotti, a Southwest Texas State alumnus who, because of Mr. Hardesty's dismissal, canceled plans to donate his collected works to the university's library.

—KATHERINE S. MANGAN

U. of Alabama: $2-Million for Accounting School

A tax attorney and land developer has given $2-million to the University of Alabama's School of Accounting for scholarships and faculty support.

University officials said they would name the accounting school after the donor, Hugh Culverhouse, a graduate of the university. Mr. Culverhouse, who owns the Tampa Bay Buccaneers of the National Football League, gave the school $250,000 for an endowed professorship in 1984.

—LIZ McMILLEN

Notes on Capital Campaigns

- Catawba College has concluded a two-year, $15-million capital campaign, with $27.2-million raised. About $14-million of the money was earmarked for the construction of facilities, while the rest enabled the college to double its endowment, create professorships and scholarships, and liquidate a $1-million operating deficit.
- The University of South Florida has announced a five-year campaign for $111-million, with $38.8-million already pledged. The university's president, Francis Borkowski, called the campaign goal "probably the most ambitious undertaking ever for a university this young." The university offered its first classes in 1960.
- Oberlin College has announced a five-year campaign to raise $80-million, with $45-million pledged. The drive will seek $19.1-million for professorships, fellowships, and faculty research; $17.5-million for student financial aid; $16.1-million for academic programs and facilities; $7.3-million to enhance the quality of student life; and $20-million for annual support.
- The University of Oregon has begun a five-year campaign to raise $60-million, with $22.7-million already pledged. The first phase of the campaign will seek $34.6-million, primarily for the university's library and for professorships. The second phase will try to raise $25.4-million for a humanities center, scholarships and fellowships, and other academic and athletic programs.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Accrediting Body Reviews

The Council on Postsecondary Accreditation periodically reviews the procedures and practices of its member accrediting bodies. Accrediting bodies seeking continued recognition are scheduled for review on January 9-11, 1989, in Washington, D.C. Deadline for receipt of third party comment or request to present oral testimony is November 10, 1988. Comments must be addressed specifically to an applicant's compliance with COPA's "Provisions for Recognition," which may be obtained from the COPA office. An agency's application and materials submitted by third parties shall be available in the COPA office for public review until December 9, 1988. Third party comment or request for appointment should be sent to the attention of Dr. Gloria Chernay, Director of Constituent Services, COPA, One Dupont Circle, N.W., Suite 305, Washington, D.C. 20036, (202) 452-1433.

Applications for Continued Recognition

Commission on Dental Accreditation/American Dental Association... "first professional programs in dental education and degree and certificate programs in dental auxiliary education (dental assisting, dental hygiene and dental laboratory technology); advanced degree and certificate programs in dental education (dental public health, endodontics, oral pathology, oral and maxillofacial surgery, orthodontics, pediatric dentistry, periodontics, prosthodontics, general practice residency and general dentistry)."

Council on Optometric Education/American Optometric Association... "professional programs in optometry and optometric technology."

Council on Education/American Veterinary Medical Association... "first professional degree programs in veterinary medicine."

National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education... "baccalaureate and graduate degree programs in teacher education."

Committee on Accreditation/Society of American Foresters... "first professional degree programs, baccalaureate or higher, in forestry education."

American Council on Pharmaceutical Education... "first professional degree programs (baccalaureate or doctoral) in pharmacy."

Applications for Initial Recognition

Computing Sciences Accreditation Board... "programs at the baccalaureate level in the United States and its possessions and territories."

Planning Accreditation Board/American Planning Association... "professional programs, baccalaureate and master's, in planning."

Application for Change of Scope

Council on Optometric Education/American Optometric Association requests the addition of accreditation of optometric residency programs.

7/6/88 C2175-1

Minority Enrollment at 3,200 Institutions: Page A20

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Drought in the Midwest and other concerns have added new urgency to fears about the "greenhouse effect" and global warming: Page A4.

A Soviet delegation visited the annual meeting of American university presses, raising the promise of new cooperation in the publication of scholarly books: Page A4.

The computer group that provides services to many of the country's libraries must either diversify or cut back its operations: Page A9.

An outspoken critic of higher education's lobbying strategies is the new staff director for a key House education panel: Page A13.

Oregon's failure to name a chancellor has revived doubts about the political independence of the state's higher-education board: Page A13.

The complexity of the government's application form is discouraging many needy students from applying for financial aid: Page A19.

To maintain huge athletics budgets, many big-time college-sports programs have turned to a new season-ticket scheme: Page A31.

The ministers of the European Community approved a plan to require recognition of each other's professional credentials: Page A33.

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Engineering Salaries Top Other Fields for 5th Straight Year

'Hard to hire' disciplines do well in annual survey of faculty pay

By DEBRA E. BLUM

WASHINGTON

An annual survey of faculty salaries by disciplines continues to tell a story of the rich getting richer.

Faculty members in engineering led the pay scales in academic 1987-88 for the fifth consecutive year, according to the survey, conducted by the College and University Personnel Association.

The association's annual study of college and university faculty salaries by discipline and rank found that engineering professors at both public and private institutions drew salaries that, in some cases, were more than a third higher than those in other disciplines. At private institutions, they earned an average of 37 per cent more.

'Rich Get Richer'

For professors of all ranks and disciplines, the average yearly salary was $34,951 at public institutions and $34,444 at private institutions. The study found that full professors at private institutions drew slightly higher salaries than those at public institutions. But in all other ranks, faculty members at public institutions earned more.

Along with engineering professors, faculty members in other "hard to hire" disciplines such as accounting, physics, and computer science continued to command higher-than-average salaries.

Faculty members in secretarial science, library science, and nursing, meanwhile, remained at the bottom of the salary scale at both private and public institutions.

"I said it last year and I'll have to say it again now: The rich keep getting richer and

Continued on Page A10

ALSO FAVORS SMALL PROGRAMS

Science Academy Calls on U.S. to Plan an Ambitious Series of Space Projects

By KIM McDONALD

WASHINGTON

The United States should move ahead vigorously to plan and build a series of ambitious new space-science projects for the 21st century, a panel of the National Academy of Sciences recommended last week.

But the panel also warned that as major experiments and facilities become larger, more complex, and take longer to complete, special efforts must be made to maintain the smaller, shorter-term projects that are essential for training the next generation of space scientists.

"Progress in space science critically depends on the full participation of universities, because that is where much of the reservoir of scientific talent resides," the panel said in a seven-volume report that summarized the views of nearly 100 experts asked by the acad-

Continued on Page A5

Space shuttle "Discovery" is lifted from the floor of the vehicle-assembly building at Cape Canaveral.

UPI/BETTMANN NEWSPHOTOS

Supreme Court Ruling May Make It Easier for Faculty Members to Win Bias Lawsuits

By SCOTT JASCHIK

WASHINGTON

A decision handed down last week by the Supreme Court could make it significantly easier for faculty members to win discrimination lawsuits against colleges and universities.

In a unanimous vote, the Supreme Court ruled that statistical evidence about the effects of an employer's policies could be used as part of an effort to prove discrimination in situations where a variety of imprecise criteria are used.

Under last week's ruling, faculty members could cite as evidence in an employment suit comparisons by race, ethnic group, or sex in hiring rates, promotion rates, or salaries. Before that ruling, faculty members often had to prove that a specific discriminatory act had occurred during the hiring, tenure, or promotion process.

The Supreme Court first allowed the use of statistical evidence to prove discrimination in employment in 1971, but that case affected only the imposition of specific job requirements, such as a passing score on an examination or the degree a person would need for a certain position. Questions about whether statistical evidence could be used in more subjective employment matters were left open, and lower courts have been divided on the issue.

Although last week's ruling said that sta-

Continued on Page A12

The Supreme Court has overturned a state law regulating charities: Page A18.

Fund Raising at a Disco: Many Colleges Find Success With Special Appeals Aimed Just at Young Alumni

By ELIZABETH GREENE

It's no accident that one of Hamilton College's most successful events for recent graduates was held at the Palladium, an upscale Manhattan disco.

The college is hip to what's in and what's out among young New Yorkers.

"At the time it was a really hot spot," says John Hadity, Class of 1983. "You got to bypass the long lines to get in, and your admission price was half what you'd normally pay."

Older alumni would have shrugged off the opportunity to waltz right into the Palladium. But 300 young graduates—all members of the college's GOLD Group, which stands for "Graduates Of the Last Decade"—grabbed at the chance. Once inside, they got to speak with old friends, make new ones, dance, and, yes, exchange business cards.

Mr. Hadity, chairman of Hamilton's New York City GOLD Group, says the nightclub event was perfect for the under-35 set. "I can think of 95 reasons why my parents would hate it," he says.

GOLD is one of the country's more imaginative programs for young alumni. For the 10 years after finishing college, all Hamilton graduates are considered members. The chapter heads, all young alumni, organize events regularly for the graduates, including lecture series, museum tours for

Continued on Page A17

MARGINALIA

From the University of Cincinnati *News Record:*

"Assault. A UC student was assaulted outside of TUC by the teller machines."

It was bound to happen.

■

News release from Ohio Northern University:

"ADA, OHIO—Mrs. Christine Ward Schmenk has been elected to a five-year term on the Ohio Northern University Board of rustees."

They just *seem* that way, sometimes.

■

A job listing in *Library Hotline:*

"REFERENCE LIBRARIAN. New 23,000 sq. ft. faculty located in outlying area of Atlanta. . . ."

You measured them standing up or lying down?

■

A notice from the Loma Linda University School of Nursing *almost* announced the "FIRST ANNUAL CHRISTIAN CURSING CONFERENCE."

The mistake, we're perversely sorry to say, was caught as people were stuffing the envelopes. (But a kind reader *did* send the notice to us.)

See James 3:10.

■

A leaflet advertising Northampton Community College's liberal-arts honors program has a section headed "The Curriculm."

■

An ad for R. S. Jensen, Inc., in *Currents*, a publication of the Council for Advancement and Support of Education, is headed: "Quality speaks lounder than words."

■

An advertising flyer for *The Dictionary of Confusable Words* asks:

"What's the difference between a cassette and a cartridge? Did your forebears emigrate or immigrat: to America? Is a shoooting star a meteorite or meteroid?"

Neither oone.

■

"Finally," says the memo from the vice-president of the University of Dubuque, "a complete list of space allocations . . . is attached." Among them:

"Gill, Isaacson, Rebholz, Wellner to Lover Level of Van Vliet."

May they all be very happy there.

■

A memo recruiting a registrar for Antioch College directs:

"Letters of application, including a resume and a list of referees, with their phone numbers, are to be sent to . . ."

Would a couple of umpires do just as well? —C.G.

In Brief

Clark College, Atlanta U. to Merge by July 1989

The trustees of Clark College and Atlanta University, two of the nation's oldest historically black institutions, have voted to merge by July 1, 1989.

The new institution, Clark Atlanta University, will offer both undergraduate and graduate programs. With a $30-million budget and $16-million endowment, it will serve approximately 1,800 undergraduates and 1,000 graduate students.

The decision to merge could alter an almost 60-year agreement among seven private colleges in Atlanta. The colleges jointly finance a library, a bookstore, and some academic programs. Thomas W. Cole, president of Clark College and head of the new institution, said the colleges would reassess some parts of the agreement.

Two historically black institutions in Tennessee, Knoxville College and Morristown College, are considering a merger that would make Morristown a branch of Knoxville. Morristown is a two-year institution that recently lost its accreditation from the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

Harvard Professors Split $150,000 Grawemeyer Prize

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Two Harvard University professors were named last week as the first recipients of a $150,000 award for "ideas improving world order."

Richard E. Neustadt (*far right*) and Ernest R. May won the 1988 Grawemeyer Award for their book *Thinking in Time: The Uses of History for Decision Makers*. In the book, the professors propose that political leaders use lessons from the past to tackle current problems. The book was published by the Free Press in 1986.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE

Mr. Neustadt is a professor of government, and Mr. May is a history professor.

The Grawemeyer Award in international relations is one of four annual prizes set up by H. Charles Grawemeyer, a retired industrialist, in cooperation with the University of Louisville. The award—along with others in music composition, education, and religion—was established to recognize ideas that improve the quality of life throughout the world.

Marquette U. Priest Jailed for Embezzlement

A Roman Catholic priest who was charged with embezzling more than $100,000 from Marquette University's Equal Opportunity Program to feed his cocaine habit has been sentenced to 30 months in prison.

The Rev. John Steinberger, who had been budget manager for eight years before leaving the university last summer, admitted to stealing about $60,000, according to a spokeswoman for the Milwaukee County District Attorney's office. The priest said his drug addiction cost him $700 to $800 a week.

According to the spokeswoman, Circuit Judge William D. Gardner said he had sentenced Father Steinberger to prison in part because it seemed he had not considered the impact his embezzlement would have on the economically disadvantaged people the grant program was intended to help.

Oscar Nominee Charged in Theft of 10,000 Books

A screenwriter who was nominated for an Academy Award this year has been charged in the theft of more than 10,000 books from 77 libraries in the United States and England, including 24 college and university libraries in this country.

Police in San Luis Obispo, Cal., discovered the books when they searched a storage facility rented by the suspect, Gustav Hasford. They were looking for books Mr. Hasford had checked out of the library at California Polytechnic State University at San Luis Obispo.

Most of the colleges and universities from which books had been stolen are in California. But more than 100 of them apparently belong to Lower Columbia College in Longview, Wash. Most of the books deal with the Civil War and military history.

Mr. Hasford was nominated for an Oscar for his work on the screenplay of Stanley Kubrick's *Full Metal Jacket*, which he helped write. He has been charged in San Luis Obispo County Municipal Court with grand theft and possession of stolen property.

'FairTest' Asks Change in Merit Program

A group that monitors standardized testing has urged the National Merit Scholarship Corporation to stop using a test that the group says is "biased on the basis of gender, race, and family income."

The National Center for Fair and Open Testing, also called "FairTest," sent a letter to the corporation asking that it not use the Educational Testing Service's Preliminary Scholastic Aptitude Test as the sole basis for awarding scholarships to high-school seniors. The letter was signed by 15 civil-rights and women's-rights groups.

FairTest noted, among other charges, that females receive only one-third of the awards even though they earn higher grades in both high school and college. A spokeswoman for FairTest said the test is also biased because many of the questions use upper-middle-class terms such as regattas and pirouettes, and because high-priced coaching gives an advantage to upper-class students.

Each year, the corporation awards 6,000 scholarships worth more than $23-million.

Rutgers Plans New Rules for Fraternities, Sororities

The provost of the New Brunswick campus of Rutgers University has recommended large-scale changes in the university's fraternity and sorority system after a campus panel reported that the groups promote alcohol abuse and hostile behavior toward women, homosexuals, and minority groups.

The provost, Paul Leath, has recommended that fraternities

U.S. Urged to Expand Science-Teaching Aid for Small Colleges

WASHINGTON

The federal government should strengthen its support of small universities and colleges that train students who major in science, according to a new report on science education released by the Office of Technology Assessment.

The report, *Educating Scientists and Engineers: Grade School to Grad School*, describes the forces that influence the size and shape of the national pool of scientific and engineering talent and suggests how Congress could increase the number of scientists and engineers.

The decline in the number of college-age students that is expected by the 1990's does not have to result in a shortage of scientists, the report says. But the government may have to be more active in influencing science education to prevent shortages and to encourage the participation of women and members of minority groups, it says.

The report says that most federal support of science education is given, indirectly, to the 100 largest research universities in the form of overhead expenses included in research grants and money for equipment, libraries, and facilities.

Smaller engineering schools, liberal-arts colleges, historically black colleges and universities, and women's colleges also graduate large numbers of science and engineering students but receive much less federal money for science education, the report maintains. Small colleges receive 0.5 per cent of all federal funding for academic research and development, or less than $35-million annually.

The report also suggests that the National Science Foundation should strengthen its commitment to science education, particularly at elementary, secondary, and undergraduate levels.

"Having a strong, central, competent, committed administrative home is crucial to the implementation of Federal science education progra[illegible]he report says. "At N.S.F., wi[illegible] commitment to the basic rese[illegible]ch community, the tradition[illegible] emphasis on research and graduate education has been largely divorced from its elementary, secondary, and undergraduate education programs."

The report urges that a separate N.S.F. advisory board be created to oversee all science-education activities at the foundation.

The report also suggests:

- The expansion of federal support of undergraduate research.
- The creation of financial-aid programs especially for students studying in scientific fields.
- The use of research grants—and the research-assistant jobs they support—to control the proportion of scientists being trained in different fields.

Copies of the 128-page report are available for $6 from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, Washington 20402.

—DAVID L. WHEELER

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and sororities be required to reapply for university recognition every three years. He also recommended that they get rid of in-house bars and limit rush activities to students who have completed 24 credit hours and have grade-point averages of at least 2.0.

Mr. Leath, whose recommendations have been endorsed by the university's president, said he believed Rutgers should rehabilitate the groups through reform measures rather than withdraw university recognition and allow the system to deteriorate further.

The committee that studied the fraternity and sorority system was appointed after a fraternity pledge died from alcohol poisoning in February. Its members included students, alumni, trustees, and faculty members.

Purdue Creates Hotline for Drought Questions

The drought plaguing Indiana has prompted Purdue University to create a toll-free hotline providing current information to people in the state.

The hotline offers information ranging from weather forecasts to farming strategies, said Robert L. Thompson, dean of Purdue's agriculture school.

"We can't make it rain, but we can help people sort through the alternatives, given their particular situation," he said.

Professors at Purdue's agriculture school work on the hotline Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., answering questions from farmers, consumers, farm-related businesses, and the media.

The hotline is one function of the university's Drought Response Task Force. It also monitors the drought daily and presents weekly broadcasts. It plans to offer a computerized service to help dairy farmers and cattle producers in the state find hay to feed their animals.

Corrections

- Because of errors by the National Association of College and University Business Officers, figures showing the enrollment and per-student endowment at Virginia Commonwealth University were incorrect (*The Chronicle*, June 1). In 1986-87, the university had 15,553 students and an endowment of $42,987,000; its endowment per student was $2,764.
- An article about the settlement of a sex-discrimination lawsuit against Temple University (*The Chronicle*, June 22) incorrectly stated the percentage of sports scholarships that Temple will be required to provide to its female athletes in 1988-89. Temple, which is required to distribute scholarships according to a formula outlined in the settlement agreement, is likely to give between 30 and 34 per cent of its sports scholarships to women in 1988-89, a lawyer for the university said. Also, the weight-training coach that Temple must hire as part of the settlement will work with male as well as female athletes.

PORTRAIT

Advocate for the Disabled Works to Integrate Them Into the Classroom

By SCOTT HELLER

SYRACUSE, N.Y.

All Douglas P. Biklen wants is for the children to go unnoticed.

Not mistreated, not ignored, not seen as different, special, outcast. Not needing separate buildings or separate classrooms for their schooling.

Just there, struggling in class, just as the other kids, the typical kids, struggle.

Not different. Just there.

To Mr. Biklen it makes perfect sense: "Kids should be able to go to school with those kids they'd be friends with back near their homes," he says.

But when it comes to the education of the severely disabled, what sounds simple is often complicated. While a 1975 federal law guarantees these children the right to be educated in the "least restrictive environment" possible, most still attend separate schools, or are pulled out of regular classes for specialized instruction.

Throughout his career, Mr. Biklen, director of special education and rehabilitation at Syracuse University, has pressed for an end to what he calls a last bastion of segregated education. He has helped set up programs in the local public schools to fully include disabled children in regular classes, models that have attracted the attention of parents and advocates for the disabled around the country.

Wandering in and out of classrooms at the Edward Smith School here, he's a familiar face to teachers, who greet him with a casual "Hi Doug!" as they squire their students from class to class. (His daughter Molly is a fourth-grader at the school).

An Average School

With its hallway din and colorful wall decorations, Ed Smith is your average, cozy elementary school. Yet 34 of of its 810 students are autistic or have multiple handicaps, and another 12 are deemed learning-disabled. "These," says Mr. Biklen as he watches an 11-year-old being wheeled into class, "are the students some people don't think of as capable of being educated."

Marc Wilett is in fourth grade. Confined to a wheelchair by cerebral palsy, he has the normal intelligence of a child his age, Mr. Biklen explains, but he is unable to speak, often drools, and has limited motor control.

Still, all of Marc's school day is spent in regular classrooms, with a speech therapist at hand.

While other students work on reading or writing, Marc communicates on a "Litetalker," a computer that allows him to make sentences by pressing buttons in response to various choices. Like many of the disabled children in the school, he is educated alongside other students, though he frequently will work on assignments that raise similar concepts but use different methods.

A retarded student, for example, might work on recognizing numbers or telling time while the rest of the class studies fractions.

"It's hard for me not to get euphoric about the program," says

PHOTOGRAPH FOR THE CHRONICLE BY BOB MAHONEY, PICTURE GROUP

Syracuse's Douglas P. Biklen (at the Edward Smith School): "In the education of students with disabilities, we see indicators of society's attitude toward disability."

Felicity A. Nussbaum, Marc's mother and a professor of English at the university.

"We were destroyed when Marc was born," she says. "But we soon discovered that if there's any place to have a handicapped kid, it's Syracuse."

Marc goes with his classmates on most school events, including an overnight camping trip. He is also extensively featured in "Regular Lives," a documentary that shows how integrated education has worked in several Syracuse schools. Scheduled to be broadcast on public television this fall, a videocassette version has been widely distributed to retarded citizens' groups and parents' organizations.

To Mr. Biklen, who was executive producer of the program, the push for integrated classrooms is a crusade fueled as much by personal conviction as scholarly research, which he says remains inconclusive.

A former Peace Corps volunteer and student-government president at Bowdoin College, Mr. Biklen sees the matter as a civil-rights question, pure and simple.

"I asked myself what kind of society should we have," he says. "The issue of integration seems to me consistent with other values in our culture."

He adds: "In the education of students with disabilities, we see indicators of society's attitude toward disability. That doesn't lead me to abandon the goal of equity for students with disabilities. It leads me to try to understand the sorts of messages schools give, and to try to change those messages."

For inspiration he looks to the families, who cope on a daily basis with disabled sons and daughters, only to find that local schools don't want to educate their children.

The families, in turn, are grateful to the university, whose professors are important advocates in pressuring school officials to introduce the programs. One Syracuse couple, in fact, has written into their will a provision granting "collective guardianship" of their autistic son to several of the professors and teachers involved in the Ed Smith program.

Integrated classrooms, Mr. Biklen and his colleagues argue, help disabled students emulate the behavior of their classmates and remove the stigma of separation. "Just being around typical peers is important," the professor says. "Students learn about the general hubbub of daily life, they see how people dress, they learn that people say hello and goodbye."

After initial worries, typical students grow increasingly sensitive to the needs of the disabled, says Debbie Quick, a teacher at the Ed Smith School who was trained at Syracuse. "Kids learn to look at each other's strengths and weaknesses and don't say, 'That person is weird or handicapped.' "

Still, many researchers disagree with the push for full integration, especially for mildly handicapped or learning-disabled children. There is less argument about severely disabled students, in part because they're a smaller population. But Mr. Biklen's scholarly opponents contend that his stance appeals more to emotion than logic.

"There's a rational limit and a practical limit to the argument that all of us together is necessarily the best thing," says James M. Kauffman, a professor of education at the University of Virginia.

Critics argue that integration can distract the typical student, if not disrupt learning entirely. Further, it is costly, usually involving more teaching help, which makes it prohibitive in many schools.

Tradition of Advocacy

With a strong tradition of advocacy, Syracuse's special-education program has consistently argued otherwise. Researchers affiliated with its Center on Human Policy, such as Mr. Biklen, study the effects of integration and work to place students in jobs and apartments when they finish school. Professors design curricula for the integrated classroom, and regularly train regular and special-education teachers to adapt to the presence of a variety of students.

Under a plan now being discussed, starting next year all elementary-education students at Syracuse would be certified in both regular and special education, an option at many schools but rarely required, professors here say.

Mr. Biklen appears at institutes around the country and in Canada to show school administrators how to integrate their own schools or districts. Parents in search of information on how to persuade their local school officials to integrate often come to Syracuse as well.

While visiting the Edward Smith School recently, Mr. Biklen joined the principal in a meeting with two fathers who were in town to see how integrated education could be exported to their Michigan districts.

Seeks Expanded Integration

"I've spent three days in Toronto and a day here trying to figure out how to enroll a five-year-old in kindergarten," one of the fathers, a determined David Dick, tells Mr. Biklen. "It shouldn't be that hard."

While he urges the fathers to depend on friendly persuasion, Mr. Biklen knows that sometimes other actions are necessary. In 1973, he and a law professor helped parents sue the Syracuse school district to get disabled children into schools like Ed Smith more quickly.

The next push, he says, will be to see that every school in the district is integrated, not just a few.

Parents and educators together can create effective, integrated schools, he argues. Such schools, he says, demand a lot of their students, have a community spirit, and evaluate their programs seriously and frequently.

"There's such a long way to go," Mr. Biklen says. "But when I entered the field, in my community we didn't even have universal education for deaf students or retarded students.

"Merely bringing students together," he says, "is a big step."

Average Faculty Salaries by Rank in Selected Fields, 1987-88

	272 Public Institutions						475 Private Institutions					
	Professor	Associate professor	Assistant professor*	New assistant professor	Instructor	All ranks	Professor	Associate professor	Assistant professor*	New assistant professor	Instructor	All ranks
Accounting	$48,517	$40,940	$35,367	$37,519	$25,168	$39,238	$48,302	$38,196	$32,517	$33,154	$24,168	$36,643
Agribusiness and agricultural production	38,392	31,575	27,810	—	21,111	32,639	36,822	28,985	26,836	—	—	29,854
Anthropology	42,139	32,631	26,810	24,989	—	36,190	46,903	33,587	27,447	26,301	—	36,534
Architecture and environmental design	45,894	38,209	30,212	—	—	38,570	46,622	35,963	28,462	25,832	20,496	37,492
Area and ethnic studies	43,703	36,784	28,999	—	24,745	36,175	50,223	37,337	28,347	—	—	39,968
Audiology and speech pathology	42,674	34,033	27,109	25,552	234,390	34,039	42,538	33.044	25,205	—	—	31,942
Business administration and management	46,116	39,110	33,991	35,800	24,795	38,075	48,328	37,905	32,089	32,511	26,263	37,392
Business and management	47,381	39,102	34,011	35,601	23,902	38,207	52,812	39,986	34,594	35,717	26,563	40,387
Business economics	44,784	36,502	32,063	32,383	23,879	37,593	48,764	35,826	30,532	30,070	23,826	36,908
Chemistry	42,971	34,209	27,620	26,542	21,243	37,577	44,150	32,176	26,910	25,182	20,949	36,911
Communications	41,872	32,916	27,042	25,550	21,996	31,726	40,073	32,824	26,386	26,259	20,873	30,557
Communications technologies	41,425	34,638	28,978	—	22,006	33,769	44,318	32,374	27,204	25,630	—	30,474
Computer and information science	47,273	39,394	33,052	33,589	25,003	36,925	49,897	36,009	31,628	32,405	24,220	35,839
Curriculum and instruction	41,039	34,644	28,200	26,192	22,751	34,488	37,539	36,667	27,122	—	—	34,752
Dramatic arts	41,541	32,123	25,507	23,756	20,599	32,247	39,413	30,566	25,066	23,554	21,410	29,551
Education	41,708	33,919	27,805	26,251	22,217	35,028	39,204	32,312	25,384	23,528	21,014	31,721
Education administration	42,993	34,945	28,230	29,377	—	38,630	43,863	32,280	29,365	—	—	37,200
Engineering	48,972	39,896	34,480	34,527	25,816	41,685	56,039	42,457	37,300	36,141	26,254	47,301
Fine arts	40,137	32,091	26,410	24,680	21,150	33,416	39,691	30,051	24,294	23,239	20,764	31,075
Foreign languages	42,110	33,553	26,440	24,658	21,510	33,915	41,915	32,153	25,820	24,406	21,794	32,366
Geography	42,308	33,289	27,631	25,888	23,439	35,666	44,356	33,066	27,432	—	—	35,855
Geological sciences	42,868	33,675	28,397	26,353	22,568	37,000	50,041	36,665	29,605	—	—	41,841
History	41,922	33,557	26,509	24,371	22,084	37,204	41,731	32,169	25,338	23,676	20,938	34,816
Home economics	41,487	33,248	27,695	27,936	21,523	31,458	36,199	28,450	24,559	23,250	20,523	26,207
Letters	40,929	32,679	26,394	24,269	19,760	32,605	40,783	30,937	24,685	23,336	20,413	32,037
Library and archival sciences	42,370	33,700	27,426	25,084	20,921	30,523	37,665	28,894	23,479	—	19,063	26,209
Life sciences	41,300	33,381	27,590	26,151	21,489	35,984	42,590	32,457	26,593	25,731	20,402	35,107
Mathematics	43,292	34,752	28,852	28,144	20,739	34,399	45,564	33,087	27,157	26,740	21,248	34,718
Multi-interdisciplinary studies	41,874	34,000	26,090	23,911	20,917	32,630	36,378	32,114	25,770	20,772	19,543	30,428
Music	40,508	32,206	26,225	24,940	22,144	32,704	37,800	29,262	24,458	23,521	21,124	29,645
Nursing	43,449	33,395	27,609	26,986	22,835	29,447	39,649	30,207	25,149	25,134	21,235	26,703
Philosophy and religion	42,709	33,123	26,441	24,244	21,024	35,928	40,068	31,225	25,124	24,240	21,054	33,134
Physical education	41,574	33,933	28,616	25,971	23,162	32,348	37,576	30,982	25,123	21,944	20,556	28,191
Physical science	41,462	33,389	27,284	26,609	22,082	35,404	43,736	31,735	27,802	—	—	36,266
Physics	43,777	35,258	29,015	26,918	22,365	38,189	49,787	35,695	28,816	29,079	21,101	41,619
Political science	42,248	33,638	26,668	25,383	22,269	35,520	44,751	32,979	26,457	25,897	22,708	35,488
Psychology	42,328	33,815	27,128	25,483	22,373	36,036	42,676	31,690	26,074	25,357	20,592	34,213
Reading education	39,386	31,415	27,096	—	22,036	33.345	32,859	26,252	—	—	—	27,012
Secretarial and related programs	40,875	33,452	27,889	29,360	21,899	31,553	—	29,501	22,064	—	17,290	23,859
Social sciences	41,923	32,669	26,819	25,381	23,482	34,045	45,368	33,647	27,341	27,035	22,348	35,380
Sociology	42,221	33,948	27,130	24,284	21,496	35,094	40,525	31,240	25,584	23,969	21,783	32,358
Special education	41,926	34,343	27,796	25,714	23,415	34,885	38,428	30,052	23,979	—	—	29,963
Student counseling and personnel services	42,554	32,958	27,184	27,229	23,415	35,870	43,650	32,932	26,647	—	—	36,214
Teacher education, general programs	40,700	33,240	27,373	26,680	22,077	34,633	36,488	29,595	23,578	23,483	19,700	28,765
Theology	—	—	—	—	—	—	38,052	30,745	26,589	26,331	22,554	32,605
Visual and performing arts	39,375	31,759	25,366	23,897	22,073	31,439	39,497	31,632	25,354	23,703	20,378	30,852
Vocational and technical education	41,359	33,967	28,530	29,449	23,191	33,456	—	—	—	—	—	—
All major fields	**$42,602**	**$34,505**	**$28,646**	**$27,792**	**$22,450**	**$34,951**	**$44,049**	**$33,339**	**$27,589**	**$27,092**	**$21,943**	**$34,444**

Note: Data are based on reports from 272 public institutions that are members of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities and from 475 private colleges and universities.
* Includes data for new assistant professors.
— Indicates fewer than 10 positions in a rank or fewer than 50 of all ranks. The data are included in the averages for all ranks and for all fields.

SOURCE: COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION

Engineering Salaries Top Other Fields for 5th Straight Year

Continued from Page A1

the poor keep getting poorer," said Richard D. Howe, a professor of leadership and higher education at Appalachian State University, who directed the survey.

At public institutions, professors of engineering earned an average of $41,685—over $3,000 more than they earned the previous year and 19 per cent more than the average salary for faculty members in other disciplines. Accounting professors ran second to engineering, with paychecks that were generally 12 per cent larger than those for faculty members in all other disciplines.

At private institutions, the average salary for engineering faculty members was $47,301—some $4,000 more than the previous year's figure. Faculty members in physics and geology, whose salaries were more than 21 per cent higher than those of their colleagues in other fields, were the second highest earners.

'No Eye Openers to Be Found'

At the bottom end of the pay scale at public institutions were faculty members in nursing, who earned an average of $29,447. At private institutions, faculty members in secretarial and related fields had the lowest salaries, earning an average of $23,859.

Other disciplines that paid lower-than-average salaries at public institutions included visual and performing arts, foreign languages, and social sciences. At private institutions, lower-than-average salaries were paid to professors in such disciplines as communications, education, and fine and applied arts.

"There are no eye openers to be found in the studies this year," said Mr. Howe. "The hot fields continue to get hot and the cold ones continue to get cold."

He pointed out one exception, however: Faculty salaries in computer science—which were 4 per cent above average at private institutions and 6 per cent above average at public ones—may have reached a plateau, and may even drop in the next five to six years. Now that the discipline has matured, Mr. Howe said, there are established computer-science departments and a larger pool of candidates from which to fill faculty vacancies.

The salaries in many of the other hard-to-hire disciplines, however, keep climbing, Mr. Howe said. In some such disciplines, new assistant professors not only earned more than their colleagues in other fields, but often made more than more experienced assistant professors in their departments.

The average salary of a new assistant professor of accounting at a public institution, for example, was 35 per cent higher than that of new faculty members in all other disciplines. Moreover, new assistant professors of accounting earned an average of over $2,000 more per year than colleagues of the same rank who had been teaching accounting at their institution longer.

"It's simply a matter of supply and demand," Mr. Howe said. "As the market gets tighter, the stakes go up to attract the younger professors."

Earn More Under Contracts

This trend of so-called salary compression in the lower ranks has angered faculty members who have seen less-experienced colleagues hired at higher salaries. But, Mr. Howe said, it may eventually help to fatten the paychecks for those in the higher ranks as well. There may be a spin-off effect, he said, where an institution would increase salaries for higher ranks within a particular discipline so that they would be more in line with starting salaries of new assistant professors.

The CUPA survey also found that faculty members who had collective-bargaining contracts at public institutions earned an average of 13 per cent more than their counterparts on non-unionized campuses.

New professors on non-unionized campuses, however, fared slightly better than those on unionized campuses.

"The higher salaries on unionized campuses become more and more evident as you move up the ranks," Mr. Howe said. "Full professors are the ones negotiating the salaries, so it makes sense."

Information on faculty salaries at public institutions came from a survey of 68,617 faculty members at 272 institutions that are members of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, which co-sponsored the survey.

The average faculty salaries at private institutions were derived from a survey of 45,544 faculty members at 475 private colleges and universities.

The figures represent nine- or ten-month salaries for full-time faculty members, and exclude fringe benefits and summer earnings. Salary information on 49 disciplines was collected.

Copies of the 1987-88 survey are available from the College and University Personnel Association, 1233 20th Street, Suite 503, Washington 20036. The price of each is $25 for members, and $50 for others.

Each report includes a list of institutions that participated in the survey. Colleges that wish to compare their average faculty salaries with those of a group of at least 10 similar institutions may purchase a special study from the association.

Report Finds Fear, Distrust, Insecurity Are Widespread at West Texas State U.

AUSTIN, TEX.

The governing board of West Texas State University has reluctantly released a report by an outside committee that concluded that the university is "an institution in crisis," where "feelings of fear, distrust, and insecurity are widespread."

The release of the report prompted faculty members to circulate a petition calling on the university's Board of Regents to fire President Ed D. Roach. The board has steadfastly supported Mr. Roach, calling the panel's report misleading.

Jeff Blackburn, a lawyer who has represented several West Texas faculty members in their dispute with the administration, said that about 3,000 people had signed the petition the first week, and that another 2,000 signatures would be sought by Labor Day. If the board still refuses to fire Mr. Roach, he said, the petitioners will approach state legislators and try to have the president and board chairman, the oil magnate T. Boone Pickens, Jr., removed.

In February the board appointed an outside review committee to investigate complaints of academic-freedom violations. The committee, made up of three educators from other campuses, found that academic freedom was "virtually non-existent" at the university. The board took issue with the report and refused to make it public, saying it wanted to protect those interviewed by the panel.

—KATIE S. MANGAN

1986 MINORITY ENROLLMENT AT 3,200 INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The following tables show college and university enrollments of American Indian, Asian, black, Hispanic, and white students, as well as foreign students, for fall 1986 and earlier years.

The statistics were collected by the U.S. Department of Education, which compiles such data every two years for its Office for Civil Rights.

The full definitions of the racial and ethnic groups are as follows: American Indian or Alaskan native; Asian or Pacific islander; black, non-Hispanic; Hispanic; and white, non-Hispanic. Figures in those groups cover U.S. citizens and resident aliens. Foreign students include all non-resident aliens who are enrolled in U.S. institutions, regardless of their racial or ethnic backgrounds.

The national figures cover students in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and exclude those in Puerto Rico and other outlying areas.

The figures are based on enrollments at about 3,450 colleges and universities. Because of underreporting and non-reporting of some data, total enrollments may differ from figures appearing in other Education Department statistical studies.

The table of enrollment by institution gives the proportion of students in each of the six categories, followed by the total enrollment. Because of rounding, the figures may not equal 100 per cent. The table omits about 250 institutions for which the government estimated data or was unable to provide full information.

The figures are subject to minor revision because of reporting problems caused by the department's introduction of a new survey form.

Statistics of enrollment by institution are available on computer tape. To purchase a tape or to order special tabulations, write the U.S. Department of Education, O.E.R.I., Information Services, 555 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., Washington 20208.

Enrollment Since 1978

	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986
American Indian ...	78,000	84,000	88,000	84,000	90,000
Asian	235,000	286,000	351,000	390,000	448,000
Black	1,054,000	1,107,000	1,101,000	1,076,000	1,081,000
Hispanic	417,000	472,000	519,000	535,000	624,000
White	9,194,000	9,633,000	9,997,000	9,815,000	9,914,000
Foreign	253,000	305,000	331,000	335,000	344,000

1986 Enrollment by Ethnic and Racial Group

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign
Public	79,000	372,000	855,000	539,000	7,650,000	226,000
Private	11,000	76,000	226,000	84,000	2,264,000	118,000
Men	40,000	239,000	436,000	292,000	4,646,000	232,000
Women	51,000	209,000	645,000	332,000	5,268,000	111,000
4-year	40,000	262,000	615,000	278,000	6,340,000	291,000
2-year	51,000	186,000	466,000	345,000	3,575,000	53,000
Undergraduate ..	84,000	394,000	995,000	569,000	8,552,000	204,000
Graduate	5,000	43,000	72,000	46,000	1,132,000	136,000
Professional	1,000	11,000	14,000	9,000	230,000	4,000
Total	90,000	448,000	1,081,000	624,000	9,914,000	344,000

Note: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

1986 Enrollment, Full-Time and Part-Time

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign
4-year institutions						
Men, full-time	12,553	104,884	185,407	89,603	2,223,750	160,659
Men, part-time ...	5,202	37,068	66,272	43,113	856,688	40,704
Women, full-time	14,499	88,673	247,830	91,891	2,140,209	67,649
Women, part-time	7,258	31,486	115,740	53,884	1,118,946	22,068
2-year institutions						
Men, full-time	8,781	38,014	84,894	57,995	613,471	18,824
Men, part-time ...	13,008	59,287	99,255	101,342	952,577	12,094
Women, full-time	10,273	29,150	118,213	65,847	632,040	11,394
Women, part-time	18,559	59,680	163,288	119,916	1,376,502	10,378
All institutions						
Men, full-time	21,334	142,898	270,301	147,598	2,837,221	179,463
Men, part-time ...	18,210	96,355	165,527	144,455	1,809,265	52,798
Women, full-time	24,772	117,823	366,043	157,738	2,772,249	79,043
Women, part-time	25,817	91,146	279,028	173,800	2,495,446	32,446

1986 Enrollment, by Type of Institution

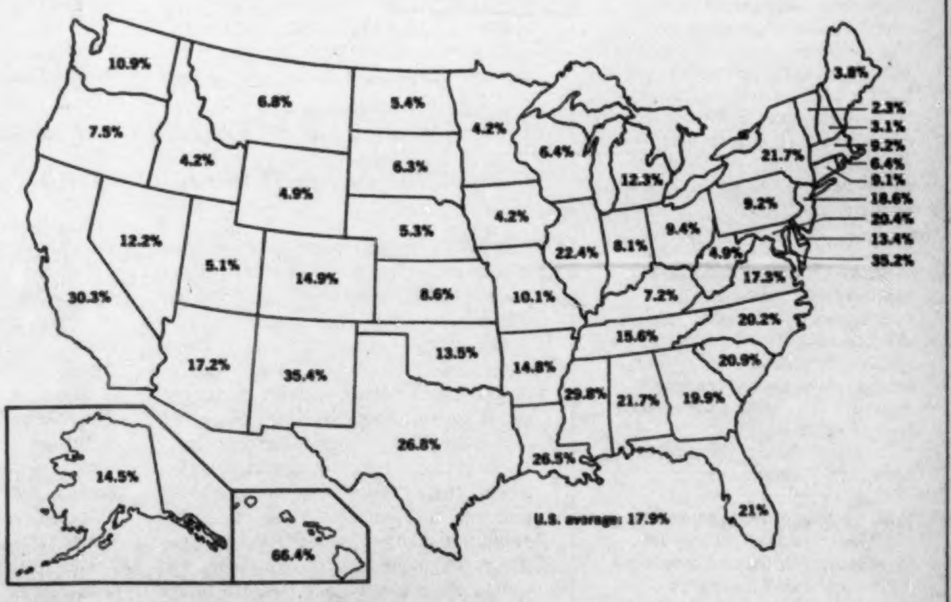
	Total	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign
Public							
4-year	42.4%	35.4%	42.3%	39.2%	33.2%	43.1%	51.5%
2-year	35.3%	52.7%	40.8%	39.8%	53.3%	34.1%	14.3%
Private							
4-year	20.2%	8.4%	16.2%	17.7%	11.5%	20.8%	33.1%
2-year	2.1%	3.5%	0.7%	3.3%	2.0%	2.0%	1.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: This table shows, for example, that while 42.4 per cent of all students were enrolled at 4-year public institutions in 1986, only 35.4 per cent of American Indian students attended such institutions.

State-by-State Enrollment by Race in 1986

	Total	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign
Alabama	216,064	376	1,182	43,360	2,004	165,072	4,070
Alaska	27,482	1,990	577	976	442	22,654	843
Arizona	226,593	7,623	4,276	6,166	20,943	181,555	6,030
Arkansas	79,182	326	540	10,520	323	65,807	1,666
California	1,733,410	20,580	192,837	117,032	194,865	1,146,766	61,330
Colorado	181,866	1,536	4,234	4,568	16,848	149,780	4,900
Connecticut	159,040	406	2,782	7,596	3,752	140,770	3,734
Delaware	33,893	56	417	3,703	362	28,726	629
District of Columbia ...	77,651	322	2,262	22,886	1,878	41,533	8,770
Florida	477,210	1,222	7,219	44,301	47,434	362,346	14,688
Georgia	195,123	306	2,427	34,303	1,806	150,963	5,328
Hawaii	51,697	162	32,532	938	673	15,370	2,022
Idaho	45,260	374	575	260	713	42,534	804
Illinois	686,895	2,147	24,148	91,800	35,720	519,851	13,229
Indiana	250,178	648	2,868	13,570	3,210	223,687	6,195
Iowa	155,369	390	1,756	3,164	1,198	142,680	6,181
Kansas	143,306	1,679	1,811	6,477	2,428	126,611	4,300
Kentucky	144,548	323	872	8,803	341	132,581	1,628
Louisiana	171,338	473	2,468	39,326	3,210	119,316	6,545
Maine	46,232	333	688	540	188	44,285	198
Maryland	238,880	674	8,779	35,479	3,889	184,471	5,588
Massachusetts	417,513	1,130	10,884	16,787	9,806	361,916	16,990
Michigan	520,423	3,231	7,147	46,891	6,677	444,505	11,972
Minnesota	226,556	1,474	3,682	2,969	1,279	212,297	4,855
Mississippi	101,095	245	427	28,785	631	69,232	1,775
Missouri	246,185	689	3,447	18,499	2,361	216,229	4,960
Montana	34,691	1,879	149	143	187	31,671	662
Nebraska	100,401	680	833	2,744	1,098	93,090	1,956
Nevada	46,796	696	1,251	1,861	1,917	40,428	643
New Hampshire	53,876	148	382	667	465	51,521	693
New Jersey	295,313	860	9,735	27,028	17,292	230,426	9,974
New Mexico	80,270	4,934	970	1,888	20,604	50,343	1,531
New York	1,011,400	4,844	36,478	110,866	67,547	759,029	32,636
North Carolina	322,966	2,458	3,313	57,370	1,957	253,062	4,806
North Dakota	37,311	1,468	171	241	125	34,356	950
Ohio	521,290	1,281	5,713	37,699	4,209	459,929	12,459
Oklahoma	170,840	7,668	2,711	10,546	2,189	141,066	6,660
Oregon	144,798	1,345	5,565	1,836	2,102	128,742	5,208
Pennsylvania	545,923	850	8,658	35,103	5,515	483,822	11,975
Rhode Island	69,569	203	1,164	2,014	1,055	63,825	1,308
South Carolina	134,116	207	978	25,924	965	103,801	2,241
South Dakota	30,935	1,574	92	190	96	28,322	661
Tennessee	197,070	341	1,383	27,508	1,512	162,006	4,320
Texas	776,021	2,599	20,688	66,662	118,333	543,905	23,834
Utah	106,217	1,149	1,773	728	1,731	96,143	4,693
Vermont	32,452	54	241	298	167	31,153	539
Virginia	308,318	645	7,793	41,545	3,278	250,004	5,053
Washington	242,443	3,542	12,773	5,899	4,289	211,111	4,829
West Virginia	76,783	96	535	2,865	283	71,890	1,114
Wisconsin	283,653	1,640	3,913	9,334	3,149	260,294	5,323
Wyoming	24,357	277	123	243	545	22,717	452
Total	12,500,798	90,133	448,222	1,080,899	623,591	9,914,183	343,770

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



The map shows the proportion of enrollment in each state comprising American Indian, Asian, black, and Hispanic students.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
ALABAMA							
Alabama A&M U	0.0%	0.3%	71.9%	0.1%	11.1%	16.5%	3,926
Alabama Aviation and Tech C	0.0	0.0	14.9	0.9	82.9	1.2	422
Alabama St U	0.0	0.0	97.5	0.1	0.7	1.7	3,540
Alabama Tech C	0.0	0.1	18.6	0.4	80.9	0.0	833
Alexander City St JC	0.2	0.1	18.2	0.7	80.1	0.8	1,051
Athens St C	0.4	0.3	5.7	0.2	92.8	0.6	1,684
Auburn U							
Main	0.1	0.4	3.5	0.3	93.1	2.5	19,363
Montgomery	0.1	0.6	14.0	0.3	84.9	0.1	5,183
Bessemer St Tech C	0.0	0.4	28.6	0.0	71.0	0.0	1,765
Birmingham Southern C	0.0	1.0	8.9	0.2	88.7	1.1	1,725
Booker T Washington JC of Business	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	173
Brewer St JC	0.0	0.0	13.8	0.0	86.2	0.0	680
C A Fredd St Tech C	0.0	0.0	98.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	375
Carver St Tech C	0.4	0.0	90.8	0.7	8.1	0.0	455
Chattahoochee Valley CC	0.2	0.4	25.3	0.8	72.4	0.8	1,564
Chauncey Sparks St Tech C	0.0	0.5	38.0	0.3	61.2	0.0	379
CC of the Air Force	0.0	0.0	16.4	3.4	80.2	0.0	34,617
Concordia C	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	410
Douglas MacArthur St Tech C	0.2	0.0	18.3	0.2	81.3	0.0	470
Draughons JC	0.0	0.0	62.2	0.0	37.8	0.0	275
Enterprise St JC	0.4	2.3	10.4	1.7	85.3	0.0	2,084
Faulkner St JC	0.5	1.4	12.1	0.2	85.6	0.1	2,050
Faulkner U	0.0	0.0	44.9	0.0	52.8	2.2	1,353
Gadsden St CC	0.1	0.3	11.7	0.7	78.9	8.3	3,049
Gadsden St Tech Inst	0.0	0.0	22.7	0.0	77.3	0.0	154
George C Wallace St CC							
Dothan	0.2	0.5	20.8	0.6	77.7	0.2	3,296
Hanceville	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.0	97.8	0.1	2,951
Selma	0.0	0.5	37.3	0.1	62.1	0.0	1,426
Harry M Ayers St Tech C	0.1	0.3	18.4	0.0	81.2	0.0	697
Hobson St Tech C	0.0	0.0	43.7	0.0	56.3	0.0	517
Huntingdon C	0.1	0.4	6.4	0.7	91.1	1.3	750
International Bible C	0.0	1.6	14.1	0.8	81.3	2.3	128
J F Drake St Tech C	0.0	0.0	41.7	0.0	56.9	1.4	733
Jacksonville St U	0.5	0.6	15.8	0.7	79.3	3.0	6,814
Jefferson Davis St JC	1.2	0.3	21.0	0.1	76.6	0.8	887
Jefferson St JC	0.9	0.5	13.4	0.4	83.4	1.4	5,544
John C Calhoun St CC	0.3	0.4	10.0	0.5	88.0	1.0	6,341
John M Patterson St Tech C	0.5	0.9	28.9	0.1	69.6	0.0	776
Judson C	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.6	94.8	1.2	346
Lawson St CC	0.0	0.0	99.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	1,381
Livingston U	0.0	0.0	31.6	0.0	67.3	1.1	1,445
Lurleen B Wallace St JC	0.0	0.1	15.6	0.2	83.8	0.3	1,001
Marion Military Inst	0.0	0.3	11.9	2.0	85.8	0.0	303
Miles C	0.0	0.0	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	461
Mobile C	0.8	0.1	11.9	0.0	85.5	1.7	874
Muscle Shoals St Tech C	0.0	0.0	14.9	0.0	85.1	0.0	711
N F Nunnelley St Tech C	0.0	0.2	28.4	0.0	71.4	0.0	496
Northeast Alabama St JC	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	98.6	0.0	1,140
Northwest Alabama St JC	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	93.2	0.0	1,365
Northwest Ala St Tech C	0.0	0.4	6.3	0.0	93.3	0.0	525
Oakwood C	0.0	0.0	88.9	0.0	0.0	11.1	947
Patrick Henry St JC	0.0	0.3	18.2	0.1	81.4	0.0	751
Reid St Tech C	1.6	0.0	28.4	0.0	69.9	0.0	306
RETS Electronic Inst	0.0	0.0	31.6	0.0	68.4	0.0	646
S D Bishop St JC	0.1	0.0	80.4	0.0	18.4	1.1	1,664
Samford U	0.1	0.8	4.5	0.5	94.0	0.1	3,802
Selma U	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	207
Shelton St CC	0.0	2.8	24.3	2.7	70.2	0.0	2,955
Snead St JC	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.0	98.8	0.0	1,295
Southeastern Bible C	0.0	0.9	2.6	0.0	93.0	3.5	114
Southern JC of Business	0.0	1.6	56.6	0.0	41.8	0.0	1,459
Southern Tech C	0.0	0.3	35.9	0.0	63.8	0.0	312
Southern Union St JC	0.0	0.0	14.8	0.0	84.8	0.4	2,119
Southwest St Tech C	0.9	0.5	37.9	0.3	60.2	0.3	786
Spring Hill C	0.3	0.8	4.4	2.2	90.1	2.3	1,166
Stillman C	0.0	0.0	96.2	0.0	0.3	3.5	791
Talladega C	0.0	0.2	96.2	0.9	2.4	0.3	577
Trenholm St Tech C	0.0	0.0	76.1	1.8	22.1	0.0	707
Troy St U							
Main	0.4	0.3	18.4	0.5	79.6	0.8	3,953
Dothan-Fort Rucker	0.1	0.6	10.5	2.1	86.8	0.0	1,759
Montgomery	0.3	1.1	19.5	1.8	77.1	0.2	2,292
Tuskegee U	0.0	0.0	88.5	0.9	3.4	7.3	3,070
U S Sports Academy	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.4	93.5	1.9	214
U of Alabama							
Main	0.2	1.2	9.0	0.5	85.6	3.5	16,210
Birmingham	0.1	1.0	16.2	0.2	79.6	2.8	13,538
Huntsville	0.2	2.7	6.5	0.8	87.6	2.3	6,161
U of Montevallo	0.0	0.2	8.5	0.2	88.0	3.0	2,542
U of North Alabama	0.1	0.4	8.5	0.3	90.5	0.2	4,977
U of South Alabama	0.6	0.6	9.7	0.5	83.7	4.9	9,728
Walker C	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	94.9	0.1	724
Walker St Tech C	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.0	91.6	0.0	1,154
ALASKA							
Alaska Bible C	18.5%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	63.0%	14.8%	27
Alaska Pacific U	6.9	2.8	7.0	1.8	76.5	5.0	797
Sheldon Jackson C	44.1	0.0	1.0	0.7	53.2	1.0	299
U of Alaska System							
Anchorage	4.5	2.3	2.6	1.2	85.5	3.8	4,318
Fairbanks	8.0	1.3	2.1	1.1	81.3	6.1	4,579
Juneau	7.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	85.6	3.5	1,681
Anchorage CC	4.4	3.3	5.7	2.6	81.9	2.0	8,786
Islands CC	12.1	1.4	0.5	0.8	83.6	1.6	365
Kenai Peninsula CC	2.7	0.4	0.2	1.0	94.3	1.5	1,222
Ketchikan CC	12.4	1.9	0.2	0.7	84.1	0.7	429
Kodiak CC	6.5	2.0	1.4	1.0	86.7	2.4	587
Kuskokwim CC	61.8	0.7	0.3	1.0	34.0	2.1	288
Matanuska-Susitna CC	2.5	0.3	1.0	0.8	94.8	0.6	886
Northwest CC	44.7	2.8	0.9	0.9	47.5	3.2	434
Tanana Valley CC	4.0	1.1	5.1	1.3	86.4	2.0	2,099
Rural Education	11.4	1.4	7.1	1.8	77.3	1.0	709
ARIZONA							
American Graduate Sch of Management	0.0%	0.6%	0.3%	1.4%	70.3%	27.4%	1,083
American Indian Bible C	88.6	2.9	0.0	1.9	6.7	0.0	105
Arizona C of the Bible	0.0	0.6	4.7	4.1	90.5	0.0	169
Arizona St U	1.0	2.4	2.1	5.0	85.3	4.1	42,014
Arizona Western C	3.4	0.7	3.5	29.4	62.9	0.1	3,706
Central Arizona C	8.7	0.5	3.0	17.9	69.9	0.0	4,502
Cochise C	1.2	3.2	6.8	21.6	65.6	1.6	4,673
C of Ganado	92.3	0.4	0.0	0.8	6.5	0.0	248
DeVry Inst of Technology	1.3	6.3	3.1	7.9	79.0	2.4	3,106
Eastern Arizona C	9.2	1.4	2.4	17.0	69.8	0.2	3,985
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical U	1.5	0.0	3.0	3.0	89.6	3.0	134
Grand Canyon C	2.4	1.0	4.1	4.6	87.0	0.8	1,574
Maricopa Co CC District							
Glendale CC	0.7	2.3	2.5	8.6	85.3	0.6	15,299
Mesa CC	1.7	2.5	2.3	7.9	85.0	0.7	18,233
Phoenix C	2.6	1.8	4.6	11.2	79.3	0.4	12,273
Rio Salado CC	1.4	0.8	3.0	9.0	85.6	0.1	11,026
Scottsdale CC	1.8	1.0	1.1	2.8	93.0	0.4	8,644
South Mountain CC	1.6	0.8	21.9	26.4	48.4	1.0	2,295
Mohave CC	2.3	0.0	0.2	2.1	95.4	0.0	3,594
Navajo CC	87.3	0.3	1.0	0.9	10.4	0.1	1,631
Northern Arizona U	6.0	0.6	1.6	5.7	82.2	3.9	13,151
Northland Pioneer C	21.1	0.3	0.6	6.4	71.6	0.0	5,742
Pima County CC	2.1	1.9	3.3	18.4	71.9	2.3	22,959
Prescott C	4.2	0.4	2.5	0.8	91.2	0.8	239
Sky Harbor CC	4.3	2.8	8.6	14.0	69.7	0.7	3,124
Southwestern Conservative Baptist Bible C	1.5	0.0	3.0	3.0	89.6	3.0	134
U of Arizona	0.8	2.3	1.5	7.0	80.9	7.5	31,563
U of Phoenix	1.0	4.0	7.0	8.5	79.5	0.0	4,149
ARIZONA—Continued							
Western International U	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	85.2%	14.8%	311
Yavapai C	5.3	0.2	0.3	3.0	91.2	0.0	5,152
ARKANSAS							
American C	0.0%	0.4%	0.7%	0.4%	98.1%	0.4%	298
Arkansas Baptist C	0.0	0.0	96.6	0.0	3.4	0.0	233
Arkansas C	0.1	0.7	2.4	0.7	95.7	0.4	715
Arkansas St U							
Main	0.2	0.5	9.3	0.2	86.5	3.2	8,526
Beebe	0.5	0.6	5.0	1.1	92.7	0.0	971
Arkansas Tech U	0.5	0.4	3.4	0.4	94.7	0.6	3,406
Capital City JC	0.0	0.5	57.5	0.0	41.8	0.2	431
Central Baptist C	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.5	96.8	0.0	219
Crowley's Ridge C	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	95.6	0.0	90
East Arkansas CC	0.1	0.8	24.3	0.6	74.2	0.1	1,245
Garland County CC	0.9	0.5	5.1	0.4	92.9	0.3	1,481
Harding U	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.1	94.9	3.4	2,769
Henderson St U	0.4	0.3	17.7	0.4	80.5	0.7	3,105
Hendrix C	0.0	1.9	4.2	0.9	92.4	0.7	1,007
John Brown U	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	89.2	6.9	849
Mississippi County CC	0.0	0.7	20.1	0.8	78.5	0.0	1,330
National Ed Center Ark C of Technology	0.0	0.0	27.9	0.0	71.1	0.9	634
North Arkansas CC	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	98.2	0.2	2,319
Ouachita Baptist U	0.1	0.1	7.3	0.1	91.1	1.2	1,365
Philander Smith C	0.0	0.0	85.5	0.0	0.7	13.8	572
Phillips County CC	0.9	0.2	40.9	0.3	57.7	0.0	1,620
Rich Mountain CC	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	99.5	0.0	411
Shorter C	0.0	0.0	82.5	0.0	10.8	6.7	120
Southern Arkansas U							
Main	0.2	0.3	19.2	0.3	79.5	0.4	2,065
El Dorado	0.2	0.2	17.2	0.7	81.8	0.0	603
Tech	0.1	0.3	17.9	0.4	81.3	0.0	738
Southern Baptist C	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	97.5	1.0	480
U of Arkansas							
Main	0.7	1.3	4.9	0.6	88.5	4.1	14,452
Little Rock	0.3	0.9	11.5	0.8	84.4	2.2	10,294
Medical Sciences	0.1	1.5	7.2	0.2	90.8	0.2	1,331
Monticello	0.3	0.4	20.3	0.1	78.8	0.1	1,825
Pine Bluff	0.0	0.3	79.5	0.0	19.5	0.6	2,921
U of Central Arkansas	0.0	0.0	12.3	0.0	86.3	1.4	6,425
U of the Ozarks	0.6	0.0	4.6	0.3	79.9	14.6	670
Westark CC	1.7	2.1	2.7	0.6	92.3	0.7	3,692
CALIFORNIA							
Allan Hancock C	2.2%	4.8%	4.2%	13.4%	73.7%	1.7%	8,133
American Film Inst Ctr Advanced Film Studies	0.0	3.8	4.5	3.0	75.8	12.9	132
American Acad of Dramatic Arts West	0.9	0.0	3.6	6.3	71.2	18.0	111
American Baptist Sem of the West	0.0	3.5	17.5	20.2	55.3	3.5	114
American Conservatory Theatre	1.5	2.9	11.8	1.5	79.4	2.9	68
Antelope Valley C	1.2	3.1	5.5	7.9	81.5	0.7	7,634
Armstrong U	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	420
Art Center C of Design	0.6	12.0	0.8	4.9	72.2	9.5	1,171
Art Inst of Southern Cal	0.0	5.0	0.7	5.7	87.9	0.7	140
Azusa Pacific U	0.3	2.8	2.9	3.7	79.1	11.2	2,633
Bakersfield C	2.3	3.8	4.6	15.0	73.3	1.0	10,219
Barstow C	3.4	3.1	10.2	15.8	66.7	0.8	1,669
Bay-Valley Tech	2.8	23.9	6.2	20.8	45.4	0.8	355
Bethany Bible C	0.9	2.1	0.6	5.8	89.3	1.3	468
Biola U	0.4	8.6	3.0	3.5	79.4	5.0	2,758
Brooks C	2.3	6.4	8.7	7.3	73.3	2.0	793
Brooks Inst	0.5	1.4	0.5	4.4	81.2	12.1	639
Butte C	2.0	2.3	1.3	5.2	88.0	1.2	6,638
Cabrillo C	1.1	3.2	1.0	8.1	85.4	1.3	10,791
California Baptist C	0.5	3.5	8.3	5.7	73.3	8.6	648
Cal C of Arts and Crafts	0.4	11.7	3.2	4.2	68.4	12.0	1,118
Cal C of Podiatric Med	0.5	13.8	2.2	2.4	79.5	1.7	414
California Inst of the Arts	0.1	3.8	4.3	4.0	79.4	8.4	820
Cal Inst of Integral Studies	0.5	5.9	3.9	2.0	83.7	3.9	203
Cal Inst of Technology	0.2	13.7	0.9	1.6	62.1	21.6	1,814
California Lutheran U	0.7	2.9	2.8	5.5	84.6	3.4	2,357
Cal Maritime Academy	0.5	5.1	4.8	6.2	77.2	6.2	372
Cal Sch of Prof Psychology							
Berkeley	0.2	2.6	2.6	3.3	90.8	0.5	424
Fresno	0.0	1.0	2.1	3.6	92.7	0.5	193
Los Angeles	0.0	3.0	5.4	7.7	82.3	1.6	429
San Diego	0.2	1.0	1.2	4.7	89.9	3.0	406
California St U							
Bakersfield	1.3	4.0	5.3	12.6	72.7	4.1	4,317
Chico	1.0	3.1	1.5	4.6	86.8	3.0	14,863
Dominguez Hills	0.8	11.4	34.3	10.5	39.6	3.5	7,327
Fresno	1.3	6.7	3.3	13.5	69.0	6.2	17,755
Fullerton	1.1	13.6	2.5	9.6	71.7	1.5	24,277
Hayward	1.4	16.6	9.1	6.6	63.6	2.7	12,371
Humboldt St U	3.1	2.4	1.7	3.5	88.3	1.1	5,866
Long Beach	1.0	17.4	5.6	9.1	63.9	3.0	33,585
Los Angeles	0.6	27.3	11.1	24.6	30.7	5.6	20,773
Northridge	0.6	11.4	5.5	9.0	71.7	1.8	29,876
Polytechnic St U San Luis Obispo	0.9	8.1	1.3	6.2	82.6	0.8	15,878
Polytechnic U Pomona	1.0	18.2	3.9	14.1	60.3	2.7	17,678
Sacramento	1.2	9.7	4.7	6.7	75.7	2.0	23,674
San Bernardino	1.4	3.6	6.5	11.7	74.5	2.3	7,425
San Diego St U	1.0	8.0	3.4	8.2	77.4	2.0	35,009
San Francisco St U	0.8	24.7	7.2	6.6	55.5	5.1	25,872
San Jose St U	1.8	19.9	4.2	7.8	62.7	3.9	26,507
Sonoma St U	0.9	3.0	3.5	4.4	84.8	3.5	5,746
Stanislaus	1.7	4.1	2.5	9.8	77.8	4.1	4,621
Cal Western Sch of Law	1.0	2.8	1.8	1.4	90.3	2.8	505
Cerritos C	2.5	13.0	5.8	27.2	49.5	1.9	18,274
Cerro Coso CC	2.8	2.7	5.1	3.4	84.8	1.3	3,712
Chabot C	2.2	12.8	7.5	10.7	65.0	1.8	19,901
Chaffey CC	1.1	4.4	7.0	16.1	69.3	2.0	9,919
Chapman C	0.3	10.3	3.9	6.9	68.3	10.3	2,072
Christ C Irvine	0.6	3.6	6.3	3.6	83.3	2.7	527
Christian Heritage C	0.2	1.6	2.3	3.0	90.3	2.5	435
Church Divinity Sch of the Pacific	0.0	1.9	1.0	3.9	87.4	5.8	103
Citrus C	0.6	6.0	6.0	17.5	66.8	3.1	8,588
City C of San Francisco	0.7	36.4	10.6	10.1	36.1	4.1	23,180
Claremont Graduate Sch	0.2	2.6	3.0	2.8	81.5	9.9	1,674
Claremont McKenna C	0.5	8.8	3.1	5.1	79.0	3.5	829
Cleveland Chiropractic C	0.0	10.3	1.5	6.2	80.5	1.5	467
Coastline CC District							
Coastline CC	0.9	7.6	1.0	4.5	85.7	0.3	10,858
Golden West C	1.0	13.1	1.4	6.7	75.4	2.4	15,080
Orange Coast C	1.0	10.3	1.4	6.5	78.4	2.4	22,551
Cogswell C	0.0	32.2	5.0	7.5	40.7	14.6	199
Coleman C	1.2	5.0	2.0	7.1	84.7	0.0	661
C of Notre Dame	0.9	8.2	4.3	5.5	65.4	15.8	1,053
C of Oceaneering	0.0	0.8	0.0	8.5	67.8	22.9	118
C of Osteopathic Med of the Pacific	0.7	7.4	1.4	4.3	83.3	2.9	418
C of the Canyons	0.3	3.5	1.5	6.8	87.1	0.7	3,578
C of the Desert	1.0	2.0	3.6	16.3	76.7	0.5	6,363
C of the Redwoods	4.1	1.4	1.3	2.7	89.9	0.6	6,250
C of the Sequoias	2.8	2.3	2.2	19.7	69.1	3.8	7,730
C of the Siskiyous	2.7	2.0	2.8	3.6	87.7	1.1	2,302
Columbia C Columbia	1.3	0.8	0.7	2.3	94.8	0.0	2,054
Columbia C Hollywood	0.4	2.2	12.5	7.0	49.1	28.9	273
Compton CC	0.5	2.3	69.5	21.9	3.1	2.8	4,308
Condie JC	0.3	13.4	15.1	19.3	51.4	0.5	797
Contra Costa CC System							
Contra Costa C	0.9	13.2	27.6	10.3	47.0	1.0	7,007
Diablo Valley C	0.7	6.6	3.0	4.9	84.3	0.6	16,989
Los Medanos C	1.1	4.9	6.9	10.7	76.2	0.1	6,105
Crafton Hills C	1.9	2.6	2.6	10.4	82.0	0.5	3,314
CALIFORNIA—Continued							
Cuesta C	0.5%	3.0%	1.7%	5.5%	88.2%	1.0%	6,618
Cuyamaca C	1.9	4.2	1.9	8.2	83.4	0.5	2,848
Cypress C	1.9	11.8	2.8	8.6	74.2	0.7	12,320
D-Q U	80.0	0.5	0.0	7.1	12.4	0.0	210
Devry Inst of Technology	0.2	13.4	9.7	23.0	53.3	0.4	2,478
Dominican C of San Rafael	0.0	5.0	3.3	5.3	79.8	6.6	757
Don Bosco Tech Inst	0.4	7.9	0.4	65.1	26.3	0.0	278
El Camino C	0.9	14.6	19.2	12.8	50.9	1.7	25,751
Evergreen Valley C	3.3	25.7	13.1	20.4	35.9	1.7	7,127
Fielding Inst	0.5	0.5	2.6	0.4	95.8	0.2	571
Foothill-De Anza CC District							
De Anza C	1.1	18.5	3.3	7.0	66.7	3.5	24,349
Foothill C	1.9	10.2	4.2	5.7	74.7	3.2	13,567
Franciscan Sch of Theology	0.0	4.4	0.9	8.8	73.7	12.3	114
Fresno Pacific C	0.4	1.7	2.9	9.8	79.5	5.7	1,087
Fuller Theological Sem	1.8	3.8	3.2	2.9	82.9	5.3	2,808
Fullerton C	1.6	9.2	2.3	11.9	74.6	0.5	16,709
Gavilan C	0.9	4.0	1.5	24.9	65.7	3.0	3,239
Glendale CC	1.7	13.2	2.0	19.1	58.2	5.8	11,301
Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary	0.0	3.4	9.4	6.3	48.1	32.8	847
Golden Gate U	0.3	9.0	7.3	3.0	74.2	6.1	9,675
Graduate Theol Union	0.3	1.4	1.1	2.4	84.1	10.8	370
Grantham C of Engineering	0.0	0.8	0.8	2.4	80.0	16.0	125
Grossmont C	1.9	4.5	2.7	7.1	82.2	1.5	15,290
Hartnell C	2.4	9.3	4.6	27.8	54.8	1.2	6,431
Harvey Mudd C	0.2	16.6	0.7	1.1	79.4	2.0	559
Hebrew Union C Jewish Inst of Religion	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.3	7.7	78
Holy Names C	0.4	3.7	11.4	6.3	58.5	19.7	542
Humphreys C	0.2	5.9	4.7	12.5	75.2	1.5	408
Imperial Valley C	1.6	1.7	2.7	65.1	27.4	1.5	3,763
Indian Valley C's	0.3	3.6	1.5	6.9	87.0	0.7	3,559
International Sch of Theol	0.0	3.9	1.6	3.9	84.3	6.3	127
Jesuit Sch of Theology at Berkeley	0.0	1.3	0.0	3.2	79.0	16.6	157
John F Kennedy U	0.5	2.5	3.4	2.4	90.3	0.9	1,829
Lake Tahoe CC	0.9	2.6	1.0	8.6	85.9	1.1	1,481
Lassen C	4.2	0.6	1.5	3.4	87.9	2.5	1,980
LIFE Bible C	1.1	5.4	8.3	9.8	73.4	2.0	459
Life Chiropractic C West	0.5	2.3	1.9	2.1	89.5	3.7	427
Loma Linda U	0.4	11.5	7.0	5.4	52.6	23.2	4,569
Long Beach City C	0.9	13.2	12.9	10.2	60.8	1.9	20,722
L A C of Chiropractic	0.0	4.6	0.8	4.2	85.6	4.8	884
Los Angeles CC District							
East Los Angeles C	0.4	17.7	4.4	64.5	8.9	4.0	12,276
Los Angeles City C	0.5	23.1	19.9	29.5	20.6	6.3	14,858
Los Angeles Harbor C	0.8	13.3	15.7	21.1	47.2	1.9	8,547
Los Angeles Mission C	0.8	3.9	10.5	37.0	46.1	1.8	4,926
Los Angeles Pierce C	0.7	9.6	3.4	8.4	74.5	3.3	18,513
Los Angeles Southwest C	0.1	1.0	87.4	7.6	2.0	1.8	4,250
L A Trade-Tech C	0.5	13.4	33.9	32.9	16.0	3.3	12,406
Los Angeles Valley C	0.7	9.7	6.4	15.7	64.7	2.7	18,178
West Los Angeles C	0.5	7.8	49.4	8.2	30.8	3.3	8,551
Los Rios CC District							
American River C	2.2	5.6	5.0	5.8	79.8	1.6	19,264
Cosumnes River C	2.3	6.3	10.6	7.0	73.1	0.8	7,853
Sacramento City C	2.0	14.2	12.2	11.9	55.2	4.5	13,297
Loyola Marymount U	0.2	6.8	3.4	10.8	73.3	5.5	8,441
Marin CC	1.0	4.0	2.9	3.2	87.0	1.8	8,538
Marymount C	0.8	5.9	5.9	9.6	65.9	11.9	999
Master's C	0.0	1.5	1.5	1.9	94.0	1.1	537
Mendocino C	4.2	1.0	1.0	4.5	88.6	0.8	3,635
Menlo C	0.6	3.8	0.6	1.7	78.7	15.1	650
Merced C	1.3	2.5	6.1	12.3	67.2	10.6	6,292
Mills C	0.4	7.4	7.9	3.6	74.7	6.0	992
Mira Costa C	0.9	4.4	5.4	10.0	78.5	0.9	6,086
Modesto JC	0.9	4.3	1.7	11.3	77.8	4.0	9,811
Monterey Inst of International Studies	0.0	6.2	1.7	4.5	67.7	19.9	533
Monterey Peninsula C	0.9	10.2	8.7	4.5	75.7	0.0	6,502
Mount Saint Mary's C	0.2	10.1	8.6	29.0	51.0	0.9	1,272
Mount San Antonio C	1.1	6.7	7.7	23.9	58.9	1.7	20,290
Mount San Jacinto C	1.8	1.8	3.1	9.7	83.1	0.5	3,353
Napa Valley C	1.0	4.3	3.0	6.0	84.6	1.1	5,710
National Tech Schs	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	99.6	0.0	246
National U	0.6	5.7	11.8	6.9	73.7	1.3	12,873
Naval Postgraduate Sch	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.4	82.3	14.4	1,749
New C of California	1.8	4.9	13.9	9.8	64.8	4.9	446
Northrop U	0.6	11.3	0.6	5.3	73.0	9.2	1,298
Occidental C	0.2	11.7	2.8	6.8	74.5	4.1	1,666
Ohlone C	1.4	13.6	3.3	10.0	69.8	1.9	7,805
Otis Art Inst of Parsons Sch of Design	0.2	11.2	3.2	5.6	76.5	3.4	824
Pacific Christian C	1.1	3.9	3.0	3.7	86.5	1.8	542
Pacific Coast Baptist Bible C	0.4	3.8	0.4	7.1	87.0	1.3	239
Pacific Lutheran Theol Sem	2.2	1.5	1.5	0.1	91.0	3.0	134
Pacific Oaks C	0.0	1.3	6.2	2.6	86.8	3.1	227
Pacific Union C	0.5	10.1	3.5	4.7	69.0	12.2	1,402
Palmer C of Chiropractic West	0.9	4.8	0.2	3.1	90.9	0.2	547
Palo Verde C	1.1	1.1	5.9	29.6	60.1	2.2	641
Palomar C	2.2	4.0	2.0	8.0	81.5	2.2	14,838
Pasadena City C	0.8	15.8	8.5	17.8	48.2	8.9	20,066
Pasadena C of Chiropractic	1.5	2.9	11.8	1.5	79.4	2.9	68
Patten C	0.0	13.0	32.3	9.3	44.1	1.2	161
Pepperdine U	0.7	5.3	4.4	4.5	77.8	7.3	6,829
Peralta CC District							
C of Alameda	0.9	18.3	36.8	7.5	32.4	4.1	5,145
Feather River C	2.0	0.7	1.4	2.4	93.4	0.1	884
Laney C	0.9	23.5	34.9	7.2	28.5	5.0	9,947
Merritt C	1.2	14.7	35.1	7.4	39.6	1.9	5,624
Vista C	0.7	9.3	18.0	5.6	65.7	0.7	3,013
Pitzer C	0.3	6.1	5.1	11.0	71.7	5.8	789
Point Loma Nazarene C	0.9	2.3	1.9	3.8	87.8	3.3	1,929
Pomona C	0.0	10.1	3.0	6.4	78.4	2.1	1,353
Porterville C	2.1	4.4	3.1	16.3	73.1	1.1	2,437
Queen of the Holy Rosary C	0.0	1.8	0.0	7.7	90.5	0.0	221
Rancho Santiago C	1.1	14.8	3.1	15.0	62.4	3.6	21,515
Rand Graduate Sch of Policy Studies	0.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	75.8	19.4	62
Rio Hondo C	1.4	6.7	3.3	47.5	39.1	2.0	12,358
Riverside City C	2.4	3.7	9.7	12.0	70.9	1.2	14,424
Saddleback C	1.6	4.2	1.2	4.9	87.3	0.7	15,059
Saint John's Seminary C	0.0	8.3	1.8	28.4	61.5	0.0	109
Saint Joseph's C Seminary	0.0	32.6	1.1	12.0	38.0	16.3	92
Saint Mary's C of California	0.5	2.7	4.5	5.0	84.0	3.3	3,56[illegible]
Saint Patrick's Seminary	0.0	9.3	1.2	4.7	76.7	8.1	86
San Bernardino Valley C	1.6	4.9	13.3	18.3	60.7	1.2	9,844
San Diego CC District							
San Diego City C	1.5	9.2	19.1	15.1	48.6	6.5	12,406
San Diego Mesa C	1.1	9.3	3.9	7.6	75.0	3.1	17,989
San Diego Miramar C	1.5	12.3	4.2	6.4	74.2	1.5	4,433
San Francisco Art Inst	0.8	5.6	2.3	2.0	80.4	9.0	659
San Francisco C of Mortuary Science	1.8	0.0	28.6	8.9	58.9	1.8	56
San Francisco Conservatory of Music	1.0	13.0	2.0	4.0	66.5	13.5	200
San Francisco Theol Sem	0.1	3.7	3.7	1.0	74.3	17.2	767
San Joaquin Delta C	1.8	13.0	5.5	13.1	64.8	2.0	14,733
San Jose Bible C	1.3	11.7	9.1	5.8	72.1	0.0	154
San Jose City C	3.5	17.0	8.9	19.5	49.2	1.9	9,703
San Mateo Co CC District							
Cañada C	0.6	4.4	5.3	8.9	75.0	5.8	7,562
C of San Mateo	0.7	12.0	3.4	7.7	73.3	2.9	13,870
Skyline C	0.8	18.0	6.7	16.0	55.1	3.4	7,714
Santa Barbara City C	0.8	4.1	2.1	13.4	77.4	2.3	10,575
Santa Clara U	0.3	15.3	1.4	4.7	72.8	5.4	7,742
Santa Monica C	1.1	10.3	10.6	10.0	61.1	6.9	17,747

Continued on Following Page

1986 Minority Enrollment at 3,200 Institutions of Higher Education

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
CALIFORNIA—Continued							
Santa Rosa JC	1.2%	3.1%	1.6%	4.5%	88.6%	0.9%	20,477
Saybrook Inst	0.0	1.1	0.5	1.1	94.1	3.2	186
Sch of Theol at Claremont	0.4	12.9	6.0	3.0	70.0	7.7	233
Scripps C	0.3	6.8	4.3	5.5	80.3	2.7	600
Shasta C	3.5	0.8	0.9	2.5	91.9	0.4	8,075
Sierra CC	1.9	1.5	0.5	3.3	91.1	1.7	10,571
Simpson C	0.0	10.9	6.8	2.3	73.7	6.4	266
Solano CC	2.2	12.2	12.3	6.9	66.2	0.3	8,293
Southern California C	1.0	3.1	2.1	8.1	82.1	3.6	886
Southern California C of Optometry	0.3	23.5	0.3	2.6	72.3	1.1	379
Southern California Inst of Architecture	0.0	3.9	1.6	3.9	84.3	6.3	127
Southwestern C	0.9	16.2	6.3	30.9	44.0	1.7	11,874
Southwestern U Sch of Law	0.3	6.0	3.5	6.1	84.0	0.0	945
Stanford U	0.6	7.8	4.9	6.2	65.7	14.8	14,037
Starr King Sch for the Ministry	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	95.7	2.1	47
State Center CC District							
Fresno City C	1.6	5.9	7.0	20.7	62.1	2.7	14,654
Kings River CC	2.6	4.3	3.1	31.0	57.8	1.2	3,027
Taft C	2.4	2.7	7.5	3.3	83.0	1.1	910
Thomas Aquinas C	0.0	0.8	0.8	2.4	80.0	16.0	125
US International U	0.5	3.4	5.4	4.5	62.5	23.6	2,582
U of California							
Berkeley	0.6	20.9	4.9	6.9	59.9	6.8	31,462
Davis	0.6	16.3	3.4	5.5	68.9	5.3	19,808
Hastings C of Law	0.4	8.1	3.4	5.5	82.6	0.0	1,475
Irvine	0.5	26.6	2.9	7.9	57.4	4.7	14,529
Los Angeles	0.8	18.5	6.2	10.1	58.2	6.3	34,419
Riverside	0.7	15.1	4.5	8.9	65.2	5.6	5,721
San Diego	0.4	16.3	3.0	7.2	68.7	4.5	15,909
San Francisco	0.6	17.8	4.1	6.1	68.3	3.0	3,608
Santa Barbara	0.6	8.1	2.2	6.8	78.7	3.5	17,999
Santa Cruz	0.7	9.8	2.5	7.4	77.5	2.1	8,587
U of Judaism	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	91.8	7.7	194
U of La Verne	0.3	5.9	10.5	11.4	66.3	5.7	4,528
U of the Pacific	0.3	11.8	2.5	4.4	74.7	6.3	5,599
U of Redlands	0.9	3.3	4.9	5.0	83.8	2.0	2,858
U of San Diego	0.4	3.3	1.5	6.7	85.4	2.7	5,445
U of San Francisco	0.4	11.9	3.7	5.1	59.2	19.7	4,976
U of Southern California	0.3	13.7	5.1	5.6	62.4	13.0	30,831
U of West Los Angeles	0.0	5.7	23.8	5.7	58.5	6.2	627
Ventura County CC District							
Moorpark C	2.0	3.7	1.8	7.4	85.0	0.4	9,804
Oxnard C	1.4	13.1	6.6	29.8	48.8	0.3	5,178
Ventura C	1.9	4.9	2.8	17.0	72.8	0.6	11,431
Victor Valley C	1.5	2.5	6.7	7.5	81.2	0.5	4,880
West Coast Christian C	0.4	3.1	5.1	46.3	31.5	13.6	257
West Coast U							
Main	0.0	16.4	4.6	6.3	54.0	18.7	964
Orange County Center	0.0	11.3	3.9	5.9	69.2	9.8	441
West Hills CC	1.3	3.1	4.2	16.8	69.8	4.7	2,231
West Valley-Mission CC District							
Mission C	0.9	32.2	4.5	10.9	49.6	2.0	9,676
West Valley C	0.9	8.6	2.2	6.7	80.5	1.2	13,415
Western St U C of Law							
Orange County	0.6	3.6	3.2	4.7	87.7	0.1	1,207
San Diego	0.6	2.7	2.4	6.4	87.8	0.0	329
Westminster Theol Sem	0.0	10.6	0.0	2.3	80.3	6.8	132
Westmont C	0.2	2.3	0.7	1.8	94.0	1.0	1,244
Whittier C	0.7	6.4	3.6	14.6	68.1	6.5	1,538
Woodbury U	0.0	8.6	9.4	17.1	33.2	31.7	725
World C West	0.0	1.9	1.0	3.9	80.6	12.6	103
Wright Inst	1.3	1.9	6.5	4.5	83.2	2.6	155
Yeshiva Ohr Elchonon Chabad / West Coast Talmudical Sem	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	52
Yuba C	2.3	4.0	4.0	8.7	80.8	0.1	7,910
COLORADO							
Adams St C	0.7%	0.8%	1.7%	18.2%	78.3%	0.3%	3,317
Aims CC	0.8	0.9	0.2	8.2	77.0	12.9	7,038
Arapahoe CC	1.9	4.0	1.4	88.6	2.5	1.6	6,937
Bel-Rea Inst of Animal Technology	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	138
Beth-El C of Nursing	0.3	0.3	4.1	1.3	89.9	4.1	318
Colorado Christian C	0.7	1.2	2.7	1.0	93.7	0.7	413
Colorado C	0.9	2.1	1.2	2.4	91.0	2.5	1,988
Colorado Inst of Art	1.6	0.0	1.8	26.8	69.7	0.2	1,121
Colorado Mountain C	0.7	0.3	0.2	2.1	96.6	0.0	8,964
Colorado Northwestern CC	1.3	0.7	2.8	7.0	87.6	0.7	459
Colorado Sch of Mines	0.5	3.2	0.4	3.1	90.4	2.3	2,561
Colorado St U	0.6	1.9	1.3	3.1	89.4	3.8	18,852
Colorado Tech C	0.2	1.8	1.8	3.6	85.3	7.5	617
CC of Aurora	0.9	2.7	11.0	5.1	80.3	0.0	2,742
CC of Denver	1.5	7.3	11.0	16.3	59.1	4.8	3,451
Denver Conservative Baptist Seminary	0.0	1.8	1.4	1.3	93.0	2.5	557
Denver Inst of Technology	0.0	0.7	3.7	1.1	94.5	0.0	272
Denver Tech C	1.3	0.0	3.4	34.7	55.5	5.0	697
Electronic Tech Inst	1.8	4.8	10.2	10.8	71.7	0.6	166
Fort Lewis C	8.2	0.8	0.6	3.5	85.6	1.5	3,607
Front Range CC	0.8	3.5	1.4	7.3	86.8	0.3	5,618
Iliff Sch of Theology	0.3	0.3	4.1	1.3	89.9	4.1	318
Lamar CC	0.9	0.0	2.7	9.5	86.9	0.0	452
Loretto Heights C	0.3	3.1	5.3	6.4	84.0	0.8	714
Mesa C	0.8	0.7	0.8	4.0	92.9	0.9	3,996
Metropolitan St C	0.6	3.1	4.5	7.5	83.6	0.7	15,020
Morgan CC	0.4	0.7	0.1	5.2	93.6	0.0	714
Naropa Inst	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	94.3	5.2	386
Nazarene Bible C	0.2	0.7	3.6	1.7	93.6	0.2	421
Northeastern JC	0.2	1.0	0.0	3.7	95.1	0.0	1,766
Otero JC	1.8	0.1	1.3	28.5	69.9	0.3	742
Parks C	1.9	1.3	9.9	13.1	72.8	1.0	791
Pikes Peak CC	1.2	2.1	8.3	6.9	80.1	1.5	5,015
Pueblo CC	1.4	0.5	1.3	26.8	69.8	0.2	1,756
Red Rocks CC	1.0	1.4	1.0	5.0	88.4	3.2	4,149
Regis C	0.2	0.9	4.0	3.9	90.5	0.5	3,519
Saint Thomas Theol Sem	0.0	0.8	0.8	11.6	85.1	1.7	121
Tech Trades Inst	0.9	3.2	18.1	8.2	69.6	0.0	570
Trinidad St JC	0.6	0.1	2.7	34.3	58.3	3.9	1,582
U S Air Force Academy	0.4	3.3	6.4	4.2	85.3	0.5	4,479
U of Colorado							
Boulder	0.4	3.5	1.3	3.3	87.7	3.7	23,587
Colorado Springs	0.4	2.4	2.0	4.2	90.5	0.5	5,702
Denver	0.6	4.9	2.5	4.2	85.9	1.9	10,619
Health Science Center	0.7	2.7	0.9	3.5	91.2	1.0	1,488
U of Denver	0.7	2.3	3.0	3.7	79.8	10.5	6,867
U of Northern Colorado	0.5	1.1	1.6	4.3	91.3	1.1	10,798
U of Southern Colorado	0.5	0.9	4.0	18.8	70.5	5.4	3,695
Western St C of Colorado	0.3	0.5	1.5	3.3	92.8	1.6	2,273
CONNECTICUT							
Albertus Magnus C	0.0%	1.5%	7.5%	1.8%	87.5%	1.6%	546
Asnuntuck CC	0.2	0.4	5.1	0.7	93.0	0.6	2,002
Briarwood C	0.0	0.0	4.2	2.4	93.3	0.0	449
Bridgeport Engineering Inst	0.0	2.4	4.6	1.4	91.2	0.4	713
Connecticut C	0.1	1.5	2.6	1.6	89.8	4.5	1,989
Connecticut St U System							
Central	0.1	1.1	3.0	1.8	93.1	0.9	13,348
Eastern	0.7	0.4	3.6	1.6	93.3	0.4	4,203
Southern	0.0	0.7	5.1	1.1	91.8	1.2	11,297
Western	2.1	1.0	2.6	1.3	92.5	0.5	5,989
Fairfield U	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.9	96.7	0.9	5,126
Greater Hartford CC	0.3	2.9	31.7	10.8	52.0	2.4	2,886
Greater New Haven Tech C	0.3	2.1	4.7	2.3	90.7	0.0	1,010
Hartford C for Women	0.0	3.2	9.9	2.7	79.3	5.0	222
Hartford Graduate Center	0.5	1.9	0.8	0.5	96.2	0.3	2,361
CONNECTICUT—Continued							
Hartford Seminary	0.0%	1.7%	14.8%	0.9%	82.6%	0.0%	115
Hartford St Tech C	0.0	4.8	5.9	3.6	85.4	0.3	1,449
Holy Apostles C and Sem	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.2	95.2	2.4	167
Housatonic CC	0.2	1.1	14.7	10.4	71.5	2.2	2,247
Manchester CC	0.3	1.1	4.3	1.8	92.1	0.4	5,929
Mattatuck CC	0.1	0.3	4.2	2.2	92.7	0.4	3,472
Middlesex CC	0.2	0.4	3.6	1.6	93.1	1.0	2,911
Mitchell C	0.0	1.4	4.3	2.1	89.0	3.3	1,106
Mohegan CC	0.6	0.8	3.0	1.5	94.0	0.1	2,257
Northwestern Conn CC	0.1	0.5	1.2	0.1	97.8	0.3	2,165
Norwalk CC	0.3	1.9	15.0	10.2	71.7	0.9	3,058
Norwalk St Tech C	0.3	5.2	12.6	5.9	72.4	3.6	1,318
Paier C of Art	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.6	97.0	0.0	336
Post C	0.0	0.3	6.6	1.2	91.6	0.2	1,584
Quinebaug Valley CC	0.2	0.2	0.4	6.6	91.3	1.4	1,245
Quinnipiac C	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.5	98.1	0.1	2,769
Sacred Heart U	0.1	1.1	5.3	3.6	88.6	1.3	4,831
Saint Alphonsus C	0.0	3.6	7.1	3.6	85.7	0.0	28
Saint Basil's C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.0	30.0	10
Saint Joseph C	0.1	0.3	6.0	2.4	90.8	0.3	1,573
South Central CC	0.1	0.8	22.4	5.9	69.2	1.6	2,357
Thames Valley St Tech C	0.5	1.4	2.0	1.4	94.3	0.4	1,026
Trinity C	0.1	3.0	2.4	2.3	90.7	1.4	2,105
Tunxis CC	0.1	0.6	1.9	1.0	94.8	1.5	3,108
U S Coast Guard Academy	0.5	5.0	1.6	2.9	89.1	0.9	762
U of Bridgeport	0.0	1.9	4.3	1.2	84.7	7.9	5,615
U of Connecticut							
Main	0.2	2.7	2.8	2.0	90.5	1.7	23,657
Health Center	0.0	2.8	3.8	2.2	90.5	0.8	504
U of Hartford	0.4	0.9	2.9	1.5	87.6	6.7	7,119
U of New Haven	0.0	1.4	4.3	2.6	85.9	5.9	6,481
Waterbury St Tech C	0.9	2.0	2.2	1.2	93.7	0.0	1,590
Wesleyan U	0.0	3.7	6.8	2.2	85.5	1.7	3,374
Yale U	0.3	5.4	4.8	2.9	77.8	8.9	10,799
DELAWARE							
Delaware Law Sch of Widener U	0.0%	1.1%	19.2%	3.0%	76.4%	0.2%	890
Delaware St C	0.1	0.7	53.8	1.2	43.0	1.2	2,327
Delaware Tech and CC							
Southern	0.6	0.6	14.9	0.4	83.0	0.5	1,866
Stanton-Wilmington	0.2	1.6	11.9	1.8	83.4	0.9	4,554
Terry	0.7	1.1	12.4	1.7	83.7	0.5	1,516
Goldey Beacom C	0.3	1.3	11.0	1.2	84.1	2.1	1,840
U of Delaware	0.1	1.3	3.8	0.7	91.6	2.6	18,631
Wesley C	0.0	0.1	10.8	1.0	86.2	1.9	1,042
Wilmington C	0.0	1.3	19.8	2.7	75.6	0.6	1,227
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA							
American U	0.1%	2.8%	6.9%	3.9%	73.4%	13.0%	10,667
Benjamin Franklin U	0.0	7.8	36.6	2.5	34.6	18.6	361
Catholic U of America	0.1	2.6	4.6	2.8	81.3	8.6	6,661
Corcoran Sch of Art	0.6	5.1	8.9	5.5	75.0	4.8	505
De Sales Sch of Theology	0.0	3.1	9.4	0.0	78.1	9.4	32
Defense Intelligence C	0.1	4.7	4.6	2.0	72.9	15.7	702
Dominican House of Studies	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	92.3	3.8	52
Gallaudet U	0.3	1.3	7.0	3.5	76.8	11.0	1,982
George Washington U	0.2	4.5	5.3	2.1	74.7	13.3	18,714
Georgetown U	0.3	3.4	6.4	3.4	76.8	9.7	11,967
Howard U	0.1	1.2	79.7	0.4	1.5	17.1	11,053
Mount Vernon C	0.0	0.4	9.8	2.9	75.6	11.3	520
Oblate C	2.4	2.4	2.4	14.3	66.7	11.9	42
Southeastern U	0.0	2.9	33.3	1.0	16.3	46.6	1,046
Strayer C	0.0	6.4	43.9	6.0	19.4	24.2	917
Trinity C	0.0	0.7	18.1	1.7	76.4	3.1	961
U of District of Columbia	1.9	2.0	89.2	2.0	5.0	0.0	11,098
Wesley Theol Sem	0.0	1.3	14.2	0.8	81.6	2.1	374
FLORIDA							
Art Inst of Fort Lauderdale	0.2%	0.9%	8.0%	8.8%	77.1%	5.0%	1,256
Baptist Bible Inst	0.0	0.3	0.8	2.0	96.6	0.3	357
Barry U	0.2	1.1	8.3	16.9	65.2	8.4	4,658
Bethune Cookman C	0.0	0.7	94.3	0.2	0.9	4.0	1,815
Brevard CC	0.6	1.5	4.5	2.5	89.4	1.5	10,864
Broward CC	0.6	1.6	7.2	6.5	82.1	2.1	18,373
Central Florida CC	0.4	0.8	6.7	2.1	89.8	0.2	3,187
Chipola JC	0.4	0.4	13.5	1.4	84.4	0.0	1,869
Clearwater Christian C	0.0	0.4	2.6	0.4	89.1	7.4	230
C of Boca Raton	0.0	0.8	2.3	4.8	92.1	0.0	912
Daytona Beach CC	0.0	1.0	6.6	1.8	88.5	2.1	8,169
Eckerd C	0.1	0.8	3.0	3.6	86.5	6.1	1,179
Edison CC	0.2	0.7	2.7	2.4	93.4	0.5	6,653
Edward Waters C	0.0	0.0	93.3	0.0	1.7	4.9	746
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical U	0.4	1.6	5.5	4.3	84.3	3.8	11,052
Flagler C	0.0	0.2	1.6	2.5	94.9	0.8	1,126
Florida Bible C	0.0	1.4	0.7	10.8	81.3	5.8	139
Florida C	0.0	0.2	1.7	5.3	92.3	0.5	417
Florida CC at Jacksonville	0.2	2.4	14.2	1.7	79.5	2.1	15,072
Florida Inst of Technology	0.2	0.7	1.5	2.4	81.6	13.6	6,496
Florida Keys CC	0.3	2.1	3.1	6.3	88.1	0.2	1,500
Florida Memorial C	0.0	0.4	62.0	30.8	2.4	4.4	1,962
Florida Southern C	0.2	0.2	2.9	0.5	94.5	1.6	2,930
Gulf Coast CC	0.4	1.6	7.7	1.2	88.9	0.3	5,021
Hillsborough CC	0.3	1.7	7.9	9.9	79.3	0.9	13,289
Hobe Sound Bible C	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	94.2	4.8	207
Indian River CC	0.3	1.2	5.5	0.9	90.2	2.0	10,063
International Fine Arts C	0.3	0.3	5.7	18.2	36.6	38.9	314
ITT Tech Inst	0.0	0.9	42.0	14.3	42.9	0.0	112
Jacksonville U	0.1	2.6	5.8	4.2	82.6	4.7	2,214
Jones C	0.6	0.4	36.4	2.3	58.9	1.5	1,573
Lake City CC	1.0	0.7	14.1	0.7	81.4	2.1	2,622
Lake-Sumter CC	0.2	0.5	6.8	1.0	91.1	0.3	1,855
Lakeland C of Business and Fashion	0.0	0.0	71.9	0.0	28.1	0.0	178
Manatee CC	0.3	0.5	3.5	1.3	92.9	1.5	6,211
Miami Christian C	0.0	1.4	11.5	23.4	58.9	4.8	209
Miami-Dade CC	0.1	1.4	13.7	50.7	28.8	5.2	39,980
National Education Center							
Tampa Tech Inst	0.2	0.9	18.4	6.3	73.8	0.4	1,872
Bauder C	0.3	1.3	26.6	13.7	54.3	3.7	1,201
New England Inst of Technology Palm Beach	0.0	1.1	30.9	6.8	60.7	0.4	453
North Florida JC	0.1	0.3	18.5	1.4	79.7	0.0	1,080
Nova U	0.2	1.0	12.5	5.8	76.3	4.4	7,180
Okaloosa-Walton JC	0.2	2.2	5.1	1.7	90.6	0.1	3,606
Orlando C	0.1	1.3	35.5	6.4	55.2	1.3	746
Palm Beach Atlantic C	0.4	0.9	7.6	3.7	85.4	1.9	1,133
Palm Beach JC	0.0	1.0	5.5	4.5	87.4	1.4	12,742
Pasco Hernando CC	0.2	0.5	2.1	1.6	95.6	0.0	2,997
Pensacola JC	0.8	2.5	12.5	1.1	82.8	0.2	10,537
Phillips JC of Business	0.0	1.7	10.0	4.2	80.8	3.3	239
Polk CC	0.4	0.7	8.7	1.4	88.3	0.5	4,632
Ringling Sch of Art and Design	0.5	0.5	0.7	2.4	94.2	1.7	412
Rollins C	0.4	0.6	3.9	2.5	89.5	3.2	3,767
Saint John Vianney C Sem	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	48.3	11.7	60
Saint Johns River CC	0.2	0.9	5.3	1.3	92.4	0.0	2,036
Saint Leo C	1.0	1.2	14.7	3.1	79.3	0.6	5,507
Saint Petersburg JC	0.5	1.3	4.9	2.0	90.6	0.7	16,116
Saint Thomas U	0.0	1.9	7.9	52.3	35.3	2.5	3,383
Saint Vincent De Paul Regional Seminary	0.0	1.1	2.2	31.1	62.2	3.3	90
Santa Fe CC	0.2	1.3	8.7	4.2	82.0	3.5	8,836
Seminole CC	0.3	1.9	5.2	3.8	88.1	0.7	5,918
South Florida CC	0.9	0.8	14.6	4.7	78.9	0.0	3,372
Southeastern C of the Assemblies of God	0.3	1.1	2.7	3.5	91.1	1.3	1,094
Southeastern C of Osteopathic Medicine	0.3	2.4	1.9	7.5	88.0	0.0	375
FLORIDA—Continued							
Spurgeon Baptist Bible C	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	98.2%	0.0%	55
State U System of Florida							
Florida A&M U	0.0	0.4	82.4	1.5	12.6	3.1	5,411
Florida Atlantic U	0.0	2.4	4.3	5.3	84.3	3.6	10,729
Florida International U	0.1	2.0	8.4	38.3	44.9	6.3	16,744
Florida St U	0.2	0.8	7.0	3.0	86.0	3.0	22,980
U of Central Florida	0.1	2.3	4.1	3.9	87.8	1.8	16,833
U of Florida	0.1	2.2	5.8	4.8	82.8	4.3	35,172
U of North Florida	0.1	1.9	6.6	1.7	88.8	0.9	6,645
U of South Florida	0.1	1.6	3.6	4.8	87.4	2.4	29,439
U of West Florida	0.4	1.7	5.2	1.3	89.8	1.6	6,214
Stetson U	0.1	0.6	1.4	2.3	92.8	2.8	2,866
Tallahassee CC	0.3	1.2	17.2	2.7	77.8	0.7	6,302
Talmudic C of Florida	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	97.5	0.0	81
Tampa C	0.9	1.0	27.9	6.1	58.3	5.8	1,636
United Electronics Inst of Florida	0.0	1.8	29.3	8.0	60.9	0.0	823
U of Miami	0.2	2.1	5.1	20.4	59.8	12.4	13,383
U of Tampa	0.4	1.2	4.0	3.4	85.4	5.6	2,328
Valencia CC	0.3	2.4	7.6	6.1	81.5	2.1	12,577
Warner Southern C	0.3	0.0	4.1	0.3	87.0	8.2	292
Webber C	0.4	0.8	11.4	2.5	77.2	7.6	237
GEORGIA							
Abraham Baldwin Agricultural C	0.2%	0.1%	9.3%	0.1%	88.7%	1.7%	1,770
Agnes Scott C	0.2	1.7	6.2	2.9	86.5	2.5	518
Albany JC	0.4	1.2	22.6	0.5	75.2	0.2	1,679
Albany St C	0.2	0.2	80.8	0.2	18.2	0.5	1,902
Andrew C	0.0	3.7	27.0	1.8	50.3	17.2	163
Armstrong St C	0.1	1.3	14.3	0.4	83.0	0.9	2,732
Art Inst of Atlanta	0.0	1.8	28.4	1.2	68.5	0.0	1,066
Atlanta Christian C	1.3	4.6	76.5	4.6	12.4	0.7	153
Atlanta C of Art	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	94.5	1.3	236
Atlanta JC	0.2	0.3	88.1	0.3	1.9	9.3	1,281
Atlanta U	0.0	1.4	75.9	0.2	1.1	21.4	1,074
Augusta C	0.4	2.1	13.6	0.9	82.6	0.5	4,100
Bainbridge C	0.0	0.3	21.6	0.0	77.9	0.1	707
Bauder Fashion C	0.5	0.0	23.9	1.4	73.9	0.2	580
Berry C	0.1	0.3	2.5	0.5	95.1	1.4	1,529
Brenau C	0.1	0.3	5.4	0.6	92.7	0.9	1,790
Brewton-Parker C	0.1	0.0	19.9	0.2	77.6	2.3	1,239
Brunswick C	0.3	0.8	16.5	1.4	80.5	0.5	1,257
Clark C	0.0	0.0	97.6	0.2	0.0	2.1	1,230
Clayton St C	0.2	0.9	9.1	1.2	88.1	0.5	3,283
Columbia Theol Sem	0.0	2.7	5.5	0.6	89.1	2.1	525
Columbus C	0.2	1.7	17.2	1.6	78.0	1.4	3,712
Dalton C	0.1	0.1	2.2	0.2	97.3	0.1	1,648
Dekalb CC	0.3	2.1	17.2	1.2	77.4	1.7	8,786
Devry Inst of Technology	0.3	3.2	48.2	2.2	44.7	1.4	3,023
Emanuel County JC	0.2	0.4	12.3	0.0	87.1	0.0	456
Emmanuel C	0.0	0.3	7.1	1.2	90.5	0.9	338
Emmanuel C Sch of Christian Ministries	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	97.4	0.0	38
Emory U	0.1	2.0	6.1	1.6	84.4	5.7	8,884
Floyd JC	0.2	0.4	8.2	0.1	91.2	0.0	1,259
Fort Valley St C	0.1	0.2	91.4	0.1	6.5	1.7	1,811
Gainesville C	0.2	0.6	3.0	0.2	93.6	2.4	1,843
Georgia C	0.1	0.5	16.5	0.4	81.4	1.1	3,893
Georgia Inst of Technology	0.1	4.3	6.1	2.1	80.8	6.6	11,494
Georgia Military C	0.0	3.9	20.2	2.8	52.8	20.3	1,301
Georgia Southern C	0.1	0.4	12.4	0.4	85.9	0.8	7,809
Georgia Southwestern C	0.1	0.2	18.3	0.1	80.6	0.5	2,071
Georgia St U	0.1	1.6	16.1	1.5	76.8	3.9	21,836
Gordon C	0.4	0.3	21.1	0.5	77.5	0.2	1,211
Gupton Jones C of Funeral Service	0.0	0.0	15.6	0.0	82.0	2.4	205
Kennesaw C	0.3	0.7	2.9	0.8	93.6	1.6	7,275
La Grange C	0.1	0.6	8.3	0.4	84.7	5.9	965
Life Chiropractic C	0.4	0.7	2.1	2.6	94.1	0.0	1,362
Macon C	0.3	0.6	16.4	0.8	81.9	0.0	2,708
Medical C of Georgia	0.2	1.9	8.2	1.9	84.6	3.2	2,312
Mercer U	0.3	2.0	13.0	0.9	83.3	0.5	5,762
Middle Georgia C	0.1	1.0	12.8	0.6	84.8	0.7	1,347
Morehouse C	0.0	0.0	97.4	0.0	0.0	2.5	2,122
Morehouse Sch of Med	1.5	4.5	76.5	4.5	12.1	0.8	132
Morris Brown C	0.0	0.7	91.8	0.2	0.0	7.2	1,354
North Georgia C	0.1	0.1	2.2	0.3	96.9	0.2	2,028
Oglethorpe U	0.0	0.7	5.5	1.1	86.6	6.0	980
Paine C	0.0	0.0	91.6	0.0	5.6	2.7	789
Piedmont C	0.0	0.7	9.0	0.0	83.3	7.0	443
Reinhardt C	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	93.7	0.8	493
Savannah C of Art & Design	0.1	0.7	8.5	1.0	88.9	0.7	705
Savannah St C	0.1	0.1	77.9	0.4	17.9	3.6	1,894
Shorter C	0.0	0.1	4.5	0.0	93.7	1.6	728
South C	0.2	0.7	66.3	0.8	32.1	0.0	611
South Georgia C	0.8	0.2	21.7	0.4	74.1	2.8	854
Southern C of Technology	0.1	1.4	11.1	0.7	85.0	1.6	3,762
Spelman C	0.1	0.4	14.1	0.4	84.7	0.4	1,665
Thomas C	0.6	0.0	18.3	0.3	79.3	1.5	338
Toccoa Falls C	0.0	3.5	1.9	1.7	91.7	1.3	635
Truett McConnell C	0.0	0.0	13.2	0.0	86.3	0.5	1,014
U of Georgia	0.1	0.9	5.0	0.6	89.5	3.9	25,608
Valdosta St C	0.1	0.3	14.0	0.5	84.5	0.5	6,571
Waycross JC	0.2	0.2	10.4	0.2	89.0	0.0	546
Wesleyan C	0.0	0.9	8.5	0.9	87.0	2.6	424
West Georgia C	0.2	0.4	12.6	0.3	86.0	0.5	6,135
Young Harris C	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	99.2	0.0	471
HAWAII							
Brigham Young U Hawaii campus	0.1%	25.7%	0.2%	0.7%	39.9%	33.4%	1,983
Chaminade U of Honolulu	0.5	30.4	5.3	1.8	61.0	0.9	2,650
Hawaii Loa C	1.7	28.5	1.5	0.7	36.7	30.7	400
Hawaii Pacific C	0.6	22.2	9.4	2.8	45.8	19.3	4,071
U of Hawaii System							
Manoa	0.2	72.2	0.6	0.7	26.3	0.0	18,918
Hilo	0.4	62.3	0.7	1.4	31.5	3.7	3,289
West Oahu C	0.0	57.5	0.6	0.6	40.8	0.4	480
Honolulu CC	0.3	79.9	1.3	1.7	13.8	3.1	4,270
Kapiolani CC	0.4	75.7	0.8	1.0	21.4	0.7	5,206
Kauai CC	0.2	68.9	0.2	1.5	28.2	1.1	1,237
Leeward CC	0.3	72.1	2.3	1.9	22.6	0.8	5,693
Maui CC	0.3	58.9	0.4	1.5	36.1	2.8	1,983
Windward CC	0.5	49.3	1.4	1.9	45.5	1.5	1,537
IDAHO							
Boise Bible C	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	98.4%	0.0%	64
Boise St U	0.0	1.6	0.7	2.2	94.0	1.5	10,933
C of Idaho	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.8	95.0	2.2	1,256
C of Southern Idaho	0.8	0.6	0.5	3.4	94.1	0.6	4,605
Idaho St U	1.6	3.3	0.7	1.7	92.6	0.1	7,053
Lewis-Clark St C	2.8	0.0	0.4	0.3	95.0	1.5	2,048
North Idaho C	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.7	96.3	1.4	2,307
Northwestern Nazarene C	0.9	1.5	0.6	1.5	94.3	1.3	1,034
Ricks C	0.8	0.3	0.3	1.0	94.1	3.5	6,931
U of Idaho	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.9	93.5	3.0	8,586
ILLINOIS							
Alfred Adler Inst of Chicago	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	135
American Academy of Art	0.6	2.2	3.6	5.5	87.3	0.8	362
American Conservatory of Music	0.0	5.8	27.1	5.8	52.3	9.0	155
American Islamic C	0.0	0.0	37.5	0.0	16.7	45.8	24
Augustana C	0.1	0.2	5.5	0.2	91.8	2.1	2,061
Aurora U	0.1	1.0	9.4	3.6	83.6	2.3	1,889
Belleville Area C	0.6	1.9	7.1	1.1	89.2	0.2	11,382
Bethany Theol Sem	0.0	0.9	2.7	0.0	89.4	7.1	113
Black Hawk C							
East	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.9	96.9	0.3	749

ILLINOIS—Continued	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Quad-Cities	0.2%	0.9%	6.4%	3.6%	89.0%	0.0%	5,353
Blackburn C	0.0	0.9	5.5	1.1	90.3	2.1	435
Bradley U	0.1	1.5	8.5	1.3	88.6	3.9	4,860
Brisk Rabbinical C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	14
Carl Sandburg C	0.2	0.9	2.9	1.4	94.4	0.2	2,439
Catholic Theol Union	0.0	2.0	2.0	1.2	76.5	18.3	345
Chicago C of Osteopathic Medicine	0.0	4.9	0.5	1.5	93.1	0.0	549
Chicago Sch of Professional Psychology	0.8	0.8	2.5	0.8	93.3	1.7	120
Chicago St U	0.1	0.7	83.2	2.2	12.3	1.5	7,763
Chicago Theol Sem	0.0	6.5	21.9	0.6	71.0	0.0	155
Christ Seminary-Seminex	0.0	2.3	2.3	1.1	94.3	0.0	87
City C of Chicago							
Chicago City-Wide C	0.6	3.1	42.8	19.1	34.4	0.0	16,009
Daley C	0.4	1.9	20.3	21.6	55.8	0.0	9,215
Kennedy-King C	0.8	1.7	77.2	16.1	4.2	0.0	10,861
Loop C	1.0	10.1	59.4	8.4	21.2	0.0	8,831
Malcolm X C	0.8	2.6	67.0	19.7	10.1	0.0	11,329
Olive-Harvey C	0.9	0.9	83.4	10.5	4.4	0.0	8,510
Truman C	1.1	18.3	15.0	33.3	32.4	0.0	15,497
Wright C	0.5	7.5	11.0	14.5	66.4	0.0	9,020
C of Du Page	0.1	5.4	1.8	3.2	89.4	0.1	23,152
C of Lake County	0.3	2.1	7.3	6.0	84.4	0.0	11,308
C of Saint Francis	0.2	0.7	2.4	0.9	95.8	0.1	3,988
Columbia C	1.5	2.4	28.4	6.3	59.5	1.9	5,547
Concordia C	0.2	0.6	5.0	0.7	92.7	0.8	1,203
Danville Area CC	1.2	0.8	10.9	1.4	85.5	0.2	2,945
DeLourdes C	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.7	94.6	0.0	74
DePaul U	0.2	5.0	11.3	4.6	77.7	1.2	13,132
Dr William Scholl C of Podiatric Medicine	0.2	2.2	5.6	0.9	89.4	1.8	555
Eastern Illinois U	0.1	0.4	4.4	0.5	93.9	0.7	10,653
East-West U	0.0	15.9	80.5	0.7	0.7	2.2	277
Elgin CC	0.3	3.0	3.6	3.3	89.5	0.1	5,517
Elmhurst C	0.1	0.9	1.7	1.6	95.3	0.5	3,265
Eureka C	0.0	0.4	8.8	0.7	88.1	2.0	456
Felician C	1.1	14.4	11.7	15.0	48.9	8.9	180
Forest Inst of Professional Psychology	0.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	96.0	0.0	200
Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary	0.0	6.8	11.9	1.5	75.3	4.5	336
Gem City C	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	98.5	0.0	335
Governors St U	0.2	1.0	18.4	2.2	77.1	1.1	5,566
Greenville C	0.0	0.5	4.8	3.7	89.7	1.4	629
Harrington Inst of Interior Design	0.0	3.1	6.3	2.3	86.7	1.6	383
Hebrew Theological C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	185
Highland CC	0.0	0.4	2.9	0.2	96.4	0.1	2,883
Illinois Benedictine C	0.2	1.8	1.8	1.0	95.2	0.0	2,469
Illinois Central C	0.2	1.2	4.6	0.7	93.2	0.1	12,172
Illinois C	0.0	0.7	1.6	0.3	96.8	0.7	745
Illinois C of Optometry	0.0	5.7	3.0	3.0	85.4	3.0	575
Illinois Eastern CC System	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	99.3	0.1	9,269
Illinois Inst of Technology	0.0	9.9	9.0	3.2	67.9	9.9	6,290
Illinois Sch of Professional Psychology	0.3	0.0	2.4	1.1	95.7	0.5	374
Illinois St U	0.1	1.2	5.5	1.0	90.9	1.3	21,926
Illinois Tech C	0.0	4.0	72.9	11.0	11.6	0.6	328
Illinois Valley CC	0.1	0.5	1.5	1.4	96.4	0.0	3,971
Illinois Wesleyan U	0.3	1.9	2.7	0.8	93.8	0.5	1,716
ITT Tech Inst	0.0	1.7	54.6	15.5	27.5	0.5	586
John A Logan C	0.3	0.5	4.9	0.3	93.8	0.2	3,870
John Marshall Law Sch	0.1	0.6	4.2	1.9	93.0	0.2	1,322
John Wood CC	0.0	0.9	1.9	0.2	96.8	0.2	3,504
Joliet JC	0.2	1.0	9.1	3.5	85.9	0.2	9,303
Judson C	0.0	1.4	5.6	2.2	89.2	1.6	502
Kankakee CC	0.2	1.1	10.2	0.8	87.6	0.1	3,431
Kaskaskia C	0.5	0.5	4.4	1.2	93.3	0.2	3,142
Keller Graduate Sch of Management	0.0	2.2	5.6	0.8	86.9	2.5	1,082
Kendall C	0.0	0.8	27.3	0.3	68.2	3.3	359
Kishwaukee C	0.6	2.5	5.1	2.8	88.5	0.4	2,937
Knox C	0.2	3.0	5.2	1.7	81.5	8.5	967
Lake Forest C	0.0	2.1	4.7	1.6	90.8	0.8	1,185
Lake Forest Graduate Sch of Management	0.4	2.0	2.0	0.8	94.9	0.0	506
Lake Land C	0.3	0.8	4.1	0.5	94.1	0.1	3,708
Lewis and Clark CC	0.3	0.4	6.0	0.4	92.9	0.1	4,914
Lewis U	0.1	1.3	18.0	3.5	76.3	0.8	3,262
Lincoln Christian C and Seminary	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.2	97.2	0.9	436
Lincoln C	0.6	0.6	26.7	3.1	69.0	0.0	1,446
Lincoln Land CC	0.2	0.9	4.8	0.6	93.4	0.1	7,536
Loyola U of Chicago	0.2	5.9	8.6	5.7	79.4	0.4	13,906
Lutheran Sch of Theology at Chicago	0.0	0.9	2.2	2.8	86.4	7.6	316
MacCormac JC	0.0	0.6	8.3	41.9	47.9	1.3	470
MacMurray C	0.2	0.6	18.7	2.6	77.6	0.4	857
Mallinckrodt C	0.0	2.3	2.3	3.8	76.6	14.9	261
McCormick Theol Sem	0.0	4.4	4.6	8.0	79.7	3.4	590
McHenry County C	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.7	97.4	0.1	3,341
McKendree C	0.3	1.0	13.8	1.4	83.2	0.2	976
Meadville / Lombard Theological Sch	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.7	3.3	30
Mennonite C of Nursing	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	95.4	0.0	131
Metropolitan Business C	0.0	0.7	69.8	2.7	26.8	0.0	291
Midstate C	0.0	0.5	7.8	1.5	90.2	0.0	398
Millikin U	0.1	0.6	3.2	0.7	94.9	0.5	1,562
Monmouth C	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	87.8	9.3	689
Moody Bible Inst	0.1	1.4	1.3	0.4	89.8	7.1	1,398
Moraine Valley CC	0.1	1.1	4.8	2.0	91.6	0.4	12,776
Morrison Inst of Tech	0.9	1.3	7.9	3.5	86.4	0.0	228
Morton C	0.1	2.5	0.3	10.2	86.3	0.6	3,286
Mundelein C	0.0	2.0	14.0	6.6	76.9	0.5	1,144
NAES C	72.7	25.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	44
National C of Chiropractic	0.1	1.2	0.9	1.7	93.1	2.9	802
North Central C	0.0	2.1	5.0	1.6	91.1	0.2	2,094
North Park C and Theological Seminary	0.2	4.0	8.2	15.7	71.3	0.6	1,497
Northeastern Illinois U	0.3	7.3	12.0	11.4	68.3	0.7	10,638
Northern Baptist Theological Seminary	0.0	2.3	12.1	10.7	65.1	9.8	215
Northern Illinois U	0.2	2.3	4.6	1.7	88.5	2.7	24,680
Northwestern U	0.2	6.6	6.1	1.3	80.1	5.7	16,226
Oakton CC	0.2	5.8	2.1	1.6	90.4	0.0	10,804
Olivet Nazarene U	0.2	0.6	3.6	0.8	94.0	0.9	1,713
Parkland C	0.7	1.9	8.3	1.1	87.3	0.7	7,639
Parks C of Saint Louis U	0.2	1.8	4.1	2.2	81.2	10.6	1,066
Prairie St C	0.3	1.3	16.8	4.0	77.4	0.2	4,384
Principia C	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.6	92.8	5.1	691
Quincy C	0.0	0.6	2.1	0.6	96.2	0.4	944
Rend Lake C	0.4	0.3	1.4	0.1	97.9	0.0	3,215
Richland CC	0.3	1.0	10.5	0.3	87.9	0.0	3,249
Robert Morris C	0.1	1.1	42.7	16.1	40.0	0.0	2,304
Rock Valley C	0.3	1.3	4.8	2.0	91.1	0.6	7,999
Rockford C	0.0	0.6	1.3	1.2	94.9	2.0	1,266
Roosevelt U	0.5	3.9	24.8	3.5	58.0	9.3	5,970
Rosary C	0.1	1.9	4.1	3.4	89.8	0.7	1,509
Rush U	0.1	7.5	4.4	2.2	84.2	1.6	1,149
Saint Augustine C	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.4	0.1	0.5	852
Saint Xavier C	0.1	0.8	14.4	2.5	81.7	0.6	2,612
Sangamon St U	0.1	1.0	5.5	0.8	90.3	2.3	3,485
Sauk Valley CC	3.3	0.5	3.1	3.7	89.5	0.0	2,614
Sch of the Art Inst of Chicago	0.2	4.6	6.1	4.6	81.1	3.3	2,243
Seabury-Western Theological Seminary	7.1	1.2	3.6	1.2	86.9	0.0	84
Shawnee C	0.3	0.4	14.5	0.0	84.9	0.0	2,208
Shimer C	0.0	0.0	11.1	5.6	83.3	0.0	90
Southeastern Illinois C	0.5	0.5	13.5	1.6	83.8	0.1	2,383
Southern Illinois U							
Carbondale	0.5%	1.6%	9.2%	1.6%	78.8%	8.4%	23,446
Edwardsville	0.3	1.1	12.5	0.6	83.2	2.1	10,843
Spoon River C	0.1	1.1	2.6	0.2	96.0	0.1	1,809
Springfield C in Illinois	0.6	0.4	6.8	0.8	91.1	0.2	482
State CC at East St Louis	0.0	0.0	98.0	0.1	1.9	0.0	1,324
Telshe Yeshiva Chicago	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	90.1	7.0	71
Thornton CC	0.2	1.4	26.6	4.0	67.8	0.0	6,474
Trinity Christian C	0.0	1.7	11.3	3.8	82.2	1.0	477
Trinity C	0.2	2.9	6.1	3.0	87.2	0.7	866
Trinity Evangelical Divinity Sch	0.1	4.5	1.9	0.7	86.8	6.0	1,033
Triton C	0.4	2.9	12.9	7.7	75.8	0.3	17,871
U of Chicago	0.2	6.7	3.1	1.9	79.2	8.8	8,870
U of Health Sciences Chicago Medical Sch	0.0	9.0	1.7	2.2	86.2	1.9	835
U of Illinois							
Chicago	0.3	10.6	9.5	7.6	67.0	5.0	25,330
Urbana-Champaign	0.2	5.4	3.9	1.9	82.4	6.2	39,274
U of Saint Mary of the Lake Mundelein Sem	0.0	1.3	1.7	1.7	95.2	0.0	229
VanderCook C of Music	0.0	0.0	25.4	4.7	68.0	1.8	169
Waubonsee CC	0.6	0.7	5.1	11.5	80.9	1.3	4,786
W Suburban C of Nursing	0.0	4.3	5.4	2.2	88.2	0.0	93
Western Illinois U	0.2	0.8	8.7	1.4	84.3	4.5	12,072
Wheaton C	0.1	3.6	1.1	0.7	92.1	2.4	2,571
William Rainey Harper C	0.1	3.9	1.1	3.2	90.8	0.8	15,954
INDIANA							
Ancilla C	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%	98.2%	0.0%	452
Anderson U	2.2	0.3	4.1	0.2	91.4	1.8	1,986
Ball St U	0.3	0.6	3.6	0.6	94.0	0.9	18,531
Bethel C	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.2	94.5	1.5	472
Butler U	0.1	1.4	3.9	0.4	94.0	0.1	3,661
Calumet C of Saint Joseph	0.3	0.2	18.2	13.2	68.0	0.1	935
Christian Theol Sem	0.0	0.7	7.0	0.0	91.1	1.1	270
Concordia Theol Sem	0.0	1.1	2.4	0.7	94.9	0.9	453
Clark C	0.0	0.7	56.2	1.1	39.6	2.4	553
De Pauw U	0.0	1.3	1.2	0.3	96.7	0.4	2,372
Earlham C	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.2	92.7	2.2	1,114
Fort Wayne Bible C	0.3	2.0	5.7	0.8	89.2	2.0	353
Franklin C of Indiana	0.0	1.4	2.4	0.9	94.8	0.4	699
Goshen Biblical Seminary	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.4	92.7	4.0	124
Goshen C	0.3	1.2	2.5	2.8	85.7	7.5	1,063
Grace C	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.3	95.2	1.9	734
Grace Theol Sem	0.0	2.3	0.9	0.6	92.7	3.5	343
Hanover C	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	97.0	1.8	1,004
Huntington C	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	91.4	3.7	491
Indiana Inst of Technology	0.0	0.2	19.6	1.6	38.8	39.9	449
Indiana St U	0.2	0.5	7.3	0.5	82.7	8.8	11,208
Indiana U							
Bloomington	0.1	1.6	3.7	1.3	87.6	5.6	32,417
East	0.1	0.4	3.0	0.1	96.1	0.3	1,420
Kokomo	0.4	0.6	2.6	1.2	95.0	0.3	2,857
Northwest	0.1	0.7	24.2	6.3	68.5	0.3	4,822
Purdue U Indianapolis	0.1	2.2	7.3	0.8	88.8	0.9	23,468
Purdue U Fort Wayne	0.1	0.7	3.0	0.7	95.1	0.4	10,191
South Bend	0.1	0.6	3.6	0.8	94.4	0.3	5,641
Southeast	0.3	0.2	1.5	0.3	97.6	0.2	4,646
Indiana Voc Tech C							
Central	0.3	0.7	18.6	0.4	80.0	0.0	4,153
Columbus	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.2	98.0	0.0	1,934
Eastcentral	0.1	0.1	8.0	0.2	91.7	0.0	1,954
Kokomo	1.1	0.2	3.7	0.8	94.2	0.0	1,830
Lafayette	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	98.5	0.0	1,528
Northcentral	0.6	0.7	7.1	0.9	90.7	0.0	1,965
Northeast	0.3	0.5	5.7	0.3	93.1	0.0	2,665
Northwest	0.4	0.2	35.7	6.4	57.4	0.0	3,126
Southcentral	0.7	0.2	3.9	0.2	95.0	0.0	1,228
Southeast	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	99.3	0.0	752
Southwest	0.4	0.8	3.6	0.1	95.1	0.0	1,811
Wabash Valley	0.3	0.6	5.0	0.5	93.5	0.0	[illegible]
Whitewater	0.7	0.5	9.1	0.4	89.3	0.0	[illegible]
ITT Tech Inst	0.0	0.1	7.4	1.3	91.1	0.0	1,354
ITT Tech Inst Fort Wayne	0.9	1.6	11.6	3.5	82.2	0.2	1,175
International Business C	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.4	95.8	0.0	499
Lockyear C	0.4	0.4	5.1	0.0	94.1	0.0	785
Manchester C	0.1	0.6	2.7	1.1	94.3	1.3	937
Marian C	0.0	0.6	11.7	0.9	86.8	0.3	1,086
Marion C	0.3	0.2	4.3	0.5	93.9	0.8	1,496
Martin Center C	0.7	0.0	89.1	0.0	9.4	0.7	136
Mennonite Biblical Sem	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.0	24.0	100
Oakland City C	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	97.9	0.0	656
Purdue U							
Main	0.3	2.0	3.1	1.2	88.0	5.4	32,984
Calumet	0.3	0.9	7.7	6.8	84.2	0.1	7,211
North Central	0.3	0.5	2.3	0.6	96.3	0.0	2,783
Rose-Hulman Inst of Tech	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.0	96.0	2.4	1,307
Saint Francis C	0.0	1.5	2.9	1.4	93.6	0.6	1,022
Saint Joseph's C	0.1	0.7	1.9	1.2	95.5	0.6	853
Saint Mary-of-the-Woods C	0.7	0.4	1.9	1.2	93.8	2.0	809
Saint Mary's C	0.0	0.7	0.1	1.7	96.3	1.2	1,734
Saint Meinrad C	0.0	0.6	0.8	3.1	90.7	5.0	161
Saint Meinrad Sch of Theol	0.0	3.2	1.6	4.8	88.7	1.6	124
Taylor U	0.1	0.7	1.3	0.8	95.4	1.7	1,503
Tri-State U	0.0	1.0	2.1	0.5	80.4	16.0	1,041
U of Evansville	0.1	0.6	2.0	0.1	92.2	5.0	3,519
U of Indianapolis	0.9	1.0	4.9	0.6	92.1	0.5	3,013
U of Notre Dame	0.3	2.0	2.5	3.1	91.5	0.5	9,785
U of Southern Indiana	0.3	0.6	2.7	0.2	95.8	0.4	4,333
Valparaiso U	0.2	0.8	1.5	0.7	95.2	1.7	3,621
Vincennes U							
Main	0.9	0.6	8.5	0.4	89.5	0.0	5,409
Jasper	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	99.6	0.0	667
Wabash C	0.1	2.6	3.6	1.6	89.9	2.2	774
IOWA							
American Inst of Business	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	98.8%	0.5%	1,061
Briar Cliff C	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	97.8	0.9	1,180
Buena Vista C	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.2	98.5	0.0	2,409
Central U of Iowa	0.1	0.7	1.4	0.7	94.6	2.6	1,528
Clarke C	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.2	97.8	1.0	803
Coe C	0.1	0.5	3.2	0.4	85.9	10.0	1,133
Cornell C	0.3	1.7	3.3	1.0	90.5	3.1	1,161
Des Moines Area CC	0.2	2.2	3.1	0.7	91.8	1.9	8,667
Divine Word C	0.0	35.6	2.3	2.3	47.1	12.6	87
Dordt C	0.1	2.0	0.2	0.0	85.5	12.2	972
Drake U	0.0	1.2	2.3	0.7	88.6	7.2	5,488
Emmaus Bible C	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	97.0	2.0	841
Faith Baptist Bible C	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	99.0	0.3	302
Graceland C	0.6	1.6	2.6	0.5	89.1	5.3	940
Grand View C	0.0	3.5	4.8	2.4	84.6	4.7	1,239
Grinnell C	0.2	2.6	3.8	0.6	87.8	5.1	1,279
Hamilton Tech C	1.0	0.4	2.1	2.9	93.2	0.4	487
Hawkeye Inst of Tech	0.0	0.1	3.8	0.1	95.9	0.1	2,106
Indian Hills CC	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	98.1	0.0	2,276
Iowa Central CC	0.0	1.0	2.1	0.0	96.9	0.0	2,109
Iowa Lakes CC	0.1	0.6	1.5	0.2	97.5	0.0	1,664
Iowa St U	0.1	1.3	2.2	0.8	87.8	7.9	27,073
Iowa Valley CC District							
Ellsworth CC	0.0	0.1	2.6	0.1	97.1	0.0	680
Marshalltown CC	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.0	96.9	0.6	1,301
Iowa Wesleyan C	0.0	0.2	4.0	0.2	95.2	0.5	647
Iowa Western CC	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.6	97.7	0.1	2,739
Kirkwood CC	0.3	1.0	1.2	0.6	95.3	1.6	8,308
Loras C	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	97.3	1.1	1,985
Luther C	0.1	2.7	0.6	0.2	94.4	2.0	2,041
Maharishi International U	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.6	58.2	38.9	777
Marycrest C	0.1	0.1	2.6	0.6	95.2	1.8	1,587
Morningside C	4.5%	3.2%	3.4%	0.1%	88.7%	0.1%	947
Mount Mercy C	0.6	1.4	2.1	0.7	94.6	0.6	1,334
Mount Saint Clare C	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.6	95.6	2.5	324
National Education Center National Inst of Tech	0.0	1.1	8.9	2.0	88.0	0.0	615
North Iowa Area CC	0.1	0.4	1.9	0.7	96.9	0.0	2,456
Northeast Iowa Tech Inst	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.4	98.3	0.5	1,081
Northwest Iowa Tech C	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.2	98.7	0.0	440
Northwestern C	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	97.0	2.0	841
Palmer C of Chiropractic	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.2	86.6	10.5	1,588
Saint Ambrose C	0.1	0.8	3.2	2.1	93.3	0.4	2,198
Scott CC	0.6	0.6	4.1	1.8	92.5	0.4	4,963
Simpson C	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.4	97.8	0.1	1,295
Sioux Empire C	7.7	0.0	11.0	0.6	80.0	0.6	155
Southeastern CC	0.0	1.0	2.8	0.9	95.4	0.0	2,103
Southwestern CC	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	98.9	0.1	790
U of Dubuque	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	95.0	3.8	1,215
U of Iowa	0.4	1.5	2.0	1.2	88.8	6.1	30,670
U of Northern Iowa	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.4	96.7	1.3	12,312
U of Osteopathic Medicine and Health Sciences	0.0	3.6	2.8	1.9	91.4	0.4	1,090
Upper Iowa U	0.0	0.4	4.8	0.5	93.1	1.2	1,299
Vennard C	1.7	1.1	0.6	1.1	89.8	5.6	177
Waldorf C	0.0	0.8	3.0	0.0	96.2	0.0	397
Wartburg C	0.1	0.2	2.0	0.0	94.0	3.8	1,329
Wartburg Theol Sem	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	93.1	6.1	231
Western Iowa Tech CC	2.2	0.7	0.7	0.9	95.0	0.4	1,372
Westmar C	0.0	0.4	4.3	0.2	92.3	2.8	509
William Penn C	0.6	0.6	4.3	1.3	89.8	3.4	530
KANSAS							
Allen County CC	0.4%	0.0%	2.0%	1.1%	96.4%	0.1%	1,119
Baker U	0.1	0.1	4.1	0.3	92.8	2.6	776
Barton County CC	0.3	0.6	10.3	3.0	85.8	0.0	3,547
Benedictine C	0.0	0.2	2.7	3.1	92.5	1.4	842
Bethany C	0.1	0.5	3.8	1.8	91.3	2.4	735
Bethel C	0.2	0.3	6.5	0.5	86.3	6.3	634
Butler County CC	1.0	2.4	7.9	2.2	85.5	1.1	[illegible]
Central Baptist Theol Sem	2.1	0.0	23.4	1.4	71.0	2.1	145
Central C	2.0	0.8	10.9	2.0	83.1	1.2	248
Cloud County CC	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.3	98.1	0.2	1,683
Coffeyville CC	1.5	0.5	8.9	0.8	86.3	2.1	1,725
Colby CC	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.7	98.2	0.1	1,434
Cowley County CC	2.5	0.6	4.0	2.5	90.5	0.0	1,586
Dodge City CC	0.1	0.6	3.5	3.5	92.1	0.2	1,407
Donnelly C	0.2	1.5	64.3	5.8	14.9	13.4	581
Emporia St U	0.3	0.1	2.7	0.8	93.4	2.7	5,343
Fort Hays St U	0.7	0.4	1.3	0.7	95.5	1.4	5,535
Fort Scott CC	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.1	95.7	1.6	1,219
Friends Bible C	0.0	0.0	1.9	3.9	90.3	3.9	103
Friends U	0.5	0.9	3.9	0.7	89.1	5.0	868
Garden City CC	0.2	2.3	3.4	6.9	87.1	0.1	1,048
Haskell Indian JC	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	799
Hesston C	0.2	1.6	2.3	2.3	89.3	4.2	429
Highland CC	2.1	0.2	4.0	0.7	93.0	0.0	1,419
Hutchinson CC	0.8	0.3	4.1	2.0	92.4	0.3	3,454
Independence CC	2.5	0.8	6.4	1.5	88.3	0.5	926
Johnson County CC	0.2	0.9	2.0	1.5	95.2	0.2	8,937
Kansas City Kansas CC	0.4	1.1	19.0	3.9	75.7	0.0	3,566
Kansas Newman C	0.5	1.2	6.0	3.5	86.1	2.6	765
Kansas St U	0.3	1.6	3.0	1.7	89.2	4.2	17,687
Kansas Tech Inst	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.6	97.3	0.4	513
Kansas Wesleyan	0.0	0.5	9.2	3.2	84.0	3.2	[illegible]
Labette CC	1.0	0.5	3.5	1.3	93.1	0.6	[illegible]
Manhattan Christian C	0.0	1.7	4.6	0.0	93.7	0.0	175
Marymount C of Kansas	0.0	1.8	7.2	1.8	89.3	0.0	512
McPherson C	0.2	0.9	5.1	0.9	90.8	2.1	469
Mid-America Nazarene C	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.3	93.8	3.9	1,008
Neosho County CC	1.0	0.9	2.4	0.7	94.6	0.4	1,067
Pittsburg St U	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.3	95.3	1.8	5,497
Pratt CC	0.5	0.0	5.0	1.6	92.6	0.3	1,116
Saint Mary C	0.7	1.6	20.1	4.2	71.9	1.6	867
Saint Mary of the Plains C	0.2	0.0	3.2	4.6	91.8	0.2	625
Seward County CC	0.7	1.6	2.7	2.2	92.9	0.0	1,224
Southwestern C	1.0	0.5	12.4	1.1	83.9	1.1	627
Sterling C	0.8	0.6	8.5	3.0	84.5	2.7	528
Tabor C	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.8	91.9	3.4	382
U of Kansas							
Main	0.7	1.3	3.1	1.2	86.7	7.0	25,822
Medical Center	0.4	3.5	1.6	1.7	91.7	1.1	2,435
Washburn U of Topeka	0.7	0.9	5.2	3.4	89.3	0.5	6,610
Wichita St U	0.9	3.1	5.5	1.9	83.9	4.7	16,248
KENTUCKY							
Alice Lloyd C	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	598
Asbury C	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	96.1	2.9	942
Asbury Theol Sem	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	93.9	3.9	722
Bellarmine C	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.2	98.0	0.0	2,644
Berea C	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	87.1	5.4	1,587
Bowling Green JC of Business	0.0	0.0	30.1	0.4	69.5	0.0	781
Brescia C	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	95.6	2.8	709
Campbellsville C	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	93.7	3.6	[illegible]
Career Com JC of Business	0.0	0.0	39.2	0.0	60.8	0.0	199
Centre C of Kentucky	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	97.2	1.4	814
Cumberland C	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	92.8	3.1	1,927
Eastern Kentucky U	0.1	0.3	5.9	0.0	92.8	0.9	12,674
Georgetown C	0.1	0.4	3.7	0.3	95.1	0.3	1,360
Inst of Electronic Tech	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	95.9	0.0	172
Kentucky Christian C	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.2	98.8	0.0	415
Kentucky C of Business	0.0	0.8	10.5	0.0	88.7	0.0	506
Kentucky St U	0.2	0.4	40.7	0.0	57.5	1.2	2,205
Kentucky Wesleyan C	0.0	0.4	3.7	0.0	95.3	0.6	791
Lees C	0.0	0.3	4.4	0.0	95.4	0.0	[illegible]
Lexington Theol Sem	0.0	0.8	5.4	0.8	91.5	1.5	130
Lindsey Wilson C	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	96.0	0.1	884
Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	94.4	2.8	143
Louisville Tech Inst	0.2	0.0	7.0	0.4	92.2	0.2	527
Mid-Continent Baptist Bible C	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	97.5	0.0	80
Midway C	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	95.9	1.5	340
Morehead St U	0.1	0.1	2.2	0.1	96.4	1.1	5,879
Murray St U	0.1	0.4	5.5	0.3	92.5	1.2	7,043
National Education Center Ky C of Technology	0.3	0.8	13.4	0.3	85.3	0.0	[illegible]
Northern Kentucky U	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	97.9	0.7	8,648
Owensboro JC of Business	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	95.8	0.0	259
Pikeville C	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	99.2	0.0	753
RETS Electronic Inst	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.1	89.7	0.0	756
Saint Catharine C	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.0	85.7	5.0	280
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary	0.0	0.6	3.2	0.5	92.4	3.3	2,245
Spalding U	0.0	0.1	8.1	0.1	91.3	0.3	1,154
Sue Bennett C	0.0	0.2	2.5	0.2	97.1	0.0	442
Sullivan JC of Business	0.0	0.0	17.4	0.1	81.7	0.8	1,773
Thomas More C	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.1	97.7	0.6	1,447
Transylvania U	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.2	96.8	1.0	970
Union C	0.0	0.5	4.3	0.0	94.9	0.3	1,000
U of Kentucky							
Main	0.3	1.0	3.1	0.6	92.6	2.4	30,682
CC System	0.6	0.5	6.7	0.2	91.8	0.1	25,589
U of Louisville	0.3	1.6	8.5	0.3	88.1	1.3	20,144
Watterson C	0.0	0.0	12.2	0.2	87.6	0.0	931
Western Kentucky U	0.1	0.3	6.4	0.1	92.1	1.0	12,203
LOUISIANA							
Bossier Parish CC	0.0%	0.7%	15.0%	1.9%	82.4%	0.0%	[illegible]
Centenary C of Louisiana	0.2	0.4	6.4	1.0	91.7	1.3	1,013
Delgado CC	0.4	3.3	33.6	4.3	55.1	3.1	7,317
Dillard U	0.0	0.0	98.3	0.6	0.1	0.6	1,275

Continued on Following Page

1986 Minority Enrollment at 3,200 Institutions of Higher Education

LOUISIANA—Continued

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Grambling St U	0.0%	0.1%	95.4%	0.0%	1.4%	3.1%	5,224
Louisiana C	0.9	1.3	5.4	1.1	90.5	0.7	983
Louisiana St U System							
A&M C	0.3	2.1	6.9	1.5	83.0	6.2	28,421
Alexandria	0.4	0.5	12.8	0.6	85.6	0.0	1,899
Eunice	0.0	0.0	12.7	0.3	86.4	0.5	1,725
Medical Center	0.2	2.7	7.1	2.1	86.8	1.0	2,439
Shreveport	0.3	1.7	7.6	0.7	89.4	0.3	4,152
U of New Orleans	0.2	2.8	16.0	4.5	74.1	2.4	16,083
Louisiana Tech U	0.1	1.5	11.3	1.3	85.5	0.3	10,045
Loyola U	0.2	1.4	12.7	5.1	77.1	3.4	5,209
McNeese St U	0.5	0.5	14.6	0.7	82.1	1.6	7,340
New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary	0.0	0.4	3.6	1.0	95.0	0.0	1,474
Nicholls St U	0.5	0.1	12.3	1.6	85.0	0.6	6,950
Northeast Louisiana U	0.5	0.7	16.6	0.2	77.9	4.1	10,227
Northwestern St U of La	0.8	0.8	21.7	2.4	72.1	2.1	5,272
Notre Dame Seminary Graduate Sch of Theol	0.0	20.2	8.1	3.0	64.6	4.0	99
Our Lady of Holy Cross C	0.3	3.1	19.7	2.5	74.1	0.2	638
Phillips JC	0.0	1.4	36.0	10.4	51.1	1.1	1,711
Saint Bernard Parish CC	1.6	0.6	2.6	2.6	92.6	0.0	625
Saint Joseph Seminary C	0.0	8.6	6.3	2.3	82.8	0.0	128
Southeastern Louisiana U	0.4	0.4	6.8	0.7	90.4	1.3	7,897
Southern U and A&M C Sys							
Main	0.0	0.2	90.0	0.4	3.2	6.3	9,170
New Orleans	0.1	0.4	86.9	0.5	7.6	4.6	3,302
Shreveport-Bossier City	0.0	0.0	95.9	0.0	4.1	0.0	756
Tulane U of Louisiana	0.3	2.9	6.5	3.7	81.5	5.1	10,330
U of Southwestern La	0.2	1.1	15.7	0.8	71.5	10.7	15,510
Xavier U of Louisiana	0.0	0.5	90.4	0.4	7.2	1.6	1,991

MAINE

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Andover C	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	99.1%	0.0%	443
Bangor Theol Sem	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	96.8	1.6	125
Bates C	0.0	1.6	1.7	0.8	94.2	1.7	1,543
Beal C	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	99.6	0.0	285
Bowdoin C	0.1	3.2	2.0	1.0	93.3	0.4	1,413
Casco Bay C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.3	0.7	143
Central Me Voc-Tech Inst	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	99.3	0.0	454
Colby C	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.8	95.1	2.0	1,802
C of the Atlantic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.3	0.7	136
Eastern Me Voc-Tech Inst	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	99.5	0.0	1,098
Husson C	0.3	1.0	1.4	0.5	95.0	1.3	1,767
Maine Maritime Academy	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.8	92.8	5.3	527
Northern Me Voc-Tech Inst	2.3	0.6	0.8	0.3	95.2	0.9	1,138
Portland Sch of Art	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	263
Saint Joseph's C	0.2	0.3	1.9	0.2	97.4	0.0	584
Southern Maine Voc-Tech Inst	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	99.1	0.0	1,517
Thomas C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	98.8	1.0	820
Unity C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	260
U of Maine System							
Augusta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.9	0.0	3,389
Farmington	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	99.5	0.2	2,261
Fort Kent	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	99.2	0.0	725
Machias	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	95.6	0.7	880
Orono	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	97.8	0.2	10,954
Presque Isle	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.7	96.2	0.7	1,351
U of Southern Maine	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	99.4	0.0	9,424
U of New England	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	98.4	0.2	1,084

MARYLAND

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Allegany CC	0.0%	0.1%	2.0%	0.1%	97.9%	0.0%	1,944
Anne Arundel CC	0.3	1.5	7.5	1.1	89.3	0.4	10,037
Baltimore Hebrew C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	217
Baltimore's International Culinary Arts Inst	0.0	0.0	16.2	0.0	83.8	0.0	198
Bowie St C	0.3	1.4	58.9	1.0	32.9	5.6	2,867
Capitol C	0.2	12.5	15.0	2.8	67.0	2.5	1,026
Catonsville CC	0.2	1.6	14.0	0.7	83.4	0.1	10,548
Cecil CC	0.8	0.5	3.0	0.4	95.1	0.2	1,354
Charles County CC	0.4	1.2	8.1	0.8	89.5	0.0	4,553
Chesapeake C	0.3	0.4	11.0	0.5	87.7	0.1	2,018
C of Notre Dame of Md	0.2	1.0	12.5	2.3	83.3	0.8	1,886
Columbia Union C	0.3	2.8	25.2	2.5	56.1	13.1	999
CC of Baltimore	1.0	1.0	68.5	0.6	28.6	0.4	4,615
Coppin St C	0.4	3.0	88.0	0.3	3.5	4.8	2,315
Dundalk CC	0.3	1.6	8.2	0.7	89.2	0.0	2,995
Eastern Christian C	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.8	2.1	48
Essex CC	0.4	1.3	6.2	0.6	91.4	0.0	9,169
Frederick CC	0.3	1.0	3.3	0.9	94.1	0.4	3,155
Frostburg St U	0.2	0.5	7.6	0.9	90.2	0.6	3,725
Garrett CC	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.7	96.6	0.2	537
Goucher C	0.1	4.4	5.3	1.8	86.3	2.1	826
Hagerstown Business C	0.0	0.0	12.7	0.0	87.3	0.0	463
Hagerstown JC	0.3	0.4	5.6	0.6	93.2	0.0	2,512
Harford CC	0.5	1.5	7.3	0.9	89.8	0.0	4,261
Hood C	0.1	1.2	4.3	1.7	91.0	1.7	1,951
Howard CC	0.1	2.8	13.1	1.4	82.3	0.2	3,526
Johns Hopkins U	0.2	5.3	4.7	1.2	81.8	6.7	11,606
Loyola C	0.0	1.9	3.5	1.0	91.7	1.9	5,226
Maryland C of Art & Design	0.0	1.0	25.3	1.0	70.7	2.0	99
Maryland Inst C of Art	0.3	4.0	7.5	1.6	83.9	2.8	1,257
Montgomery C							
Germantown	0.2	3.0	4.7	2.0	89.5	0.6	2,612
Rockville	0.2	7.9	7.9	4.4	76.6	3.0	12,922
Takoma Park	0.3	9.1	32.0	5.7	49.5	3.5	3,902
Morgan St U	0.2	0.4	85.7	0.3	4.5	8.9	3,752
Mount Saint Mary's C	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.7	97.8	0.3	1,769
Ner Israel Rabbinical C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	369
Peabody Inst of Johns Hopkins U	0.4	4.2	7.6	1.7	72.7	13.3	472
Prince Georges CC	0.4	3.9	38.7	1.8	53.6	1.5	12,435
Saint John's C	0.0	3.3	1.2	2.1	90.5	2.9	419
Saint Mary's C of Maryland	0.5	1.2	5.2	1.6	90.9	0.5	1,395
Saint Mary's Sem and U	0.0	0.0	32.6	0.0	67.4	0.0	316
Salisbury St C	0.2	0.5	6.0	0.5	92.1	0.7	4,708
Sojourner-Douglass C	0.0	0.4	99.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	477
Towson St U	0.2	1.5	8.5	0.8	87.8	1.2	15,421
Uniformed Services U of the Health Sciences	0.1	9.0	2.4	2.0	84.9	1.5	741
U S Naval Academy	0.5	4.3	5.3	5.1	84.2	0.6	4,647
U of Baltimore	0.2	1.6	14.9	0.8	80.0	2.5	5,020
U of Maryland							
Baltimore	0.2	5.5	10.0	1.5	80.4	2.5	4,563
Baltimore County	0.2	6.7	11.7	1.2	78.3	1.9	9,267
C Park	0.3	6.7	8.1	2.3	77.2	5.4	38,639
Eastern Shore	0.2	1.7	70.6	0.6	22.7	4.3	1,331
U C	0.5	5.5	15.9	2.5	75.1	0.5	12,531
Villa Julie C	0.0	0.6	15.2	0.6	83.3	0.3	1,141
Washington Bible C	0.2	9.4	20.6	0.5	63.6	5.7	437
Washington C	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.4	96.9	0.8	930
Washington Theol Union	0.0	0.4	2.2	1.8	95.6	0.0	273
Western Maryland C	0.0	0.3	2.5	0.5	96.4	0.3	1,654
Wor-Wic Tech CC	0.0	0.1	21.8	0.5	77.6	0.0	804

MASSACHUSETTS

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
American International C	0.2%	0.8%	7.7%	1.3%	85.9%	3.3%	1,738
Amherst C	0.2	5.0	6.1	2.9	83.9	1.9	1,570
Andover Newton Theol Sch	0.2	1.2	4.1	3.1	88.7	2.6	417
Anna Maria C	0.2	0.6	1.8	1.1	95.2	1.1	1,233
Aquinas JC							
Milton	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	99.0	0.0	302
Newton	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.5	0.5	185
Assumption C	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.7	94.6	0.6	2,590
Atlantic Union C	1.4	0.7	22.4	10.1	55.1	10.2	506
Babson C	0.1	0.7	1.2	1.1	90.9	6.1	3,228
Bay Path JC	0.2	0.5	2.6	0.8	96.1	0.0	664
Bay St JC of Business	0.0	1.4	8.3	4.5	82.9	2.8	638

MASS.—Continued

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Becker JC							
Worcester	0.0%	0.4%	1.4%	0.3%	96.1%	1.8%	775
Leicester	0.0	0.2	3.2	0.2	95.9	0.5	566
Bentley C	0.1	1.5	1.3	1.6	92.9	2.6	7,332
Berklee C of Music	1.2	3.7	5.6	3.0	66.0	20.6	2,702
Berkshire Christian C	0.0	0.0	4.8	1.2	91.6	2.4	83
Boston Architectural Ctr	0.0	2.3	2.9	2.5	92.3	0.0	692
Boston C	0.2	3.7	2.3	3.3	88.6	1.8	13,980
Boston Conservatory	0.0	1.1	2.4	2.1	86.1	8.4	380
Boston U	0.1	4.1	2.8	2.2	82.6	8.3	27,055
Bradford C	0.0	1.5	3.3	2.8	84.9	7.4	392
Brandeis U	0.1	3.1	2.3	1.9	84.5	8.1	3,666
Cambridge C	0.9	2.5	21.8	2.8	69.9	2.1	326
Catherine Laboure C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	206
Central New England C	0.2	2.3	1.0	0.6	93.5	2.4	620
Chamberlayne JC	0.1	1.6	3.3	2.3	85.5	7.2	818
Clark U	0.1	1.2	2.0	1.9	87.0	7.8	3,398
C of Our Lady of the Elms	0.1	0.2	3.1	1.2	95.2	0.2	911
C of the Holy Cross	0.0	0.5	2.5	1.8	94.7	0.5	2,656
Curry C	0.5	0.2	4.0	1.2	93.0	1.1	1,253
Dean JC	0.0	0.7	7.0	6.0	85.7	0.5	2,320
Eastern Nazarene C	0.2	0.0	3.6	1.1	94.1	1.0	892
Emerson C	0.1	0.4	3.0	1.6	92.5	2.4	2,385
Emmanuel C	0.0	0.5	4.9	3.1	88.2	3.3	944
Endicott C	0.0	0.2	1.2	1.8	92.1	4.7	659
Episcopal Divinity Sch	1.0	0.0	2.1	1.0	89.6	6.3	96
Fisher JC	0.7	0.9	4.9	1.0	91.9	0.5	3,401
Forsyth Sch of Dental Hygienists	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	93.8	3.1	65
Franklin Inst of Boston	0.5	5.9	10.3	1.9	77.6	3.7	572
Gordon C	0.2	1.1	1.5	1.0	94.1	2.1	1,218
Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary	0.4	2.7	13.1	7.2	76.6	0.0	739
Hampshire C	0.1	1.6	2.6	2.0	87.5	6.1	1,075
Harvard U	0.4	5.4	4.8	3.2	77.4	9.1	23,730
Hebrew C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.5	15.5	71
Hellenic C Holy Cross Greek Orthodox Sch	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.4	12.6	135
Katharine Gibbs Sch	0.2	1.6	2.4	0.8	93.2	1.8	500
Lasell JC	0.0	0.6	2.5	2.7	89.1	5.0	478
Lesley CC	0.5	1.6	5.3	2.5	87.8	2.3	4,188
Marian Court JC	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.5	97.0	0.0	198
Mass Board of Regents Sys							
Southeastern Mass U	0.2	0.8	2.1	0.5	95.3	1.1	8,052
U of Lowell	0.2	2.4	1.3	0.9	91.6	3.7	14,695
U of Massachusetts							
Amherst	0.2	1.9	3.4	2.6	85.6	6.2	27,800
Boston	0.3	4.2	9.6	3.2	80.1	2.6	12,370
Medical Sch Worcester	0.0	0.0	3.4	2.0	93.7	1.0	507
Bridgewater St C	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.4	96.8	0.7	9,140
Fitchburg St C	0.1	0.7	1.9	0.6	96.6	0.1	6,299
Framingham St C	0.2	0.9	1.2	0.7	96.4	0.7	5,952
Massachusetts C of Arts	0.4	1.7	2.0	2.1	90.8	2.9	2,068
Mass Maritime Academy	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	95.7	2.9	649
North Adams St C	0.0	0.2	1.7	0.4	97.1	0.6	2,856
Salem St C	0.4	0.7	2.1	1.1	95.1	0.7	9,009
Westfield St C	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.9	96.1	0.5	5,290
Worcester St C	0.6	0.8	1.8	1.2	93.1	2.5	6,866
Berkshire CC	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.3	97.8	0.5	3,141
Bristol CC	0.5	0.9	2.4	1.3	94.4	0.6	4,710
Bunker Hill CC	0.3	12.1	12.0	5.3	66.3	3.9	6,885
Cape Cod CC	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.7	96.7	0.1	1,981
Greenfield CC	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.7	97.0	0.6	2,306
Holyoke CC	0.3	0.3	2.6	3.5	92.6	0.6	4,116
Massachusetts Bay CC	0.1	2.1	3.5	2.5	91.5	0.3	4,213
Massasoit CC	0.2	0.6	4.5	1.4	93.3	0.0	7,468
Middlesex CC	0.5	1.9	1.4	0.9	95.3	0.0	5,554
Mount Wachusett CC	0.3	0.5	2.6	2.0	93.7	0.8	3,091
North Shore CC	0.1	1.0	2.1	3.5	92.9	0.3	6,107
Northern Essex CC	0.6	1.0	0.3	7.2	90.5	0.5	6,009
Quinsigamond CC	0.5	1.7	2.5	5.6	89.7	0.0	4,188
Roxbury CC	0.1	1.1	76.4	13.3	7.3	1.8	2,202
Springfield CC	0.0	0.2	4.2	0.9	92.1	2.6	2,518
Mass C of Pharmacy & Allied Health Sciences	0.3	4.1	4.9	3.5	73.6	13.7	1,101
MGH Inst of Health Professions	0.0	1.3	0.6	2.5	92.4	3.2	157
Mass Inst of Technology	0.2	7.8	3.1	2.7	66.8	19.4	9,757
Massachusetts Sch of Professional Psychology	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.6	98.3	0.0	172
Merrimack C	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.7	97.1	1.4	3,516
Montserrat C of Art	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	95.6	2.5	160
Mount Holyoke C	0.2	4.6	4.8	1.3	83.5	5.7	1,954
Mount Ida C	1.1	1.1	12.4	2.3	78.3	4.8	1,117
New England C of Optometry	0.0	5.9	3.1	2.8	79.5	8.7	356
New England Conservatory of Music	0.0	1.6	1.8	1.5	48.2	46.9	736
New England Inst of Applied Arts & Sciences	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.8	92.9	1.6	127
New England Sch of Law	0.1	0.5	1.4	0.9	97.1	0.1	1,089
Newbury C	0.0	3.3	17.2	19.3	57.8	2.3	3,516
Nichols C	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	98.6	0.4	1,345
Northeastern U	0.6	3.4	5.3	1.6	85.5	3.6	34,093
Pine Manor CC	0.5	0.9	1.9	1.1	80.6	15.1	571
Pope John XXIII National Seminary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	50
Quincy JC	0.0	1.3	4.3	2.0	91.3	1.2	1,967
Radcliffe C	0.3	9.9	7.9	5.2	71.6	5.0	2,799
Regis C	0.2	0.4	0.1	4.2	91.2	3.8	1,039
Saint Hyacinth C & Sem	0.0	1.6	0.0	4.7	89.1	4.7	64
Saint John's Seminary	0.0	2.6	1.1	0.5	95.2	0.5	189
Sch of Museum of Fine Arts	0.3	2.2	1.2	1.2	89.2	5.9	1,052
Simmons C	0.1	1.6	2.6	1.6	91.4	2.7	2,984
Simon's Rock of Bard C	0.3	3.6	6.8	3.3	84.0	2.0	307
Smith C	0.2	6.0	3.2	1.4	83.1	6.1	2,884
Springfield C	0.2	0.9	9.4	6.8	81.9	0.9	5,976
Stonehill C	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	98.6	0.5	2,851
Suffolk U	0.1	1.6	3.6	1.5	91.4	1.8	5,730
Swain Sch of Design	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	98.3	1.1	178
Tufts U	0.1	4.1	2.7	1.9	84.1	7.2	7,428
Wang Inst for Grad Studies	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	87.9	8.6	58
Wellesley C	0.0	11.8	6.1	2.2	74.9	5.0	2,257
Wentworth Inst of Tech	0.2	3.1	7.0	1.6	80.6	7.4	4,020
Western New England C	0.1	1.0	2.5	1.1	93.7	1.6	5,061
Weston Sch of Theology	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.1	7.9	214
Wheaton C	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.9	92.7	2.7	1,084
Wheelock C	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.7	95.5	1.9	755
Williams C	0.1	5.5	5.1	1.7	84.4	3.1	2,042
Worcester JC	0.2	1.1	1.9	1.1	94.4	1.4	2,054
Worcester Polytechnic Inst	0.2	2.4	0.4	0.3	88.5	8.2	4,022

MICHIGAN

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Adrian C	1.1%	0.5%	4.7%	2.2%	91.0%	0.5%	1,166
Albion C	0.0	1.1	1.9	0.2	96.0	0.8	1,587
Alma C	0.0	0.6	1.7	0.6	96.7	0.3	1,030
Alpena CC	0.3	0.4	2.3	0.6	96.2	0.2	1,986
Andrews U	0.5	4.7	15.4	7.3	53.8	18.3	3,053
Aquinas C	0.4	0.6	2.8	1.2	94.6	0.5	2,648
Baker C	0.6	1.1	9.5	0.6	88.1	0.0	4,042
Bay de Noc CC	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	96.5	0.1	1,854
Calvin C	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.2	89.5	9.1	4,146
Calvin Theol Sem	0.0	6.1	0.4	3.3	59.2	31.0	245
Ctr for Humanistic Studies	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.3	94.7	0.0	75
Central Michigan U	0.4	0.3	1.6	0.7	96.0	1.1	17,983
Charles S Mott CC	1.1	0.6	13.6	1.7	82.8	0.1	10,364
Cleary C	0.3	0.5	13.4	2.1	83.3	0.4	1,071
C of Art and Design Center for Creative Studies	0.0	0.3	3.2	0.9	92.5	3.1	1,158
Concordia C	0.7	0.5	3.8	0.9	91.7	2.4	424
Cranbrook Academy of Art	1.5	4.5	2.2	1.5	74.6	15.7	134

MICHIGAN—Continued

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Davenport C of Business							
Main	0.6%	0.4%	8.8%	1.3%	88.8%	0.1%	3,606
Lansing	0.4	0.2	13.9	1.4	83.9	0.1	1,500
Delta C	0.3	0.4	6.3	2.9	89.9	0.2	10,340
Detroit C of Law	0.3	1.3	9.3	1.1	86.9	1.2	756
Eastern Michigan U	0.3	1.3	8.1	1.2	84.7	4.5	21,347
Ferris St C	0.3	0.3	4.2	0.5	93.8	0.9	11,277
GMI Engineering and Management Inst	0.3	3.8	5.0	1.3	81.3	8.3	3,639
Glen Oaks CC	0.1	0.2	3.9	0.4	95.2	0.3	1,294
Gogebic CC	2.5	0.3	16.8	2.0	78.4	0.1	1,502
Grace Bible C	0.8	0.0	3.1	2.3	91.6	2.3	131
Grand Rapids Baptist C and Seminary	0.2	0.2	1.9	0.2	95.1	2.3	877
Grand Rapids JC	1.2	1.2	6.4	1.6	89.4	0.1	10,846
Grand Valley St C	0.3	0.3	2.7	0.9	95.0	0.8	8,361
Great Lakes Bible C	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	99.3	0.0	148
Great Lakes JC of Business	0.4	0.1	20.7	7.2	71.6	0.0	805
Henry Ford CC	0.5	0.9	13.0	1.8	83.6	0.2	14,595
Highland Park CC	0.5	0.7	94.4	0.1	2.9	1.3	2,004
Hillsdale C	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	97.8	0.8	1,052
Hope C	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.1	94.9	2.6	2,545
Jackson CC	0.4	0.8	10.3	1.8	86.6	0.2	6,697
Jordan C	0.3	0.2	55.9	1.5	41.6	0.5	2,025
Kalamazoo C	0.1	4.1	2.2	0.7	88.9	4.1	1,105
Kalamazoo Valley CC	1.7	1.8	9.1	1.0	86.2	0.2	8,103
Kellogg CC	0.8	0.7	6.2	0.9	90.8	0.6	5,139
Kendall Sch of Design	1.4	0.4	2.6	1.8	93.5	0.4	738
Kirtland CC	0.3	0.1	2.8	0.4	96.4	0.0	1,495
Lake Michigan C	0.6	0.9	11.2	1.0	85.8	0.4	3,504
Lake Superior St C	2.7	0.2	1.6	0.4	75.2	19.9	2,666
Lansing CC	0.7	1.6	5.7	2.2	88.7	1.0	20,405
Lawrence Inst of Tech	0.7	1.5	7.1	0.9	87.7	2.1	6,142
Lewis C of Business	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	348
Macomb CC	0.3	0.9	1.8	0.5	96.3	0.2	31,318
Madonna C	0.3	0.6	8.1	1.2	88.1	1.6	3,934
Marygrove C	0.3	0.7	72.9	0.5	25.2	0.4	1,216
Mercy C of Detroit	0.2	0.6	35.3	0.7	61.4	1.6	2,329
Michigan Christian C	0.0	0.0	20.1	0.7	77.7	1.4	278
Michigan St U	0.3	1.4	5.7	1.1	86.6	4.8	44,086
Michigan Technological U	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.4	93.8	3.9	6,326
Mid Michigan CC	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.2	97.2	0.8	1,827
Monroe County CC	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	97.8	0.1	2,990
Montcalm CC	0.8	0.5	11.4	1.4	85.9	0.0	2,177
Muskegon CC	2.3	0.3	6.8	1.3	89.3	0.0	5,322
Nazareth C	0.1	0.0	2.8	0.2	96.8	0.0	885
North Central Michigan C	1.8	0.4	0.3	0.7	96.6	0.2	1,490
Northern Michigan U	1.5	0.4	3.2	0.4	93.9	0.5	7,852
Northwestern Michigan C	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	97.7	0.2	3,153
Northwood Inst	0.0	0.2	7.3	0.2	90.2	2.1	1,824
Oakland CC	0.5	1.2	9.8	1.6	86.5	0.5	26,676
Oakland U	0.3	1.7	5.2	0.8	91.6	0.5	12,707
Olivet C	0.0	0.5	11.6	1.0	86.9	0.0	731
Reformed Bible C	1.8	5.5	0.6	1.8	59.8	30.5	164
Sacred Heart Seminary C	0.2	1.5	4.1	3.6	90.6	0.0	469
Saginaw Valley St C	0.5	0.7	6.2	3.3	88.8	0.6	5,378
St Clair County CC	0.5	0.1	1.7	1.1	95.6	0.9	3,609
Saint John's Provincial Seminary	0.0	2.8	3.5	0.7	93.1	0.0	144
Saint Mary's C	0.0	0.7	6.1	0.7	89.9	2.5	277
Schoolcraft C	0.3	1.0	2.4	0.4	95.8	0.0	8,600
Siena Heights C	0.4	0.5	7.3	2.4	87.3	2.1	1,611
Southwestern Michigan C	0.7	0.8	7.8	1.4	88.6	0.7	2,531
Spring Arbor C	0.1	0.6	12.4	0.7	84.5	1.8	1,217
Suomi C	6.0	1.6	17.2	1.3	73.8	0.0	615
Thomas M Cooley Law Sch	0.5	1.2	3.5	1.2	93.3	0.2	910
U of Detroit	0.3	1.4	16.4	1.3	75.7	5.0	6,165
U of Michigan							
Ann Arbor	0.4	4.6	4.9	1.8	81.2	7.1	34,972
Dearborn	0.6	2.7	5.9	1.8	88.8	0.2	7,120
Flint	0.9	1.1	8.3	1.3	88.5	0.0	6,047
Walsh C of Accountancy & Business Admin	0.5	1.7	2.9	0.3	94.2	0.3	2,218
Washtenaw CC	4.2	1.4	9.6	1.1	83.5	0.2	8,398
Wayne County CC	1.0	1.3	60.0	1.3	33.1	3.3	9,344
Wayne St U	1.0	3.1	21.9	1.7	69.4	2.9	28,764
West Shore CC	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.5	97.7	0.0	1,112
Western Michigan U	0.2	0.5	5.4	0.8	88.5	4.7	21,747
Western Theol Sem	0.0	0.6	2.3	0.0	94.9	2.3	175
William Tyndale C	0.0	1.1	29.3	1.1	68.1	0.5	379

MINNESOTA

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Alexandria Area Tech Inst	0.7%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	98.9%	0.1%	1,736
Augsburg C	1.6	1.3	3.4	0.4	90.1	3.2	1,633
Bethany Lutheran C	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.4	97.1	0.7	274
Bethel C	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.2	98.6	0.0	1,722
Bethel Theol Sem	0.2	1.4	3.2	0.4	92.9	2.0	507
Carleton C	0.6	4.8	3.2	2.7	88.1	0.7	1,867
C of Saint Benedict	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	88.8	9.9	2,045
C of Saint Catherine	0.2	1.1	0.9	1.1	94.3	2.4	2,424
C of Saint Scholastica	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	96.8	0.4	1,453
C of Saint Teresa	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.9	95.3	3.2	342
C of Saint Thomas	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.6	96.4	0.8	7,577
Concordia C at Moorhead	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	96.8	1.9	2,525
Concordia C-Saint Paul	0.5	0.5	3.4	0.1	88.5	7.0	946
Dr Martin Luther C	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	98.7	0.4	519
Gustavus Adolphus C	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.0	96.8	1.4	2,206
Hamline U	0.2	1.4	1.8	0.5	95.3	0.8	1,924
Luther NW Theol Sem	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	96.7	2.4	780
Macalester C	0.9	1.4	3.3	1.1	84.2	9.1	1,768
Mayo Foundation							
Grad Sch of Medicine	0.4	3.8	2.3	1.8	79.3	12.5	1,011
Medical Sch	2.0	4.1	2.7	2.7	88.4	0.0	147
Medical Inst of Minnesota	1.1	1.1	3.1	0.0	94.7	0.0	262
Minneapolis C of Art Design	0.8	2.4	1.4	1.0	93.9	0.5	623
Minnesota Bible C	0.0	6.3	1.3	0.0	91.1	1.3	79
Minneapolis CC System							
Anoka-Ramsey CC	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	99.0	0.1	4,933
Arrowhead CC Region							
Hibbing CC	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	98.7	0.0	1,094
Itasca CC	3.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	96.1	0.0	1,095
Mesabi CC	4.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	95.6	0.0	1,140
Rainy River CC	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.0	0.0	611
Vermilion CC	2.2	0.2	2.9	0.0	94.7	0.0	550
Austin CC	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	99.1	0.3	958
Brainerd CC	2.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	97.0	0.1	988
Fergus Falls CC	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	98.6	0.6	941
Inver Hills CC	0.1	1.7	1.4	0.5	98.1	0.1	4,145
Lakewood CC	0.1	2.8	0.4	0.5	95.9	0.2	4,494
Minneapolis CC	3.7	3.7	12.6	1.1	76.2	2.8	3,081
Normandale CC	0.3	1.7	0.7	0.2	96.8	0.3	6,966
North Hennepin CC	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.4	97.8	0.4	4,912
Northland CC	5.3	0.0	1.6	0.1	93.0	0.0	770
Rochester CC	0.2	1.9	0.5	0.3	96.9	0.3	3,153
Willmar CC	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.2	98.2	0.2	970
Worthington CC	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	98.9	0.0	730
National Education Center Brown Inst	0.9	2.7	4.4	0.9	90.7	0.3	1,650
North Central Bible C	0.6	1.7	2.4	1.6	92.4	1.2	1,031
Northwest Tech Inst	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	96.6	0.0	29
Northwestern C	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	97.2	0.6	987
NW C of Chiropractic	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.9	95.8	2.0	548
NW Electronics Inst	0.1	6.8	0.7	0.4	91.5	0.4	898
Pillsbury Baptist Bible C	0.3	0.8	5.1	1.3	90.2	2.5	396
Saint John's U	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	96.3	2.5	1,949
Saint Mary's C	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.5	97.6	0.3	1,539
Saint Olaf C	0.1	1.6	0.4	0.1	96.1	1.7	3,087
Saint Paul Bible C	0.2	4.4	1.5	0.4	92.4	1.3	561
Saint Paul Seminary	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	97.8	0.0	96
Saint Paul Tech Inst	1.2	12.1	5.2	3.8	77.9	0.0	1,884
Sch of the Associated Arts	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.6	90.3	0.7	136

MINNESOTA—Continued

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
State U Sys of Minnesota							
Bemidji St U	4.7%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	93.6%	1.1%	4,295
Mankato St U	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.4	95.5	2.4	14,786
Metropolitan St U	1.1	1.0	4.6	0.8	92.5	0.1	4,396
Moorhead St U	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	97.1	1.3	7,274
Saint Cloud St U	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.2	97.2	1.0	14,220
Southwestern St U	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	97.2	1.4	2,285
Winona St U	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.3	96.3	1.9	5,913
United Theol Sem	0.5	1.1	2.2	1.6	92.5	2.2	186
U of Minnesota							
Duluth	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	96.1	1.6	10,830
Morris	1.3	1.5	4.0	2.0	90.5	0.7	1,922
Twin Cities	0.4	2.7	1.5	0.8	90.5	4.1	63,994
Tech C Crookston	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.3	97.2	1.0	1,213
Tech C Waseca	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	99.0	0.1	1,149
William Mitchell C of Law	0.8	0.8	3.5	1.5	93.1	0.4	1,129

MISSISSIPPI

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Alcorn St U	0.0%	0.4%	91.2%	0.0%	8.5%	0.0%	2,329
Belhaven C	0.0	0.5	3.6	0.8	91.3	3.6	608
Blue Mountain C	0.0	0.7	3.3	0.0	96.1	0.0	305
Clarke C	0.0	0.0	12.9	0.0	87.1	0.0	132
Coahoma JC	0.0	0.0	98.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	1,382
Copiah-Lincoln JC							
Main	0.3	0.0	26.2	0.2	73.3	0.0	1,244
Branch	0.2	0.2	28.6	0.7	70.1	0.0	412
Delta St U	0.1	0.6	17.8	0.1	81.2	0.1	3,380
East Central JC	8.4	0.0	28.3	0.0	63.3	0.0	946
East Mississippi JC	0.0	0.0	43.0	2.1	54.9	0.0	1,708
Hinds JC							
Utica	0.3	0.0	88.7	2.6	7.7	0.7	891
Raymond	0.1	0.4	25.9	3.4	69.9	0.2	4,213
Vicksburg	0.2	0.5	34.8	5.8	58.6	0.1	3,126
Holmes JC	0.0	0.2	24.6	0.0	75.2	0.0	1,404
Itawamba JC	0.0	0.0	14.1	0.0	85.9	0.0	2,436
Jackson St U	0.2	0.2	92.7	0.1	2.4	4.5	6,319
Jones County JC	0.1	0.0	19.9	0.1	78.9	1.0	2,456
Magnolia Bible C	0.0	0.0	27.3	0.0	72.7	0.0	44
Mary Holmes C	0.0	0.0	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	344
Meridian JC	1.4	0.6	23.7	0.6	73.6	0.0	2,309
Millsaps C	0.0	1.3	4.1	0.5	93.4	0.7	1,358
Mississippi C	0.1	0.3	11.0	0.3	88.0	0.2	2,925
Mississippi Delta JC	0.1	0.3	41.2	0.2	58.3	0.0	1,565
Mississippi Gulf Coast JC	0.7	1.0	14.5	1.1	81.9	0.8	6,836
Mississippi St U	0.1	0.2	11.3	0.1	84.6	3.7	11,474
Mississippi U for Women	0.1	0.3	16.0	0.3	83.3	0.0	2,037
Mississippi Valley St U	0.0	0.0	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	2,002
Northeast Mississippi JC	0.0	0.1	11.2	0.0	88.7	0.0	2,407
Northwest Mississippi JC	0.0	0.0	37.5	0.0	62.5	0.0	1,849
NW Mississippi JC Oxford	0.0	0.0	22.8	0.0	77.2	0.0	1,367
Pearl River JC	0.0	0.2	19.7	0.0	80.1	0.0	1,871
Phillips JC	0.0	0.0	40.4	0.2	59.4	0.0	582
Prentiss Normal and Industrial Inst	0.0	0.0	99.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	125
Reformed Theol Sem	0.0	6.7	6.3	2.1	83.1	1.8	284
Rust C	0.0	0.0	97.6	0.0	0.4	2.0	915
Southeastern Baptist C	0.0	0.0	21.2	0.0	73.7	5.0	80
Southwest Mississippi JC	0.0	0.2	23.7	0.1	76.0	0.1	1,314
Tougaloo C	0.0	0.0	98.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	902
U of Mississippi							
Main	0.1	0.6	5.6	0.2	88.2	5.3	9,053
Medical Center	0.0	1.8	8.9	0.7	85.7	2.9	1,508
U of Southern Mississippi	0.2	0.6	13.3	0.5	82.6	2.8	12,333
Wesley C	1.4	0.0	2.9	0.0	95.7	0.0	69
William Carey C	0.0	1.0	19.4	0.3	78.2	1.0	2,004
Wood JC	0.0	0.2	12.4	0.0	84.1	3.3	459

MISSOURI

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Aquinas Inst	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	1.4%	90.5%	4.1%	74
Assemblies of God Theological Seminary	0.3	0.0	1.3	3.2	90.3	4.8	310
Avila C	0.6	1.0	8.5	1.9	87.6	0.3	1,437
Baptist Bible C	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.1	94.5	2.4	835
Basic Inst of Tech	0.0	0.0	25.2	0.0	74.8	0.0	155
Calvary Bible C	0.0	1.2	2.0	1.2	95.7	0.0	345
Cardinal Glennon C	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	97.4	0.0	76
Central Bible C	1.3	0.0	0.9	2.4	93.3	2.1	757
Central Christian C of the Bible	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	98.7	0.0	75
Central Methodist C	0.0	0.2	7.1	0.5	90.9	1.4	635
Central Missouri St U	0.0	0.5	7.0	0.4	88.8	3.3	9,032
Clayton U	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	97.1	1.4	69
Cleveland Chiropractic C	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.7	93.1	4.5	419
Columbia C	0.8	1.6	12.3	2.2	82.2	0.9	3,024
Conception Seminary C	0.0	3.2	1.1	7.5	88.2	0.0	93
Concordia Seminary	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.2	95.3	2.6	509
Cottey C	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.4	90.8	6.3	348
Covenant Theol Sem	0.0	3.2	0.8	0.0	88.0	8.0	125
Crowder C	1.6	0.5	1.1	0.1	96.6	0.1	1,351
Culver-Stockton C	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	91.5	0.0	843
DeVry Inst of Technology	0.2	10.5	7.8	1.0	79.9	0.7	1,633
Dickinson JC	3.2	1.2	49.0	1.2	45.5	0.0	253
Drury C	0.4	0.4	2.7	0.8	95.0	0.7	2,774
East Central C	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	99.5	0.1	2,973
Eden Theol Sem	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	94.5	1.1	181
Evangel C	0.4	0.8	2.5	1.7	93.9	0.7	1,809
Fontbonne C	0.1	0.9	11.1	0.6	83.0	4.3	935
Hannibal-LaGrange C	0.3	0.1	2.0	0.3	97.3	0.0	692
Harris-Stowe St C	0.1	0.4	71.5	0.0	25.0	3.0	1,374
International Graduate Sch	0.0	4.5	20.7	1.8	73.0	0.0	111
Jefferson C	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.4	97.8	0.2	3,289
Kansas City Art Inst	0.8	1.8	2.3	1.4	91.8	2.0	511
Kemper Military Sch and C	0.6	5.9	30.0	2.9	59.4	1.2	170
Kenrick Seminary	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	97.1	1.4	69
Kirksville C of Osteopathic Medicine	0.4	2.6	0.4	1.5	94.7	0.4	529
Lincoln U	0.6	0.8	31.1	0.4	64.4	2.9	2,486
Lindenwood C	0.3	0.5	7.1	0.3	90.2	1.6	1,771
Logan C of Chiropractic	0.5	1.5	0.7	1.5	93.6	2.3	605
Maryville C	0.0	0.4	3.3	0.0	93.6	2.3	2,675
Metropolitan CC's							
Longview CC	0.2	0.6	4.6	0.6	94.0	0.1	6,333
Maple Woods CC	0.2	0.5	1.5	0.8	96.7	0.3	3,079
Penn Valley CC	0.5	2.8	35.2	3.5	54.0	4.1	4,857
Midwestern Baptist Theological Seminary	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	96.0	2.4	125
Mineral Area C	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	99.1	0.0	2,052
Missouri Baptist C	0.2	0.2	13.8	1.2	80.6	4.1	693
Missouri Southern St C	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.5	97.1	0.1	4,810
Missouri Valley C	0.5	0.7	20.2	1.6	76.3	0.6	806
Missouri Western St C	1.4	0.3	2.9	0.9	94.4	0.0	3,867
Moberly Area JC	0.7	0.7	8.9	0.3	88.7	0.8	1,070
National Ed Ctr Kansas City	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	25
Nazarene Theol Sem	0.9	0.6	2.2	0.4	90.7	5.2	462
Northeast Missouri St U	0.1	0.2	2.0	0.3	94.2	3.3	7,106
Northwest Missouri St U	0.1	0.2	2.4	0.2	93.9	3.3	4,876
Ozark Christian C	0.0	0.6	9.2	2.5	87.7	0.0	163
Park C	0.5	0.7	10.5	2.3	84.9	1.1	4,006
Pioneer CC	0.7	0.5	57.7	1.3	39.8	0.0	601
Platt C	0.5	0.0	2.1	1.0	96.4	0.0	193
Research C of Nursing	0.0	0.6	9.2	2.5	87.7	0.0	163
Rockhurst C	0.1	1.5	6.3	1.9	89.5	0.7	3,198
Rutledge C of Springfield	1.3	0.4	3.4	0.0	94.8	0.0	233
Saint Louis Christian C	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	96.0	2.4	125
Saint Louis C of Pharmacy	0.0	2.8	4.0	0.4	91.9	0.9	755
Saint Louis CC							
Florissant Valley	0.2	0.8	18.0	0.5	80.3	0.1	10,383
Forest Park	0.3	1.1	40.4	0.7	57.1	0.4	6,137
Meramec	0.2	0.6	2.0	0.4	96.6	0.2	12,100
Saint Louis Conservatory of Music	0.0	2.1	2.1	1.0	67.0	27.8	97

MISSOURI—Continued

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Saint Louis Rabbinical C	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	1.4%	90.5%	4.1%	74
Saint Louis U	0.2	4.1	5.9	1.7	86.8	1.4	12,185
Saint Mary's C of O'Fallon	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	97.6	0.7	545
Saint Paul Sch of Theol	1.2	1.2	2.3	0.0	95.3	0.0	171
Sch of the Ozarks	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	96.5	2.8	1,203
Southeast Missouri St U	0.1	0.3	6.8	0.2	89.8	2.8	9,144
Southwest Baptist U	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.0	98.4	0.0	2,377
Southwest Missouri St U	0.2	1.0	1.0	0.3	96.8	0.7	15,233
State Fair CC	0.6	0.3	2.9	0.0	96.2	0.0	1,508
Stephens C	0.3	1.1	3.7	0.6	94.4	0.0	1,123
Tarkio C	0.0	1.2	19.7	11.8	66.4	0.9	1,803
Three Rivers CC	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	98.7	0.0	1,679
Trenton JC	0.1	0.0	2.8	0.0	97.1	0.0	788
U of Health Sciences	0.7	3.4	0.2	1.1	92.8	1.8	553
U of Missouri							
Columbia	0.3	1.1	3.3	0.7	89.2	5.4	22,727
Kansas City	0.6	2.8	6.6	1.7	85.6	2.7	11,583
Rolla	0.3	4.0	2.3	0.9	86.6	5.9	6,318
St Louis	0.1	1.7	8.8	0.8	88.0	0.5	12,328
Washington U	0.1	5.0	4.7	1.7	82.7	5.8	10,481
Webster U	0.2	1.2	11.1	1.8	83.4	2.2	6,645
Wentworth Military Acad	0.0	1.4	6.5	1.4	89.3	1.4	291
Westminster C	0.3	1.1	2.2	0.2	95.1	1.1	632
William Jewell C	0.1	0.2	2.2	0.4	96.5	0.5	2,061
William Woods C	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.1	97.8	0.3	736

MONTANA

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Blackfeet CC	89.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.4%	0.0%	241
Carroll C	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	96.0	2.2	1,412
C of Great Falls	3.8	2.0	1.0	1.5	91.7	0.0	1,151
Dawson CC	2.7	0.2	0.5	0.8	95.6	0.2	589
Dull Knife Memorial C	91.8	0.0	1.5	0.0	6.7	0.0	134
Flathead Valley CC	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	98.0	0.0	2,005
Fort Peck CC	82.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.5	0.0	200
Miles CC	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.1	0.6	717
Montana U System							
Eastern Montana C	4.0	0.5	0.3	0.9	93.8	0.1	3,920
Montana C of Mineral Science & Technology	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4	92.3	6.3	1,847
Montana St U	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	94.9	2.1	10,233
Northern Montana C	9.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	88.7	0.3	1,786
U of Montana	2.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	93.1	3.1	8,840
Western Montana C	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.6	97.8	0.0	1,053
Rocky Mountain C	1.9	1.2	3.3	0.5	89.4	3.8	424
Salish Kootenai CC	75.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.7	0.0	673

NEBRASKA

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Bellevue C	3.0%	1.4%	7.9%	2.6%	80.5%	4.7%	2,196
Bishop Clarkson C of Nursing	0.0	0.7	1.7	0.5	97.0	0.0	405
Central Tech CC Area	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	98.6	0.0	8,796
Chadron St C	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.4	96.5	0.0	2,200
C of Saint Mary	0.3	0.7	4.5	0.9	93.3	0.3	1,276
Concordia Teachers C	0.5	0.3	3.2	0.3	94.5	1.3	781
Creighton U	0.3	3.9	2.7	2.2	87.7	3.2	5,903
Dana C	0.7	0.0	2.2	0.0	95.6	1.5	459
Doane C	0.1	0.3	2.6	0.4	92.5	4.2	745
Grace C of the Bible	0.4	0.4	1.6	0.8	94.1	2.8	254
Hastings C	0.1	0.1	4.2	0.9	94.1	0.6	791
Kearney St C	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	98.6	1.0	8,816
Metropolitan Tech CC Area	2.6	1.3	12.7	1.6	81.4	0.4	6,835
Mid-Plains CC Area	0.2	0.6	0.2	1.3	97.5	0.2	2,930
Midland Lutheran C	0.2	1.3	4.0	0.9	92.5	0.9	845
Nebraska Christian C	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.4	97.9	0.0	140
Nebraska Indian CC	90.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	9.4	0.0	202
Nebraska Wesleyan U	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.5	96.2	1.8	1,311
Nebraska Western C	1.2	0.2	0.7	4.7	93.2	0.1	2,405
Northeast Tech CC Area	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	99.2	0.0	2,392
Peru St C	0.3	0.0	4.0	1.1	94.2	0.4	1,355
Southeast CC Lincoln	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.8	96.8	0.3	5,418
Union C	1.0	0.5	2.5	2.2	83.7	10.1	631
U of Nebraska							
Lincoln	0.2	0.7	1.6	0.9	91.9	4.7	23,899
Medical Center	0.3	2.4	2.0	1.2	92.6	1.6	2,186
Omaha	0.2	0.6	4.5	1.4	91.8	1.3	13,907
Wayne St C	0.4	0.1	2.1	0.4	96.5	0.4	2,919
York C	0.3	0.3	3.4	2.8	90.6	2.6	352

NEVADA

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Deep Springs C	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	4.0%	92.0%	0.0%	25
Old C	0.0	3.2	1.1	1.1	91.4	3.2	93
Sierra Nevada C	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.1	95.7	1.1	94
U of Nevada System							
Las Vegas	0.5	3.3	5.4	4.5	85.1	1.2	12,847
Reno	1.0	1.9	1.5	1.7	89.9	4.1	9,651
Clark County CC	1.2	3.1	7.6	6.1	82.0	0.0	11,089
Northern Nevada CC	5.4	1.1	0.1	9.0	84.4	0.0	1,293
Truckee Meadows CC	2.6	3.2	1.8	2.9	88.3	1.2	7,688
Western Nevada CC	3.5	1.1	0.9	3.9	90.5	0.1	3,942

NEW HAMPSHIRE

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Castle JC	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	166
Colby-Sawyer C	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.2	98.5	0.4	456
Daniel Webster C	0.2	0.9	1.4	0.5	96.6	0.3	880
Dartmouth C	1.4	3.6	4.7	1.3	86.3	2.6	4,628
Franklin Pierce Law Center	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.3	98.1	0.0	319
Hawthorne C	0.0	0.2	2.1	0.2	93.6	3.9	611
Hesser C	0.3	0.7	1.9	0.4	95.8	0.9	1,824
Magdalen C	0.0	1.4	0.0	2.8	90.1	5.6	71
McIntosh C	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.1	96.2	0.0	550
New England C	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	94.6	5.2	996
New Hampshire C	0.0	0.4	2.5	3.1	90.7	3.3	7,136
New Hampshire Tech Inst	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	99.3	0.0	1,807
NH Voc-Tech C's							
Berlin	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	99.7	0.0	334
Claremont	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	98.3	0.4	239
Laconia	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	99.1	0.0	213
Manchester	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.9	0.0	2,169
Nashua	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	99.8	0.0	1,082
Stratham	0.3	0.8	1.3	1.9	93.1	2.6	378
Notre Dame C	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.1	97.6	0.0	797
Rivier C	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.8	96.6	0.5	2,261
Saint Anselm C	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	99.0	0.6	1,911
U Sys of New Hampshire							
Keene St C	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	98.3	0.6	3,610
Plymouth St C	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	98.5	0.2	3,691
Sch for Lifelong Learning	0.4	0.5	2.0	0.8	96.2	0.1	1,722
U of New Hampshire	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	97.1	1.2	12,482
U of NH Manchester	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	99.3	0.0	1,004
White Pines C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.5	7.5	53

NEW JERSEY

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Assumption C for Sisters	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	91.7%	0.0%	12
Atlantic CC	1.1	1.6	11.6	3.1	81.1	1.5	3,949
Bergen CC	0.2	4.4	4.2	7.0	81.4	2.8	10,913
Berkeley Sch of Garret Mountain	0.0	0.1	5.9	9.6	83.8	0.5	730
Beth Medrash Govoha	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	91.8	6.7	1,017
Bloomfield C	0.0	1.8	38.7	7.4	51.6	0.5	1,406
Brookdale CC	0.2	2.3	5.1	2.2	89.8	0.3	10,570
Burlington County C	0.5	2.4	13.3	2.6	81.3	0.0	5,870
Caldwell C	0.0	1.9	8.7	3.9	82.8	2.6	722
Camden County C	0.2	2.9	2.7	1.5	92.7	0.0	8,126
Centenary C	0.0	0.6	8.2	2.1	88.5	0.6	985
C of Saint Elizabeth	0.1	1.1	6.8	4.2	85.0	2.8	987
County C of Morris	0.1	2.7	2.8	2.7	91.3	0.4	9,850
Cumberland County C	1.5	0.8	11.3	7.1	79.4	0.0	2,232
Don Bosco C	0.0	2.0	0.0	10.0	78.0	10.0	50
Drew U	0.1	2.6	4.8	1.9	86.0	4.6	2,341
Essex County C	0.2	1.5	58.3	19.0	16.5	4.4	5,542

NEW JERSEY—Continued

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Fairleigh Dickinson U							
Edward Williams C	0.2%	3.2%	20.0%	8.4%	66.4%	1.9%	1,312
Florham Park-Madison	0.3	1.4	3.1	1.0	92.5	1.7	3,636
Rutherford	0.2	2.4	5.1	4.8	72.9	14.6	2,578
Teaneck	0.1	3.4	6.0	3.8	66.7	20.0	5,858
Felician C	0.0	2.4	4.9	3.8	86.7	2.2	546
Georgian Court C	0.0	0.9	3.3	3.3	92.5	0.1	1,774
Glassboro St C	0.4	0.9	8.6	2.2	85.9	2.1	8,725
Gloucester County C	0.5	0.6	8.0	0.8	89.7	0.3	3,505
Hudson County CC	0.6	7.6	16.4	47.7	24.0	3.7	3,175
Immaculate Conception Seminary	0.0	1.5	2.0	5.5	91.0	0.0	199
Jersey City St C	0.1	5.1	14.7	15.6	49.4	15.1	7,037
Katharine Gibbs Sch	0.0	1.7	21.7	6.7	69.9	0.0	359
Kean C of New Jersey	0.2	2.0	11.0	8.7	75.9	2.2	12,630
Mercer County CC	0.6	1.9	12.6	3.0	80.1	1.8	8,727
Middlesex County C	0.1	5.7	5.5	7.0	80.8	0.8	10,445
Monmouth C	0.2	1.9	3.6	1.8	89.3	3.2	4,442
Montclair St C	1.0	1.2	6.9	8.0	81.1	1.7	12,919
New Brunswick Theol Sem	0.0	6.7	31.7	10.8	50.8	0.0	120
New Jersey Inst of Tech	0.2	10.0	7.3	6.7	60.6	15.1	7,589
Northeastern Bible C	0.5	3.3	12.3	3.8	78.2	1.9	211
Ocean County C	0.6	0.5	1.8	1.8	95.2	0.1	5,640
Passaic County CC	0.3	4.6	22.6	45.6	24.6	2.4	2,726
Princeton Theol Sem	0.1	4.6	4.8	1.2	81.5	7.8	849
Princeton U	0.2	6.2	4.9	3.5	74.0	11.3	6,371
Rabbinical C of America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.3	27.7	235
Ramapo C of New Jersey	0.1	1.4	6.2	2.5	88.1	1.7	3,860
Rider C	0.2	0.5	3.0	1.4	93.6	1.5	5,024
Rutgers U							
Camden	0.4	2.5	8.6	2.6	85.7	0.2	4,959
New Brunswick	0.2	6.6	7.1	4.3	78.2	3.6	33,969
Newark	0.3	5.4	19.0	9.0	64.4	1.9	9,611
Saint Peter's C	0.3	4.7	8.0	13.4	72.8	0.8	3,575
Salem CC	0.8	1.0	14.2	1.9	82.1	0.0	1,001
Seton Hall U	0.1	1.4	6.6	4.2	85.9	1.8	8,807
Somerset County C	0.2	2.9	2.7	1.5	92.7	0.0	4,732
Stevens Inst of Tech	0.2	10.8	3.3	4.5	67.5	13.8	3,257
Stockton St C	0.4	1.6	10.9	2.3	84.7	0.2	5,069
Talmudical Academy of NJ	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	36
Thomas A Edison St C	0.5	0.8	7.6	2.7	83.7	4.7	5,319
Trenton St C	0.4	2.3	8.4	1.9	86.8	0.2	8,178
Union County C	0.0	1.4	16.9	8.3	73.5	0.0	8,369
U of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey	0.0	6.2	7.5	4.9	79.6	1.8	2,305
Upsala C	0.2	1.5	21.9	4.1	71.5	0.8	1,785
Westminster Choir C	0.0	1.5	12.9	2.9	77.1	5.6	340
William Paterson C	0.2	0.6	5.4	3.4	85.0	5.3	9,216

NEW MEXICO

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Albuquerque Tech-Voc Inst	11.5%	1.9%	3.5%	34.4%	48.6%	0.0%	13,117
C of Santa Fe	4.1	0.2	2.5	35.6	55.3	2.4	1,504
C of the Southwest	0.0	0.0	5.5	14.9	77.6	2.0	201
Eastern New Mexico U							
Main	1.8	0.8	4.8	15.6	73.8	3.1	3,700
Clovis	0.4	1.4	7.1	10.6	80.0	0.6	2,307
Roswell	2.2	0.3	2.1	23.1	72.0	0.2	1,334
Inst of American Indian Arts	97.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.6	156
New Mexico Highlands U	4.3	0.4	2.5	73.1	19.4	0.4	1,943
NM Inst Mining & Tech	2.1	0.8	1.0	6.9	75.1	14.0	1,211
New Mexico JC	0.6	0.3	3.3	11.4	83.9	0.4	2,028
New Mexico Military Inst	1.2	5.4	8.2	16.0	64.8	4.5	426
New Mexico St U							
Main	2.1	0.5	1.4	22.6	69.7	3.7	13,718
Alamogordo	2.0	1.1	5.6	14.3	76.9	0.1	1,541
Carlsbad	1.7	0.2	0.3	15.6	82.2	0.0	890
Dona Ana	3.0	0.3	1.4	39.0	53.6	2.6	625
Grants	14.0	0.4	0.4	24.7	60.5	0.0	458
Northern New Mexico CC	8.9	0.2	0.2	72.5	18.2	0.0	1,053
San Juan C	26.3	0.1	0.1	7.4	65.4	0.7	2,808
Santa Fe CC	5.1	0.6	0.5	46.7	47.2	0.0	2,122
U of New Mexico							
Main	3.3	1.9	1.8	22.5	68.0	2.4	24,124
Gallup	59.5	0.5	0.5	10.2	29.1	0.2	1,331
Valencia	2.5	1.0	0.6	30.9	64.6	0.4	1,714
Western New Mexico U	1.7	0.4	3.7	41.5	50.9	1.9	1,551

NEW YORK

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Adelphi U	0.2%	2.1%	10.2%	3.8%	83.0%	0.6%	10,493
Albany C of Pharmacy	0.2	1.9	1.4	0.5	93.8	2.2	630
Albany Law Sch of Union U	0.1	0.7	3.2	2.0	93.3	0.6	689
Albany Medical C	0.0	11.6	1.7	1.5	85.2	0.0	601
Alfred U	0.3	0.9	3.2	1.0	93.8	0.9	1,570
American Acad of Dramatic Arts	0.0	0.0	5.4	3.9	85.9	4.9	205
American Acad McAllister Inst of Funeral Service	0.0	0.0	39.2	1.5	57.7	1.5	130
Bank Street C of Education	0.0	1.7	9.3	12.4	76.4	0.3	605
Bard C	0.0	1.1	3.4	2.1	88.6	4.7	801
Berkeley Sch of New York	0.0	0.6	29.8	30.5	38.8	0.3	714
Berkeley Sch Westchester	0.0	0.0	13.9	2.7	83.4	0.0	512
Beth Hamedrash Shaarei Yosher Inst	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	138
Beth Jacob Hebrew Teachers C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	594
Beth Rochel Seminary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.3	3.7	241
Boricua C	0.0	0.0	1.0	98.2	0.8	0.0	1,140
Bramson ORT Tech Inst	0.0	0.3	4.6	0.6	94.5	0.0	326
Briarcliffe C for Business	0.2	0.9	15.0	11.7	69.9	2.4	548
Brooklyn Law Sch	0.1	1.5	4.5	5.1	88.8	0.0	1,227
Canisius C	0.3	0.4	5.0	1.0	93.3	0.0	4,250
Catholic C of the Immaculate Conception	0.0	2.4	9.5	11.9	76.2	0.0	84
Cazenovia C	0.4	0.4	3.0	0.1	96.1	0.1	857
Christ the King Seminary	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.9	96.3	0.0	109
Clarkson U	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.4	92.0	6.5	3,906
City U of New York							
Bernard Baruch C	0.6	12.0	20.4	13.4	49.0	4.6	16,128
Borough Manhattan CC	1.7	7.2	50.7	30.4	8.5	1.4	12,580
Bronx CC	1.8	3.2	50.8	38.2	4.9	1.1	6,145
Brooklyn C	1.2	6.8	21.3	8.9	59.3	2.5	14,625
City C	1.1	12.9	33.7	25.3	18.3	8.7	12,782
C of Staten Island	2.8	4.4	10.8	6.6	71.6	3.8	10,653
Grad Sch & U Center	0.3	3.5	5.2	5.6	71.3	14.2	3,590
Hostos CC	0.4	0.6	13.6	82.4	1.6	1.4	4,333
Hunter C	1.1	7.5	19.7	16.0	53.2	2.6	19,584
John Jay C of Criminal Justice	1.8	2.5	37.1	27.1	31.2	0.4	6,678
Kingsborough CC	1.6	2.9	21.1	11.2	62.1	1.2	12,006
La Guardia CC	2.0	6.6	35.6	37.2	15.6	2.9	7,791
Lehman C	1.0	2.6	28.1	30.6	36.4	1.4	9,363
Medgar Evers C	0.4	0.9	91.4	4.4	0.5	2.4	2,550
Mount Sinai Sch of Med	0.0	10.4	3.5	4.8	81.0	0.4	483
New York City Tech C	1.4	7.7	53.0	21.0	16.1	1.0	10,810
Queens C	1.5	8.1	10.0	8.8	67.5	4.1	16,134
Queensborough CC	1.3	8.1	20.6	17.3	51.3	1.4	12,195
Sch of Law at Queens C	0.5	4.3	16.1	14.0	65.2	0.0	436
York C	1.4	6.3	59.8	15.5	9.7	7.2	4,278
Colgate Rochester Divinity Sch	0.5	0.0	14.9	0.9	82.4	1.4	221
Colgate U	0.2	4.5	2.9	2.0	86.6	3.9	2,696
C for Human Services	0.8	0.8	72.0	18.5	7.8	0.0	728
C of Aeronautics	0.2	9.2	24.3	25.1	37.9	3.2	1,295
C of Insurance	0.0	5.9	12.7	8.4	71.3	1.8	1,002
C of Mount Saint Vincent	0.0	3.1	6.2	7.2	81.8	1.7	1,016
C of New Rochelle	0.2	0.7	49.3	8.5	41.3	0.1	4,606
C of Saint Rose	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.3	96.2	1.8	3,143
Columbia U							
Main	0.1	8.6	4.2	3.2	79.7	4.1	17,574
Barnard C	0.0	13.1	3.6	2.7	77.3	3.2	2,162

Continued on Following Page

1986 Minority Enrollment at 3,200 Institutions of Higher Education

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
NEW YORK—Continued							
Columbia U							
Teachers C	0.1%	2.0%	9.3%	4.9%	73.6%	9.5%	3,970
Concordia C	0.0	2.9	11.2	2.0	70.7	13.2	547
Cooper Union	0.0	19.8	2.7	4.5	67.2	5.9	1,056
Cornell U							
Endowed C's	0.3	9.2	4.0	3.5	71.1	11.9	11,181
Statutory C's	0.3	3.7	5.7	2.9	86.7	0.7	8,208
Medical Center	0.0	6.7	7.4	5.9	72.9	7.1	539
Culinary Inst of America	0.1	0.5	1.2	0.4	96.6	1.3	1,835
D'Youville C	0.8	0.4	12.4	4.5	81.7	0.3	1,033
Daemen C	0.6	0.7	18.3	3.8	75.8	0.8	1,664
Darkei No'am Rabbinical C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	49
Dominican C of Blauvelt	0.0	0.1	1.2	1.7	97.1	0.0	1,562
Dowling C	0.4	0.4	0.9	3.6	94.7	0.0	3,063
Elizabeth Seton C	0.6	2.8	43.5	10.8	41.2	1.1	1,088
Elmira C	0.2	1.3	2.4	0.7	95.4	0.0	1,975
Five Towns C	0.0	1.0	10.4	4.4	84.1	0.0	383
Fordham U	0.1	1.5	4.9	5.8	85.6	1.9	12,256
Friends World C	0.2	0.7	3.6	1.1	92.6	1.8	552
General Theol Sem	0.0	0.0	5.0	1.2	91.9	1.9	161
Hamilton C	0.1	1.8	3.5	1.5	90.4	2.7	1,685
Hartwick C	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6	97.3	1.2	1,464
Hebrew Union C							
Jewish Inst of Religion	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	104
Hilbert C	0.0	0.0	3.2	1.1	95.7	0.0	647
Hobart & William Smith C's	0.1	0.4	5.3	0.9	91.5	1.9	1,873
Hofstra U	0.2	2.2	5.0	3.2	87.7	1.6	12,067
Holy Trinity Orthodox Sem	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	38
Houghton C	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	92.1	4.7	1,126
Interboro Inst	0.0	0.1	85.6	13.8	0.4	0.0	744
Iona C	0.1	0.8	5.3	3.9	89.4	0.4	5,904
Ithaca C	0.2	0.6	1.8	1.0	95.0	1.4	5,798
Jamestown Business C	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.7	97.2	0.4	282
Jewish Theol Sem	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	91.0	8.1	458
Juilliard Sch	0.3	10.3	5.0	2.2	56.7	25.6	1,102
Katharine Gibbs Sch							
New York	0.0	1.3	29.8	8.7	60.2	0.0	550
Katharine Gibbs Sch							
Melville	0.0	0.0	6.1	3.8	90.1	0.0	213
Keuka C	0.4	0.8	6.9	2.9	89.0	0.0	481
King's C	0.2	2.6	5.7	2.6	86.9	1.9	574
Lab Inst of Merchandising	0.0	1.4	9.1	9.1	80.4	0.0	276
Le Moyne C	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.4	97.6	0.5	2,135
Long Island Seminary							
of Jewish Studies	0.2	0.7	3.6	1.1	92.6	1.8	552
Long Island C Hospital							
Sch of Nursing	0.0	3.3	26.4	3.3	50.5	16.5	91
Long Island U							
Brooklyn	0.4	5.5	42.1	11.9	35.0	5.2	6,842
C W Post	0.1	1.7	6.9	2.7	83.9	4.6	9,351
Rockland	0.2	0.9	3.5	2.7	92.5	0.1	1,616
Southhampton	0.4	0.9	6.9	3.4	85.7	2.6	1,200
Machzikei Hadath							
Rabbinical C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	116
Manhattan C	0.0	2.3	2.7	6.4	85.8	2.8	4,339
Manhattan Sch of Music	0.3	5.2	4.4	2.0	70.6	17.6	798
Manhattanville C	0.0	1.5	4.9	4.5	83.6	5.4	1,433
Mannes C of Music	0.0	13.8	9.6	5.8	66.3	4.4	520
Maria C of Albany	0.2	0.3	3.6	0.3	95.3	0.2	937
Maria Regina C	0.0	0.4	2.6	1.2	95.7	0.0	493
Marist C	0.2	0.7	7.7	4.4	86.1	0.8	4,315
Maryknoll Sch of Theology	0.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	79.8	14.1	99
Marymount C	0.0	0.9	11.1	6.4	81.5	0.1	1,257
Marymount Manhattan C	0.1	2.5	17.7	9.6	68.8	1.3	1,484
Mater Dei C	11.7	0.8	2.6	0.8	84.0	0.0	606
Medaille C	0.2	0.1	38.2	3.4	58.0	0.1	967
Mercy C	0.4	1.8	19.9	21.6	56.3	0.0	7,503
Mesivta Eastern Parkway							
Rabbinical Seminary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.8	3.2	63
Mesivta Torah							
Vodaath Seminary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	455
Mirrer Yeshiva Central Inst	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.2	3.8	344
Molloy C	0.1	1.0	7.3	2.9	88.8	0.1	1,472
Monroe Business Inst							
Main	0.0	0.6	45.7	50.8	2.9	0.0	1,832
Branch	0.0	1.4	60.0	9.3	29.3	0.0	420
Mount Saint Mary C	0.0	1.0	9.6	3.5	85.9	0.0	1,114
Nazareth C of Rochester	0.1	0.9	2.8	1.0	95.1	0.1	2,811
New Sch for							
Social Research	0.7	5.2	8.0	5.4	72.8	8.0	6,571
New York Chiropractic C	0.0	1.3	0.4	2.7	95.5	0.1	749
NY C Podiatric Medicine	0.0	2.3	8.9	3.6	85.2	0.0	527
New York Inst of Tech Main	0.0	1.6	5.0	2.1	80.1	11.2	9,986
New York Inst of Tech	0.2	3.0	8.7	5.0	53.1	30.0	3,506
New York Law Sch	0.2	3.3	5.1	4.5	86.4	0.4	1,168
New York Medical C	0.0	6.6	6.4	3.7	83.2	0.2	1,295
NY Sch of Interior Design	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	119
New York Theol Sem	0.0	5.6	44.6	16.9	29.7	3.1	195
New York U	0.3	8.7	5.1	4.9	76.1	4.9	31,665
Niagara U	0.4	0.5	5.6	0.8	80.9	11.7	3,179
Nyack C	0.0	6.9	5.6	4.3	80.9	2.2	766
Olean Business Inst	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.4	0.0	166
Pace U							
New York	0.6	6.9	15.2	9.4	57.1	10.9	11,457
Pleasantville-Briarcliff	0.7	1.4	3.3	3.2	88.5	3.0	4,696
White Plains	1.0	2.6	4.3	2.8	86.5	2.9	4,358
Paul Smith's C							
of Arts and Sciences	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.6	94.9	3.3	702
Plaza Business Inst	0.0	7.9	20.5	16.5	53.0	2.1	532
Polytechnic U	0.0	23.7	6.5	3.4	58.6	7.8	5,065
Pratt Inst	0.0	8.7	13.4	7.2	57.8	12.9	3,550
Rabbi Isaac Elchanan							
Theological Seminary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.3	3.7	241
Rabbinical C of Long Island	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	66
Rabbinical Sem of America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	193
Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst	0.1	6.6	2.6	2.6	78.1	9.9	6,827
Roberts Wesleyan C	0.7	0.9	5.5	2.6	81.3	9.0	689
Rochester Business Inst	0.6	0.0	25.1	2.3	71.4	0.6	348
Rochester Inst of Tech	0.3	2.1	3.0	1.2	91.5	1.9	12,758
Rockefeller U	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.9	67.0	27.5	109
Russell Sage C							
Main	0.2	0.5	2.6	1.0	95.4	0.3	3,335
JC of Albany	0.4	1.4	23.0	5.8	68.9	0.5	1,048
Saint Bonaventure U	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.6	96.8	1.2	2,739
Saint Francis C	0.3	1.3	21.6	9.9	62.2	4.6	2,153
Saint John Fisher C	0.2	0.8	3.4	1.1	93.9	0.6	2,462
Saint John's U	0.1	1.6	3.2	3.1	83.9	8.1	19,211
Saint Joseph's C							
Main	0.1	12.4	42.6	7.1	37.3	0.5	873
Suffolk	0.0	0.6	3.8	8.0	87.6	0.0	1,470
Saint Joseph's Sem & C	0.0	0.8	2.1	7.1	88.7	1.2	240
Saint Lawrence U	1.5	0.5	2.1	0.7	91.9	3.2	2,286
Saint Thomas Aquinas C	0.0	0.5	2.9	2.6	94.0	0.0	2,149
Saint Vladimir's							
Orthodox Theol Sem	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.2	5.8	103
Sara Schenirer							
Teachers Seminary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.2	0.8	123
Sarah Lawrence C	0.5	4.0	4.1	2.6	87.3	1.7	1,063
Sch of Visual Arts	0.1	4.2	7.3	4.4	82.2	1.8	5,157
Seminary of the							
Immaculate Conception	0.0	0.5	0.5	4.4	92.9	1.6	183
Shaarei Zion Acad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	106
Siena C	0.0	1.0	1.4	0.9	96.3	0.4	3,432
State U of New York							
Albany	0.2	2.4	4.7	2.9	85.9	3.9	16,112
Binghamton	0.1	4.1	4.1	2.5	86.2	2.8	12,306
Buffalo	0.6	3.8	5.1	1.9	81.8	6.7	23,977
Stony Brook	0.2	9.8	6.7	4.3	71.2	7.8	14,527
Empire St C	0.1	1.1	9.9	6.7	81.6	0.5	5,550
C at Brockport	0.5	0.7	7.1	1.6	89.3	0.8	7,724
C at Buffalo	0.4	0.5	8.3	1.7	88.2	0.9	12,011
NEW YORK—Continued							
State U of New York							
C at Cortland	0.2%	0.4%	1.2%	1.0%	96.6%	0.6%	6,702
C at Fredonia	0.4	0.3	1.9	0.5	96.7	0.3	4,926
C at Geneseo	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.6	97.9	0.2	5,333
C at New Paltz	0.4	1.8	9.0	4.7	82.6	1.6	7,808
C at Old Westbury	0.4	3.1	29.2	9.7	55.4	2.2	3,624
C at Oneonta	0.1	0.8	2.9	1.2	94.2	0.7	5,610
C at Oswego	0.3	0.8	2.1	1.2	95.5	0.2	8,449
C at Plattsburgh	0.2	0.7	1.8	1.0	94.7	1.5	6,196
C at Potsdam	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.7	95.9	1.0	4,301
C at Purchase	0.0	1.4	3.0	2.3	92.3	1.1	3,989
Downstate Med Center	0.1	4.8	20.2	3.0	69.9	2.1	1,404
Health Sci Ctr							
Stony Brook	0.5	4.7	4.9	4.3	83.8	1.8	1,639
Health Sci Ctr Syracuse	0.2	4.0	4.1	1.5	88.6	1.6	926
Health Sci Ctr Buffalo	0.5	4.5	4.3	1.6	83.3	5.8	2,994
C of Optometry	0.0	9.2	6.4	5.6	77.2	1.6	250
A&T at Cobleskill	0.0	0.1	2.1	0.1	97.6	0.1	2,808
A&T at Morrisville	0.4	0.6	4.2	1.2	93.5	0.1	3,222
C of Environmental							
Science and Forestry	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	90.8	6.7	1,485
Maritime C	0.1	4.0	3.0	2.6	80.0	10.3	881
C of Tech at Alfred	1.1	0.7	1.3	0.6	96.0	0.3	3,600
C of Tech at Canton	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.4	96.6	0.3	2,204
C of Tech at Delhi	0.2	1.2	4.0	2.1	92.4	0.1	2,376
C of Tech at Farmingdale	0.3	6.1	8.1	13.2	71.5	0.1	11,747
C of Tech at Utica-Rome	0.2	1.6	3.1	0.8	92.9	1.6	2,471
Fashion Inst of Tech	0.0	8.7	19.0	9.8	60.5	2.0	11,774
C of Ceramics Alfred U	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	91.3	7.7	862
Adirondack CC	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	98.7	0.3	2,783
Broome CC	0.2	1.1	1.6	0.4	95.0	1.5	6,178
Cayuga County CC	0.1	0.1	2.9	0.9	95.7	0.3	2,670
Clinton CC	0.4	0.8	10.0	2.9	85.8	0.0	1,649
Columbia-Greene CC	0.4	0.3	1.9	0.5	96.7	0.1	1,488
CC of the Finger Lakes	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.2	98.4	0.0	3,214
Corning CC	0.3	0.3	3.3	0.6	95.6	0.0	2,954
Dutchess CC	0.2	1.9	7.8	2.2	87.2	0.7	6,336
Erie CC	0.6	0.5	10.4	2.6	85.7	0.1	11,478
Fulton-Montgomury CC	0.1	0.3	1.5	1.6	93.4	3.1	1,721
Genesee CC	0.6	0.1	1.8	0.4	97.1	0.0	2,569
Herkimer County CC	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	98.9	0.0	2,018
Hudson Valley CC	0.2	0.6	2.5	0.3	96.2	0.2	7,646
Jamestown CC	0.9	0.4	1.6	0.3	96.8	0.0	3,765
Jefferson CC	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.5	97.5	0.2	1,870
Mohawk Valley CC	0.4	0.6	4.8	1.4	92.6	0.2	5,988
Monroe CC	0.4	2.1	8.3	2.0	86.8	0.3	11,866
Nassau CC	0.3	1.0	8.9	3.2	84.7	1.8	19,363
Niagara County CC	1.6	0.1	4.3	0.6	93.0	0.4	4,228
North Country CC	0.6	0.6	2.1	1.0	95.6	0.0	1,555
Onondaga CC	1.6	1.4	6.9	0.7	88.8	0.6	7,159
Orange County CC	0.1	0.7	3.5	2.8	92.8	0.1	4,931
Rockland CC	0.6	3.0	10.6	4.4	79.1	2.3	9,000
Schenectady County CC	0.2	0.4	1.9	0.6	96.9	0.0	2,903
Suffolk Co CC Selden	0.2	0.6	2.7	2.8	93.6	0.0	17,179
Sullivan County CC	0.0	0.3	16.3	2.8	80.6	0.0	1,779
Tompkins-Cortland CC	0.4	0.9	1.9	1.1	94.8	1.0	2,820
Ulster County CC	0.2	1.1	6.6	2.9	89.0	0.2	3,002
Westchester CC	0.2	2.8	12.3	5.7	78.3	0.8	7,493
Skidmore C	0.1	1.6	5.0	2.2	89.7	1.4	2,570
Stenotype Acad	0.0	0.0	38.6	16.7	44.7	0.0	503
Syracuse U							
Main	0.2	1.8	5.1	1.6	85.2	6.1	21,120
Utica C	0.0	0.5	3.9	0.5	94.2	0.8	2,381
Talmudical Inst of							
Upstate New York	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	24
Talmudical Sem							
Oholei Torah	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.9	67.0	27.5	109
Tech Career Inst	0.1	12.6	46.4	23.6	16.6	0.7	1,979
Tobe-Coburn Sch							
of Fashion Careers	0.2	0.8	11.1	14.3	73.7	0.0	524
Touro C	0.2	0.4	32.7	18.0	32.8	15.9	4,901
Trocaire C	1.0	0.4	4.0	1.1	93.0	0.4	895
Union C	0.1	3.3	2.1	1.0	92.3	1.3	3,124
U S Merchant Marine Acad	0.0	2.6	1.6	2.1	90.8	2.9	936
U S Military Acad	0.5	3.2	7.3	4.2	84.3	0.5	4,464
United Talmudical Acad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	455
U of Rochester	0.1	4.6	3.5	1.5	82.3	8.1	8,861
U of St of NY							
Regents C Degrees	0.1	0.8	3.1	1.3	93.9	0.8	17,201
Utica Sch of Commerce	0.0	0.6	4.8	1.2	93.4	0.0	483
Vassar C	0.1	4.3	6.3	2.4	84.8	2.1	2,319
Villa Maria C Buffalo	0.3	0.0	11.5	0.2	88.0	0.0	601
Wadhams Hall Sem & C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	48
Wagner C	0.1	0.4	7.4	2.0	74.5	15.6	1,934
Webb Inst of							
Naval Architecture	0.0	2.3	0.0	1.1	96.6	0.0	87
Wells C	0.2	1.2	3.2	1.2	92.3	1.7	404
Wendell Castle Sch	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.2	3.8	26
Westchester Business Inst	0.6	1.5	34.5	15.6	47.8	0.0	906
Wood Sch	0.0	0.8	19.6	35.8	43.8	0.0	397
Yeshiva Karlin Stolin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.3	10.7	84
Yeshiva of Nitra							
Rabbinical C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	138
Yeshiva U	0.1	1.7	2.0	1.4	91.2	3.6	4,345
Yeshivat Mikdash Melech	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	24
Yeshivath Zichron Moshe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	138
NORTH CAROLINA							
Anson Tech C	0.4%	0.1%	30.5%	0.1%	68.9%	0.0%	810
Asheville Buncombe							
Tech C	0.1	0.5	6.2	0.2	92.4	0.5	2,847
Atlantic Christian C	0.3	0.4	10.4	0.3	87.6	1.0	1,283
Barber-Scotia C	0.0	0.0	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	383
Beaufort County CC	0.0	0.3	20.8	0.0	78.9	0.0	1,364
Belmont Abbey C	0.5	2.2	4.3	1.6	90.1	1.4	865
Bennett C	0.0	0.0	97.6	0.0	0.0	2.4	576
Bladen Tech Inst	2.4	0.0	35.2	0.2	62.2	0.0	582
Blanton's JC	0.0	0.0	26.4	0.0	73.6	0.0	345
Blue Ridge Tech C	0.2	0.3	3.4	0.3	95.7	0.0	1,223
Brevard C	0.5	2.7	3.9	1.3	91.2	0.3	593
Brunswick Tech C	0.4	0.0	18.8	0.4	80.4	0.0	713
Caldwell CC and Tech Inst	0.1	0.3	3.6	0.2	95.7	0.2	2,466
Campbell U	0.8	1.6	7.8	1.1	85.8	2.9	3,188
Cape Fear Tech Inst	0.4	0.4	17.6	1.0	80.5	0.1	2,568
Carteret Tech C	0.2	0.2	8.3	0.8	90.5	0.1	1,315
Catawba C	0.5	0.2	8.7	0.1	89.8	0.7	886
Catawba Valley Tech C	0.0	0.5	4.4	0.3	94.9	0.0	2,724
Cecils JC	0.0	0.0	14.0	0.0	86.0	0.0	264
Central Carolina Tech C	0.5	0.6	18.2	0.3	80.4	0.0	2,611
Central Piedmont CC	0.5	2.2	15.7	0.6	78.6	2.4	17,544
Chowan C	0.8	0.6	24.1	1.3	68.7	4.5	889
Cleveland CC	0.6	0.5	18.6	0.1	80.1	0.1	1,342
Coastal Carolina CC	0.2	1.6	17.4	4.1	76.8	0.0	3,406
C of the Albemarle	0.2	0.6	18.2	1.2	79.7	0.0	1,480
Craven CC	0.2	0.9	18.3	2.3	78.0	0.2	2,023
Davidson C	0.0	2.7	3.6	0.6	92.5	0.6	1,397
Davidson County CC	0.2	0.2	7.6	0.3	91.8	0.0	2,478
Duke U	0.1	2.8	3.8	1.5	86.3	5.4	10,552
Durham Tech CC	0.5	3.2	36.3	0.7	59.3	0.0	4,364
East Coast Bible C	0.0	1.0	10.3	0.5	88.2	0.0	204
Edgecombe Tech C	0.1	0.6	45.0	0.1	54.2	0.0	1,392
Elon C	0.3	0.1	5.7	0.2	93.2	0.5	3,097
Fayetteville Tech Inst	1.7	1.9	29.6	2.8	63.7	0.1	6,284
Forsyth Tech C	0.2	0.4	21.6	0.5	77.4	0.0	3,657
Gardner-Webb C	0.3	0.2	9.7	0.3	89.1	0.5	1,882
Gaston C	0.1	0.7	8.1	0.2	90.9	0.0	3,277
Greensboro C	0.4	0.7	14.6	0.7	81.2	2.4	553
Guilford C	0.6	1.1	5.1	0.7	88.8	3.8	1,702
Guilford Tech CC	0.4	1.2	18.7	0.5	78.4	0.8	6,007
Halifax CC	1.0	0.5	42.0	0.2	56.4	0.0	1,051
N. CAROLINA—Continued							
Hardberger JC of Business	0.8%	0.5%	34.0%	0.5%	64.3%	0.0%	630
Haywood Tech C	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	98.9	0.1	1,104
High Point C	0.0	0.1	6.8	0.6	90.6	1.9	1,382
Isothermal CC	0.1	0.1	8.0	0.2	91.6	0.0	2,499
James Sprunt CC	0.0	0.0	32.6	0.3	67.2	0.0	768
John Wesley C	0.0	1.5	6.0	0.0	92.5	0.0	67
Johnson C Smith U	0.0	0.0	97.8	0.0	0.0	2.2	1,130
Johnston Tech C	0.3	0.2	20.0	0.2	79.2	0.1	1,962
Lees-McRae C	0.1	0.0	9.1	0.4	89.1	1.2	679
Lenoir CC	0.2	0.2	28.9	0.4	70.3	0.0	2,204
Lenoir-Rhyne C	0.1	0.7	5.3	0.8	92.6	0.5	1,530
Livingstone C	0.0	0.0	97.0	0.0	0.5	2.5	733
Louisburg C	0.1	0.0	8.7	0.0	91.2	0.0	804
Mars Hill C	0.2	0.1	5.5	0.0	93.4	0.8	1,323
Martin CC	0.1	0.4	31.9	0.3	67.2	0.0	745
Mayland Tech C	0.2	0.1	5.1	0.0	94.6	0.0	1,284
McDowell Tech C	0.1	0.0	4.9	0.1	94.6	0.1	867
Meredith C	0.2	0.1	2.6	0.5	95.8	0.8	1,903
Methodist C	0.5	2.4	17.8	4.2	74.6	0.5	1,380
Mitchell CC	0.4	0.3	11.5	0.4	87.4	0.0	1,439
Montgomery Tech C	0.8	0.0	29.3	0.2	69.7	0.0	518
Montreat-Anderson C	0.0	2.2	6.8	1.1	86.6	3.3	367
Mount Olive C	0.0	0.9	17.3	0.3	81.5	0.1	782
Nash CC	1.9	0.5	25.1	0.2	72.3	0.0	1,676
North Carolina Wesleyan C	0.5	0.2	14.7	0.5	82.5	1.6	1,319
Pamlico Tech C	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	156
Peace C	0.0	0.4	1.6	0.2	97.8	0.0	489
Pfeiffer C	0.4	0.1	6.9	0.6	89.7	2.4	851
Piedmont Bible C	0.0	0.4	1.9	0.4	95.1	2.2	268
Piedmont Tech C	0.7	0.2	38.0	1.0	60.1	0.0	907
Pitt CC	0.3	0.4	23.8	0.2	75.1	0.2	3,107
Queens C	0.3	0.8	5.0	0.1	93.3	0.5	1,332
Randolph Tech C	0.3	0.2	6.5	0.0	92.8	0.2	1,247
Richmond Tech C	3.4	0.8	31.3	0.1	64.4	0.0	1,045
Roanoke Bible C	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	97.6	0.0	126
Roanoke-Chowan Tech C	0.2	0.0	50.5	0.0	49.1	0.2	841
Robeson Tech C	30.7	0.4	23.6	0.3	45.0	0.0	1,308
Rockingham CC	0.2	0.3	17.3	0.2	81.9	0.2	1,577
Rowan Tech C	0.2	0.4	11.4	0.1	87.6	0.3	2,782
Rutledge C Charlotte	0.0	0.0	15.1	0.0	84.9	0.0	299
Rutledge C Durham	0.7	0.0	87.9	0.0	11.4	0.0	140
Rutledge C Fayetteville	0.0	0.0	80.6	4.7	14.7	0.0	258
Rutledge C Raleigh	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	93.8	4.6	195
Rutledge C Winston-Salem	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	94.7	4.0	150
Sacred Heart C	0.0	0.9	5.3	1.8	73.4	18.6	320
Saint Andrews							
Presbyterian C	0.1	0.9	9.4	0.7	87.1	1.7	747
Saint Augustine's C	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,655
Saint Mary's C	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.3	92.9	4.8	312
Salem C	0.1	0.3	1.8	0.3	96.5	1.1	737
Sampson Tech C	1.4	0.1	26.3	0.3	71.8	0.0	877
Sandhills CC	1.8	0.1	14.5	0.4	83.0	0.2	1,871
Shaw U	0.0	0.0	89.0	0.1	10.9	0.0	1,402
SE Baptist Theol Sem	0.1	1.5	2.9	0.2	95.3	0.0	980
Southeastern CC	3.0	0.3	19.8	0.2	76.7	0.0	1,518
Southwestern Tech C	11.6	0.2	8.5	0.3	79.4	0.1	1,173
Stanly Tech C	0.3	0.5	8.7	0.0	90.2	0.3	1,292
Surry CC	0.1	0.1	5.7	0.4	93.6	0.0	2,927
Tech C of Alamance	0.4	0.4	16.3	0.2	82.7	0.0	3,114
Tri-County CC	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	98.3	0.0	804
U of North Carolina System							
Appalachian St U	0.2	0.2	4.4	0.3	94.4	0.5	10,963
East Carolina U	0.6	0.6	11.3	0.5	86.4	0.7	15,284
Elizabeth City St U	0.1	0.1	81.9	0.1	17.4	0.5	1,613
Fayetteville St U	0.7	0.6	74.3	0.9	23.2	0.2	2,921
North Carolina A&T St U	0.4	0.3	83.4	0.1	11.8	3.9	5,986
North Carolina Central U	0.3	0.6	81.3	0.2	16.5	1.1	5,040
NC Sch of the Arts	0.6	1.1	11.3	2.4	83.1	1.5	468
North Carolina St U	0.3	2.2	9.4	0.7	83.0	4.5	24,887
Pembroke St U	24.4	0.7	13.3	0.6	60.7	0.3	2,481
U of North Carolina							
Chapel Hill	0.5	1.5	7.8	0.7	87.0	2.4	22,828
Asheville	0.2	0.6	3.9	0.6	94.1	0.6	2,900
Charlotte	0.3	1.8	9.5	0.7	84.2	3.5	12,109
Greensboro	0.4	0.8	10.0	0.4	86.7	1.7	10,696
Wilmington	0.3	0.6	6.5	0.4	91.9	0.3	6,254
Western Carolina U	1.6	0.5	5.1	0.3	90.5	2.0	6,146
Winston-Salem St U	0.3	0.2	84.4	0.1	15.0	0.0	2,580
Vance-Granville CC	0.1	0.4	38.0	0.8	60.3	0.3	1,533
Wake Forest U	0.1	1.3	3.1	0.3	94.0	1.2	5,054
Wake Tech C	0.3	1.6	17.2	0.6	79.0	1.3	4,915
Warren Wilson C	0.4	1.8	1.2	0.2	88.0	8.4	496
Wayne CC	0.4	0.6	25.8	0.6	72.4	0.2	1,876
Western Piedmont CC	0.1	0.9	4.6	0.1	94.3	0.0	2,251
Wilkes CC	0.1	0.3	4.5	0.0	94.9	0.2	2,526
Wilson County Tech C	0.1	0.1	29.8	0.1	69.9	0.0	1,362
Wingate C	0.1	0.2	7.7	0.3	90.8	0.9	1,097
NORTH DAKOTA							
Fort Bethold CC	95.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	100
Jamestown C	1.1	0.4	2.0	0.4	95.7	0.4	539
Little Hoop CC	92.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.8	125
ND St Board of Higher Ed							
U of North Dakota							
Main	2.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	92.7	3.0	10,764
Lake Region	3.4	1.2	5.2	1.5	87.1	1.6	929
Williston	4.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	95.0	0.2	584
North Dakota St U	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	94.9	3.6	10,422
Dickinson St U	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	97.1	0.7	1,337
Mayville St U	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.0	95.7	2.6	761
Minot St C	1.3	0.3	2.0	1.1	90.8	4.4	3,040
ND St Sch of Science	2.3	1.0	0.4	0.1	95.6	0.6	2,583
ND St U Bottineau	4.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	90.3	4.4	453
Valley City St U	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.2	97.6	0.8	1,085
Bismarck St C	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	97.9	0.1	2,281
Northwest Bible C	3.8	0.0	3.8	2.9	86.7	2.9	105
Standing Rock CC	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	225
Trinity Bible C	2.8	0.4	0.8	1.8	93.5	0.6	492
Turtle Mountain CC	89.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	9.4	0.0	329
U of Mary	7.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	91.1	1.1	1,175
OHIO							
ATES Tech Inst	0.0%	0.0%	7.4%	5.1%	87.5%	0.0%	472
Air Force Inst of Tech	0.5	1.7	1.5	0.4	92.4	3.5	804
Antioch U	0.2	0.4	20.7	2.6	74.8	1.2	3,105
Art Academy of Cincinnati	0.0	0.8	6.8	0.8	90.9	0.8	283
Antonelli Inst of Art							
and Photography	0.0	1.0	27.6	0.0	71.4	0.0	105
Ashland C	0.0	0.1	8.3	0.5	88.6	2.6	3,792
Athenaeum of Ohio	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	97.0	0.0	164
Baldwin-Wallace C	0.0	3.2	9.2	3.7	82.9	1.0	4,060
Belmont Tech C	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	98.9	0.0	1,611
Bluffton C	0.0	0.2	4.4	0.2	93.1	2.2	586
Borromeo C of Ohio	0.0	0.0	2.6	3.9	92.1	1.3	76
Bowling Green St U							
Main	0.1	0.6	3.2	0.7	93.6	1.8	17,799
Firelands	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.6	97.7	0.1	1,123
Bryant & Stratton							
Business Inst	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	96.5	0.0	573
Capital U	0.0	0.1	6.3	0.4	91.5	1.6	2,752
Case Western Reserve U	0.3	4.8	4.2	1.0	79.0	10.7	8,308
Cedarville C	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.3	97.1	1.2	1,821
Central Ohio Tech C	0.4	0.4	2.4	0.2	96.5	0.1	1,333
Central St U	0.4	0.7	6.7	0.3	88.9	2.9	2,674
Chatfield C	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	98.8	0.0	169
Cincinnati Bible C	0.0	0.6	1.6	0.4	95.8	1.7	625
Cincinnati C of							
Mortuary Science	0.0	0.0	8.2	1.6	87.7	2.5	122
Cincinnati Tech C	0.2	0.4	14.4	0.4	84.2	0.4	4,137
Circleville Bible C	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	98.3	0.8	181

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
OHIO—Continued							
Clark Tech C	0.3%	0.9%	8.6%	0.1%	89.7%	0.3%	2,073
Cleveland C Jewish Studies	0.0	0.2	4.4	0.2	93.1	2.2	596
Cleveland Inst of Art	0.0	2.0	6.9	0.7	89.7	0.7	562
Cleveland Inst of Electronics	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	23,373
Cleveland Inst of Music	0.0	4.4	3.6	1.2	79.3	11.5	338
Cleveland St U	0.5	0.8	10.6	0.7	85.9	1.6	17,951
C of Mount Saint Joseph	0.0	1.5	5.7	0.3	92.0	0.4	2,005
C of Wooster	0.2	0.7	4.4	0.2	85.5	9.0	1,851
Columbus C Art & Design	0.2	1.7	5.5	1.2	89.4	2.0	1,430
Columbus Tech Inst	0.4	1.8	16.1	0.8	80.4	0.5	7,751
Cuyahoga CC	0.5	1.4	25.3	1.5	70.3	1.1	23,324
Davis JC	0.0	0.7	11.5	4.7	82.5	0.5	401
Defiance C	0.0	0.0	3.2	2.3	91.2	3.2	986
Denison U	0.0	1.1	3.9	0.5	94.0	0.6	2,134
DeVry Inst of Technology	0.2	3.5	12.5	0.7	81.7	1.3	2,934
Dyke C	0.0	1.8	50.2	1.5	46.5	0.0	1,300
Edison St CC	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.2	97.8	0.2	2,417
Electronic Tech Inst	0.0	0.5	12.9	1.5	85.1	0.0	1,119
Findlay C	0.1	0.3	14.9	3.9	79.6	1.1	1,422
Franklin U	0.3	0.7	13.3	0.5	84.0	1.2	4,239
God's Bible Sch and C	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	98.7	0.0	236
Hebrew Union C-Jewish Inst of Religion	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.2	9.8	132
Heidelberg C	0.1	0.1	3.2	1.5	91.0	4.2	1,032
Hiram C	0.1	0.4	4.4	0.6	93.3	1.2	1,186
Hocking Tech C	0.1	0.3	2.8	0.3	96.1	0.4	3,924
Jefferson Tech C	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	93.4	0.0	1,362
John Carroll U	0.1	0.7	1.8	0.5	96.6	0.4	3,486
Kent St U							
Main	0.1	0.7	5.1	0.5	90.9	2.7	20,846
Ashtabula	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.2	97.9	0.2	846
East Liverpool	0.3	0.2	6.0	0.0	93.5	0.0	599
Geauga	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	99.4	0.0	319
Salem	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.1	98.7	0.0	678
Stark County	0.0	0.1	2.7	0.0	97.3	0.0	1,612
Trumbull	0.2	0.2	7.4	0.1	92.0	0.0	1,612
Tuscarawas	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.1	98.6	0.0	906
Kenyon C	0.0	1.4	0.7	0.8	95.5	1.6	1,532
Kettering C of Medical Arts	1.1	0.7	3.4	0.5	93.4	0.9	440
Lake Erie C	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	95.2	1.6	705
Lakeland CC	0.1	0.5	1.4	0.2	97.4	0.4	8,451
Lima Tech C	0.1	0.4	5.8	0.8	92.8	0.1	1,795
Lorain County CC	0.1	0.2	5.0	3.0	91.4	0.2	6,013
Lourdes C	0.5	0.1	3.6	0.6	95.0	0.1	805
Malone C	0.0	0.2	4.2	0.1	94.7	0.8	1,041
Marietta C	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.4	97.3	1.4	1,312
Marion Tech C	0.5	0.4	6.5	0.1	92.4	0.1	1,425
Medical C of Ohio at Toledo	0.0	5.0	4.3	0.5	86.5	3.7	793
Methodist Theol Sch	0.0	0.0	10.8	0.4	87.0	1.7	231
Miami-Jacobs JC of Business	0.2	0.6	29.5	0.0	69.8	0.0	536
Miami U							
Hamilton	0.0	0.5	3.7	0.4	95.5	0.1	1,942
Middletown	0.1	0.5	2.6	0.2	96.5	0.0	1,675
Oxford	0.1	0.9	2.2	0.3	95.3	1.1	15,998
Mount Union C	0.2	0.3	5.3	0.7	89.9	3.5	1,072
Mount Vernon Nazarene C	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.6	98.2	0.4	1,030
Muskingum Area Tech C	0.1	0.1	2.7	0.1	96.9	0.0	1,493
Muskingum C	2.9	0.9	2.0	0.4	93.0	0.8	1,064
North Central Tech C	0.1	0.3	3.2	0.7	95.6	0.1	1,729
NE Ohio U's C of Medicine	0.3	14.1	1.3	0.8	83.6	0.0	396
Northwest Tech C	0.1	0.2	0.1	3.9	95.7	0.0	1,067
Northwestern Business C Tech Center	0.0	0.1	4.8	1.0	94.0	0.1	1,122
Notre Dame C	0.4	0.7	22.9	2.9	70.7	2.4	803
Oberlin C	0.1	5.0	7.0	1.6	84.8	1.5	2,813
Ohio C Business & Tech	0.0	0.0	32.6	0.0	67.4	0.0	135
Ohio C of Podiatric Med	0.2	2.1	12.9	2.7	80.1	2.0	564
Ohio Dominican C	0.0	0.6	12.6	6.2	70.5	10.2	1,182
Ohio Northern U	0.1	1.2	2.3	0.5	93.4	2.5	2,355
Ohio St U							
Main	0.2	2.2	4.7	1.0	86.6	5.4	53,876
Agricultural Tech Inst	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.7	97.1	0.2	558
Lima	0.0	0.2	2.4	0.8	96.6	0.0	1,153
Mansfield	0.1	0.4	1.9	0.5	97.1	0.0	1,140
Marion	0.5	0.4	3.2	0.3	95.6	0.0	981
Newark	0.3	0.5	1.6	0.6	97.0	0.0	1,120
Ohio U							
Main	0.3	0.4	5.0	0.5	85.3	8.5	16,021
Belmont	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	98.8	0.3	956
Chillicothe	0.4	0.1	1.9	0.2	97.0	0.4	1,162
Lancaster	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.1	98.0	0.2	1,718
Zanesville	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.1	97.8	0.5	1,626
Ohio Wesleyan U	0.1	1.1	4.5	0.3	87.3	6.6	1,429
Otterbein C	0.1	0.3	2.1	0.6	94.1	2.8	1,958
Owens Tech C	0.3	0.4	6.6	1.9	89.4	1.5	4,785
Pontifical C Josephinum	0.0	6.7	0.5	8.7	82.2	1.9	208
RETS Tech Center	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.0	88.3	0.0	206
Rio Grande C / CC	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	97.1	2.3	1,622
Saint Mary Seminary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	107
Shawnee St U	0.5	0.1	4.6	0.3	94.4	0.1	2,839
Sinclair CC	0.4	1.2	12.5	0.7	84.9	0.3	16,094
Southern Ohio C Columbus	0.1	0.2	14.1	0.4	85.1	0.0	1,825
Southern St CC	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.1	98.5	0.2	1,257
Stark Tech C	0.5	0.5	5.0	0.2	93.8	0.1	3,363
Terra Tech C	0.2	0.1	1.1	2.4	96.2	0.1	2,415
Tiffin U	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.3	87.8	1.7	704
Trinity Lutheran Seminary	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.4	92.4	2.5	277
Union for Experimenting C's and U's	1.3	1.6	16.5	2.3	76.1	2.2	903
United Theol Sem	0.6	1.3	11.7	0.0	85.4	1.0	306
U of Akron							
Main	0.5	0.8	6.6	0.4	88.8	2.9	25,944
Wayne General & Tech C	1.7	0.3	0.8	0.2	96.9	0.1	1,005
U of Cincinnati							
Main	0.3	2.5	10.5	0.8	84.4	1.5	30,213
Clermont General and Tech C	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.5	97.2	0.2	1,106
Raymond Walters C	0.6	1.4	6.6	1.2	89.9	0.3	3,359
U of Dayton	0.1	1.0	3.7	1.2	92.1	2.0	10,352
U of Steubenville	0.1	0.7	0.8	1.6	95.8	1.0	1,066
U of Toledo	0.5	0.9	6.0	1.3	83.5	7.8	21,176
Urbana U	0.6	2.4	27.4	0.0	67.6	2.0	700
Ursuline C	0.1	0.9	7.5	0.5	90.8	0.4	1,514
Virginia Marti C of Fashion and Art	0.0	2.3	39.5	7.0	50.0	1.2	172
Walsh C	0.0	0.1	4.8	1.8	87.2	6.1	1,313
Washington Tech C	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.2	98.2	0.0	1,272
West Side Inst of Tech	0.4	1.4	10.6	1.2	86.4	0.0	492
Wilberforce U	0.1	0.0	98.2	0.0	0.1	1.5	786
Wilmington C	0.0	0.0	17.1	0.0	80.1	2.8	1,307
Wittenberg U	0.0	0.6	4.1	0.6	93.6	1.1	2,178
Wright St U							
Main	0.1	1.4	5.7	0.6	90.6	1.6	16,075
Lake	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	99.5	0.0	767
Xavier U	0.3	1.5	7.1	1.6	88.0	1.6	6,265
Youngstown St U	0.1	0.3	7.3	0.6	90.0	1.7	15,015
OKLAHOMA							
Bacone C	48.7%	0.0%	11.2%	1.3%	38.8%	0.0%	374
Bartlesville Wesleyan C	2.7	0.7	4.3	1.6	88.9	1.8	440
Cameron U	3.6	2.3	15.2	3.6	74.9	0.3	5,304
Carl Albert JC	7.5	0.5	3.3	0.3	88.2	0.1	2,059
Central St U	1.8	1.5	8.4	0.9	81.3	6.1	13,806
Connors St C	6.0	0.8	9.5	0.5	83.2	0.0	1,529
East Central U	5.8	0.4	3.8	0.6	89.2	0.1	4,041
Eastern Oklahoma St C	8.2	0.3	5.7	0.6	84.9	0.2	1,639
El Reno JC	3.6	1.0	4.9	4.3	83.9	2.4	1,770
Flaming Rainbow U	61.3	0.0	3.7	0.0	35.0	0.0	163
Hillsdale Free Will Baptist C	1.4	5.0	5.7	0.7	86.5	0.7	141
OKLAHOMA—Continued							
Langston U	1.8%	1.6%	51.1%	0.6%	38.3%	6.7%	1,901
Murray St C	4.6	0.3	3.1	0.2	91.4	0.3	1,212
National Education Center Spartan Sch of Aeronautics	8.5	4.1	1.9	2.4	72.5	10.7	2,169
Northeastern Okla A&M C	17.7	0.3	6.2	0.5	72.2	3.1	2,502
Northeastern St U	14.9	0.2	5.4	0.8	77.8	1.0	8,171
Northern Oklahoma C	3.7	0.5	1.6	0.7	92.8	0.6	1,827
Northwestern Okla St U	1.2	0.2	2.0	1.4	94.4	0.8	1,924
Oklahoma Baptist U	3.2	0.8	2.1	1.3	91.0	1.5	1,653
Oklahoma Christian C	1.2	1.2	4.5	0.7	91.6	0.8	1,457
Oklahoma City CC	2.5	3.4	4.5	1.3	86.8	1.7	8,053
Oklahoma City U	2.1	1.2	4.3	0.6	69.1	22.7	2,794
Okla C of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery	5.8	2.6	3.6	1.3	86.4	0.3	308
Oklahoma JC of Business and Tech	3.4	0.5	17.2	0.8	77.9	0.2	1,713
Okla Missionary Baptist C	0.9	0.9	10.4	0.0	87.7	0.0	106
Oklahoma Panhandle St U	0.7	0.6	4.9	3.2	90.2	0.3	1,239
Oklahoma St U							
Main	2.2	1.1	2.8	0.8	84.8	8.4	21,676
Tech Inst	2.3	3.4	6.6	1.4	85.5	0.8	3,058
Oral Roberts U	0.9	2.1	6.9	2.9	83.3	3.8	4,434
Phillips U	0.9	0.6	3.9	1.1	84.8	8.8	1,044
Rogers St C	9.6	1.4	1.8	0.4	79.2	7.5	2,871
Rose St C	3.0	2.4	14.0	2.3	77.1	1.2	9,058
Saint Gregory's C	4.1	0.9	6.3	2.2	81.2	5.3	319
Sayre JC	2.1	0.0	0.8	1.3	95.7	0.0	373
Seminole JC	8.1	0.3	4.5	0.6	84.9	1.5	1,520
Southeastern Okla St U	28.2	4.2	3.0	0.9	61.8	1.9	4,190
Southern Nazarene U	0.8	0.5	1.5	1.7	89.0	6.4	1,108
SW C of Christian Ministries	0.0	6.5	4.3	1.1	88.0	0.0	92
Southwestern Okla St U	2.4	1.3	2.4	1.3	91.8	0.8	4,993
Tulsa JC	2.1	1.3	5.7	1.0	89.8	0.1	15,292
U of Oklahoma							
Health Sciences Center	4.0	3.0	5.2	1.9	82.7	3.1	2,427
Norman	2.5	2.1	4.6	1.2	84.1	5.5	22,313
U of Science & Arts of Okla	9.1	0.9	4.9	1.2	79.9	4.1	1,347
U of Tulsa	2.0	0.9	3.1	0.7	84.3	8.9	3,790
Western Oklahoma St C	1.4	0.9	8.2	4.7	84.7	0.1	2,040
OREGON							
Bassist C	0.0%	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	91.2%	4.2%	216
Blue Mountain CC	3.1	2.9	0.6	6.2	87.3	0.0	1,821
Central Oregon CC	1.9	0.7	0.1	1.2	96.2	0.0	1,912
Chemeketa CC	1.2	2.4	0.5	2.3	93.5	0.2	7,052
Clackamas CC	0.1	1.9	0.4	1.8	95.4	0.4	5,262
Clatsop CC	2.1	2.3	0.2	0.5	94.8	0.1	1,502
Columbia Christian C	1.2	1.6	4.8	2.4	86.0	4.0	250
Concordia C	0.9	2.8	3.7	0.9	71.9	19.7	431
Eugene Bible C	0.7	0.0	0.7	1.3	94.1	3.3	153
George Fox C	0.0	0.7	0.9	1.6	95.8	1.0	572
ITT Tech Inst	0.0	2.9	0.7	1.6	94.4	0.4	556
Lane CC	1.7	1.9	1.1	1.7	91.2	2.3	6,800
Lewis and Clark C	0.6	4.1	1.1	1.0	89.8	3.4	3,123
Linfield C	0.2	3.2	1.5	0.6	89.3	5.2	1,770
Linn-Benton CC	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.7	96.5	0.8	5,333
Marylhurst C for Lifelong Learning	0.6	1.4	0.7	1.1	94.9	1.2	990
Mount Angel Seminary	0.0	3.7	0.0	9.2	62.4	24.8	109
Mount Hood CC	0.9	2.4	1.5	1.0	93.9	0.2	6,870
Multnomah Sch of the Bible	0.6	3.0	0.2	0.6	93.4	2.3	662
Northwest Christian C	0.0	1.6	1.2	0.4	87.9	8.9	257
Oregon Graduate Center	0.0	28.1	0.0	0.8	71.1	0.0	249
Oregon Polytechnic Inst	0.3	6.0	3.8	1.4	87.7	0.8	366
Ore St Sys of Higher Ed							
Eastern Oregon St C	0.8	3.1	0.5	1.2	87.9	6.6	1,544
Ore Health Sciences U	0.3	6.7	0.7	1.0	89.7	1.4	1,200
Ore Inst of Tech	1.4	3.0	1.5	1.6	90.7	1.9	2,902
Oregon St U	1.5	4.8	0.9	1.2	82.7	8.9	15,199
Portland St U	0.8	5.8	2.0	1.2	86.6	3.6	15,640
Southern Oregon St C	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.4	94.0	1.5	4,564
U of Oregon	0.5	3.9	1.2	1.2	84.4	8.8	17,142
Western Oregon St C	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.1	92.0	4.9	3,393
Pacific Northwest C of Art	0.5	3.1	2.1	1.5	90.8	2.1	195
Pacific U	1.2	12.5	1.1	1.4	81.6	2.2	1,275
Portland CC	0.6	6.7	2.7	1.9	87.3	0.8	19,494
Reed C	0.3	6.8	1.0	1.8	88.8	1.2	1,227
Rogue CC	1.3	0.7	0.2	1.4	96.4	0.0	2,563
Southwestern Oregon CC	2.5	1.6	0.7	1.9	93.1	0.2	2,758
Treasure Valley CC	0.5	1.9	0.4	3.5	91.9	1.9	1,126
Umpqua CC	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	96.9	0.0	1,800
U of Portland	0.5	5.4	1.5	0.9	77.9	13.8	2,610
Warner Pacific C	1.0	1.0	3.1	0.3	84.9	9.7	383
Western Baptist C	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.4	96.9	0.4	257
Western Conservative Baptist Seminary	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.8	92.9	4.6	732
Western Evangelical Sem	0.6	2.9	2.3	0.0	87.3	6.9	173
Western Sts Chiropractic C	0.7	2.0	0.2	1.2	85.3	10.5	408
Willamette U	0.3	3.3	1.0	1.7	92.4	1.3	1,958
PENNSYLVANIA							
Acad of the New Church	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	77.5%	22.5%	138
Albright C	0.1	1.7	0.7	0.6	96.2	0.7	1,961
Allegheny C	0.1	1.2	2.8	0.7	92.5	2.7	1,896
Allentown C of Saint Francis de Sales	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	98.4	0.1	1,462
Alliance C	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	94.2	2.7	223
Alvernia C	0.3	0.8	2.2	1.0	95.3	0.3	876
American C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1,090
American Inst of Design	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	99.2	0.0	129
Antonelli Inst of Art and Photography	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.6	97.2	0.3	317
Art Inst of Philadelphia	0.1	2.0	18.5	2.1	76.4	0.9	1,424
Art Inst of Pittsburgh	0.3	0.6	9.7	0.7	88.6	0.0	1,790
Baptist Bible C of Pa	0.0	0.8	1.7	0.2	96.8		636
Beaver C	0.0	1.1	7.4	0.5	90.2	0.7	2,113
Berean Inst	0.0	0.0	94.7	1.2	0.6	3.5	171
Biblical Theol Sem	0.0	3.6	1.2	0.6	92.2	2.4	166
Bryn Mawr C	0.1	8.5	3.8	2.1	79.0	6.6	1,794
Bucknell U	0.1	1.0	1.8	0.8	93.3	3.0	3,351
Bucks County CC	0.2	0.9	1.4	0.6	96.9	0.0	9,104
Butler County CC	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.2	98.9	0.0	2,427
Cabrini C	0.0	0.3	2.9	0.2	96.5	0.1	1,033
Carlow C	0.5	0.4	7.3	0.3	90.6	0.9	1,120
Carnegie Mellon U	0.2	2.5	2.3	0.4	77.9	16.8	6,754
Cedar Crest C	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.8	97.1	0.4	1,145
Central Pa Business Sch	0.3	0.8	1.5	0.7	96.1	0.6	725
Chatham C	0.0	0.8	11.1	1.5	85.5	1.0	602
Chestnut Hill C	0.0	1.5	8.0	3.0	86.3	1.3	879
CHI Inst	0.0	1.5	6.1	2.7	89.7	0.0	262
C Misericordia	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.6	96.5	0.9	1,119
Combs C of Music	0.0	8.3	21.7	0.0	70.0	0.0	60
CC of Allegheny County	0.4	0.9	10.3	0.3	87.8	0.4	17,251
CC of Beaver County	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	94.8	0.0	2,511
CC of Philadelphia	0.4	4.4	40.9	3.8	50.5	0.0	14,860
Curtis Inst of Music	0.0	1.9	1.9	1.2	66.7	28.4	162
Dean Inst of Technology	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	93.6	0.0	171
Delaware County CC	0.1	0.8	3.7	0.2	95.0	0.2	7,837
Del Valley C Science & Ag	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	97.2	0.0	1,434
Dickinson C	0.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	95.6	1.5	1,943
Dickinson Sch of Law	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.9	92.3	3.9	557
Drexel U	0.1	4.3	4.3	0.8	86.3	4.3	12,494
Duquesne U	0.9	0.8	3.4	0.6	92.0	2.4	6,570
E Baptist Theol Sem	0.0	3.1	21.6	2.9	70.4	2.1	385
Eastern C	0.4	1.8	7.5	1.2	85.7	3.5	1,043
Electronic Inst							
Pittsburgh	0.0	0.9	4.5	0.0	95.5	0.0	224
Harrisburg	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.8	96.5	0.0	256
Elizabethtown C	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.1	97.9	0.4	1,679
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued							
Erie Business Center	0.0%	0.5%	3.6%	0.3%	95.2%	0.3%	373
Evangelical Sch of Theol	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	97.5	1.2	80
Franklin and Marshall C	0.0	2.2	3.0	1.0	92.3	1.5	2,684
Gannon U	0.4	0.6	1.9	0.4	94.5	2.2	3,952
Geneva C	0.2	0.7	3.3	0.2	94.3	1.4	1,175
Gettysburg C	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	96.2	1.1	2,003
Gratz C	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.9	92.6	3.9	229
Grove City C	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	98.3	1.3	2,140
Gwynedd-Mercy C	0.1	1.2	4.0	0.6	92.9	1.3	1,960
Hahnemann U	0.1	5.4	12.4	2.5	78.9	0.8	1,995
Harcum JC	0.2	1.3	11.3	1.4	83.2	2.5	987
Harrisburg Area CC	0.2	2.7	5.4	0.8	90.7	0.3	6,249
Haverford C	0.0	5.6	4.1	3.5	85.5	1.3	1,112
Holy Family C	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.5	97.1	0.9	1,468
Hussian Sch of Art	0.0	0.6	9.4	2.9	86.5	0.6	170
Immaculata C	0.0	1.1	2.4	1.9	92.3	2.3	1,904
Johnson Tech Inst	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.0	98.6	0.0	441
Juniata C	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	96.2	2.5	1,089
Keystone JC	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.4	96.0	1.5	1,131
King's C	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	98.7	0.2	2,298
Lackawanna JC	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.3	98.5	0.0	1,154
Lafayette C	0.0	1.4	2.6	0.8	92.7	2.4	2,330
Lancaster Bible C	0.0	1.6	3.2	0.3	95.0	0.0	377
Lancaster Theol Sem	0.0	0.8	7.7	0.4	91.1	0.0	248
La Roche C	0.0	0.5	1.8	0.5	97.3	0.0	1,751
La Salle U	0.0	0.4	4.5	0.4	94.7	0.0	6,106
Lebanon Valley C	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.2	98.3	0.2	1,224
Lehigh County CC	0.1	1.5	0.8	1.0	96.4	0.2	3,100
Lehigh U	0.0	3.0	1.4	1.1	87.5	6.9	6,439
Lincoln Tech Inst Main	0.1	0.2	2.2	1.0	96.3	0.1	981
Lincoln U	0.0	0.1	89.2	0.6	7.9	2.2	1,245
Lutheran Theol Sem							
Gettysburg	0.4	0.0	2.3	0.0	96.5	0.8	256
Philadelphia	0.0	0.8	23.6	1.5	73.8	0.4	263
Luzerne County CC	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.2	98.3	0.1	4,609
Lycoming C	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.2	98.6	0.2	1,086
Lyons Tech Inst	0.0	1.8	25.4	4.9	64.0	3.9	283
Manor JC	0.2	1.1	6.6	1.6	90.4	0.0	437
Mary Immaculate Seminary	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	95.7	0.0	46
Marywood C	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	98.9	0.6	3,251
McCarrie Schs of Health Sciences and Tech	0.2	1.0	56.8	5.5	36.4	0.2	583
Medical C of Pennsylvania	0.4	5.5	4.5	0.9	86.8	2.0	559
Mercyhurst C	0.1	0.3	4.1	0.3	93.4	1.7	1,839
Messiah C	0.1	1.0	2.3	1.1	93.2	2.3	1,916
Montgomery County CC	0.2	2.4	4.1	0.8	92.4	0.1	6,717
Moore C of Art	0.0	2.3	7.1	0.8	88.3	1.5	659
Moravian C	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.7	97.3	0.0	1,690
Mount Aloysius JC	0.0	0.2	1.4	1.0	94.6	3.7	869
Muhlenberg C	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.4	98.0	0.3	2,067
National Education Center Vale Tech Inst	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.6	98.3	0.2	639
Neumann C	0.0	0.6	4.3	0.1	94.9	0.2	1,076
Northampton Co Area CC	0.1	0.8	1.6	1.7	95.7	0.2	4,028
Northeastern Christian JC	0.0	0.0	22.8	0.9	72.1	4.2	215
Peirce JC	0.2	1.1	41.1	2.9	53.3	1.4	1,302
Pennco Tech	0.0	0.5	16.6	2.3	80.5	0.0	559
Pa C of Optometry	0.3	3.3	5.6	2.3	87.5	1.0	606
Pa C of Podiatric Medicine	0.4	3.3	3.7	1.5	90.2	0.9	456
Pa C Straight Chiropractic	0.0	1.1	2.3	1.1	95.5	0.0	88
Pa Inst of Technology	0.0	1.7	14.0	0.4	83.1	0.8	478
Pennsylvania St U							
Main	0.2	1.7	3.7	1.0	89.1	4.3	35,261
Allentown	0.2	2.9	0.7	0.5	95.5	0.2	583
Altoona	0.2	1.1	4.4	0.5	93.7	0.0	[illegible]
Beaver	0.2	0.8	4.5	0.6	93.9	0.0	1,167
Behrend	0.0	1.0	3.5	0.3	95.2	0.0	2,378
Berks	0.1	1.8	0.4	1.7	96.0	0.0	1,262
Delaware	0.1	2.6	8.9	0.6	87.9	0.0	1,566
Du Bois	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	99.5	0.0	929
Fayette	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	97.4	0.0	701
Harrisburg	0.1	1.6	2.8	0.4	94.8	0.4	2,888
Hazleton	0.1	1.1	2.0	4.6	92.3	0.0	1,123
Hershey Medical Center	0.3	2.1	3.0	1.1	90.8	2.7	705
King of Prussia	0.6	5.6	3.9	0.8	89.0	0.1	726
McKeesport	0.3	0.8	7.2	0.6	91.0	0.0	1,563
Mont Alto	0.2	3.9	4.1	0.5	91.2	0.0	822
New Kensington	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.0	98.3	0.0	1,384
Ogontz	0.1	2.9	7.9	1.1	88.1	0.0	3,418
Schuylkill	0.1	0.3	2.1	0.2	97.1	0.2	999
Shenango Valley	0.3	0.3	3.2	0.3	95.9	0.0	1,177
Wilkes-Barre	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	99.3	0.0	1,036
Worthington Scranton	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	99.0	0.0	1,128
York	0.1	2.8	1.8	0.6	94.7	0.0	1,294
Pennsylvania Tech Inst	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.0	98.2	0.0	386
Philadelphia C's of the Arts	0.2	2.4	6.8	1.8	85.2	3.7	1,019
Philadelphia C of the Bible	0.4	1.3	6.3	2.1	87.7	2.2	536
Philadelphia C of Osteopathic Medicine	0.0	0.7	2.2	0.9	96.1	0.1	817
Philadelphia C of Pharmacy & Science	0.0	3.2	2.2	0.9	90.4	3.2	1,389
Philadelphia C of Textiles & Science	0.0	1.3	10.3	0.7	83.3	4.4	3,249
Philadelphia C of the Performing Arts	0.0	0.5	17.5	2.8	71.7	7.5	389
Pinebrook JC	0.0	3.1	9.3	3.1	80.9	3.7	162
Pittsburgh Inst of Aeronautics	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.0	97.9	0.2	629
Pittsburgh Inst of Tech	0.0	0.4	2.7	0.0	96.9	0.0	226
Pittsburgh Theol Sem	0.0	0.8	3.4	0.3	95.5	0.0	353
Point Park C	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	86.5	7.0	2,787
Reading Area CC	1.1	1.7	7.8	4.0	85.4	0.1	1,290
Robert Morris C	0.1	0.3	4.6	0.2	94.2	0.6	5,441
Rosemont C	0.5	0.2	1.4	2.9	95.0	0.0	579
Saint Charles Borromeo Seminary	0.0	0.7	4.6	1.3	93.5	0.0	461
Saint Francis C	0.1	0.2	1.5	0.4	97.4	0.4	1,746
Saint Joseph's U	0.0	1.4	5.8	1.7	88.1	2.9	5,714
Saint Vincent C	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.4	97.4	0.7	1,249
Saint Vincent Seminary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	56
Seton Hill C	0.1	0.6	2.0	2.9	94.5	0.0	865
Spring Garden C	0.4	3.1	10.0	1.1	83.4	2.1	1,556
State Sys of Higher Ed							
Bloomsburg U of Pa	0.1	0.4	2.5	0.5	96.0	0.6	6,757
California U of Pa	0.1	0.6	4.7	0.4	93.8	0.3	5,542
Cheyney U of Pa	0.1	0.5	95.1	0.6	2.5	1.2	1,507
Clarion U of Pa	0.1	0.2	2.6	0.1	94.4	2.5	6,182
E Stroudsburg U of Pa	0.0	0.5	2.8	0.7	94.7	1.2	4,320
Edinboro U of Pa	0.3	0.6	3.7	0.3	94.0	1.0	6,014
Indiana U of Pa	0.1	0.4	4.3	0.3	93.0	2.1	13,248
Kutztown U of Pa	0.1	0.7	3.0	0.8	95.0	0.5	6,647
Lock Haven U of Pa	0.2	0.3	3.3	0.2	94.0	2.0	2,698
Mansfield U of Pa	0.1	0.3	3.1	0.4	95.1	1.0	2,670
Millersville U of Pa	0.1	1.3	4.3	1.0	92.6	0.7	7,202
Shippensburg U of Pa	0.1	0.6	3.0	0.4	95.1	0.8	6,358
Slippery Rock U of Pa	0.2	0.3	2.8	0.2	95.4	1.1	6,592
West Chester U of Pa	0.1	0.9	6.0	0.6	91.4	0.9	10,498
Susquehanna U	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	98.5	0.6	1,751
Swarthmore C	0.1	4.3	6.8	1.9	82.0	4.9	1,336
Talmudical Yeshiva of Philadelphia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	138
Temple U	0.3	3.4	13.9	2.0	77.8	2.7	30,615
Thaddeus Stevens St Sch of Technology	0.5	0.0	14.1	1.4	82.1	1.9	425
Thiel C	0.0	0.1	6.5	0.5	91.7	1.2	927
Thomas Jefferson U	0.3	4.4	5.3	1.2	87.9	1.0	1,973
Tracey-Warner Sch	0.0	2.7	76.7	8.2	12.3	0.0	73
Triangle Tech Erie	0.6	0.0	7.6	0.6	91.1	0.0	158
Triangle Tech Du Bois	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	150
Triangle Tech Greensburg	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	99.2	0.0	129
Triangle Tech Pittsburgh	1.4	0.0	19.3	0.3	79.0	0.0	348

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1986 Minority Enrollment at 3,200 Institutions of Higher Education

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued							
Trinity Episcopal Sch for the Ministry	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	92.2%	6.1%	115
United Wesleyan C	0.0	0.5	1.6	1.6	95.2	1.1	186
U of Pennsylvania	0.3	4.5	4.8	2.0	78.2	10.2	21,742
U of Pittsburgh							
Main	0.1	1.8	8.7	0.9	83.8	4.7	28,449
Bradford	0.3	0.5	3.4	0.3	95.4	0.1	979
Greensburg	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	98.9	0.0	1,405
Johnstown	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.2	98.2	0.0	3,215
Titusville	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.9	97.9	0.0	233
U of Scranton	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	97.4	2.2	4,789
Ursinus C	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.2	97.3	0.5	2,293
Valley Forge Christian C	0.0	1.9	3.6	2.3	90.8	1.5	477
Valley Forge Military JC	0.0	0.0	4.5	6.8	77.8	10.8	176
Villa Maria C	0.0	0.2	2.0	0.0	97.8	0.0	505
Villanova U	0.2	1.1	2.1	0.5	95.2	0.9	12,525
Washington & Jefferson C	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.2	97.0	0.7	1,354
Waynesburg C	0.1	2.4	7.8	0.0	89.7	0.0	936
Westminster C	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	98.7	0.5	1,306
Westminster Theol Sem	0.0	10.3	3.2	0.9	72.1	13.5	534
Westmoreland County CC	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.1	98.1	0.0	3,595
Widener U	0.3	1.5	7.6	0.5	89.1	0.8	5,163
Wilkes C	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	98.6	0.0	3,380
Williamsport Area CC	0.1	0.5	1.2	0.0	98.2	0.0	3,357
Wilson C	0.0	0.5	1.8	1.6	94.6	1.6	441
Yeshivath Beth Moshe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.8	3.2	63
York C of Pennsylvania	0.1	0.7	1.8	0.4	96.4	0.6	4,633
RHODE ISLAND							
Brown U	0.1%	6.5%	6.3%	2.5%	78.3%	6.3%	7,357
Bryant C	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.5	97.4	0.8	6,072
CC of Rhode Island	0.5	1.5	3.8	2.4	91.7	0.0	13,096
Johnson & Wales C	0.7	1.2	6.4	2.3	88.0	1.4	6,084
New England Inst of Tech	0.0	1.6	2.6	0.3	95.4	0.2	1,584
Providence C	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.2	98.0	0.6	5,621
Rhode Island C	0.2	1.0	2.5	1.9	93.9	0.4	8,044
Rhode Island Sch of Design	0.1	2.9	1.5	1.8	91.5	2.3	1,856
Roger Williams C							
Main	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	94.9	3.7	2,404
Providence	0.1	0.7	2.7	0.4	95.9	0.3	1,069
Salve Regina Newport C	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	97.0	1.7	2,013
U of Rhode Island	0.3	1.4	1.6	1.1	92.1	3.4	14,368
SOUTH CAROLINA							
Aiken Tech C	0.4%	0.7%	27.9%	0.3%	70.6%	0.0%	1,235
Allen U	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	233
Anderson C	0.0	0.2	8.4	0.0	89.8	1.6	1,067
Baptist C at Charleston	0.0	0.8	20.9	1.0	74.1	3.2	1,463
Beaufort Tech C	0.5	1.2	32.2	1.2	61.7	3.2	979
Benedict C	0.0	0.0	97.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	1,469
Bob Jones U	0.2	2.1	5.1	0.3	90.7	1.7	4,037
Central Wesleyan C	0.0	0.4	12.9	0.9	84.0	1.6	450
Chesterfield-Marlboro Tech C	0.6	0.0	25.5	0.6	73.0	0.2	619
Citadel, Military C of SC	0.2	0.8	8.1	0.3	90.0	0.5	3,339
Claflin C	0.0	0.0	98.9	0.0	0.8	0.3	759
Clemson U	0.1	0.5	5.5	0.4	89.6	4.0	13,062
Clinton JC	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	105
Coker C	0.4	0.2	17.5	1.2	80.2	0.4	485
C of Charleston	0.2	1.2	7.2	0.5	89.5	1.5	5,531
Columbia Bible C	0.0	0.7	2.0	1.5	90.0	5.9	866
Columbia C	0.1	0.8	21.7	0.3	77.0	0.2	1,194
Converse C	0.3	0.7	3.3	0.4	95.2	0.1	1,142
Denmark Tech C	0.1	0.0	94.6	0.1	4.6	0.4	689
Erskine C	0.3	0.3	7.0	0.3	91.1	1.0	700
Florence Darlington Tech C	0.2	0.2	30.9	0.3	68.4	0.1	1,900
Francis Marion C	0.2	0.8	15.2	0.1	83.6	0.1	3,673
Furman U	0.0	0.2	3.2	0.5	96.1	0.0	2,964
Greenville Tech C	0.4	0.0	13.0	0.1	85.0	1.5	5,840
Horry-Georgetown Tech C	0.5	1.1	18.5	0.5	79.3	0.1	1,498
Johnson & Wales C Charleston	0.0	0.3	7.8	0.0	91.6	0.3	347
Lander C	0.1	0.4	18.4	0.6	79.6	1.0	2,276
Limestone C	0.0	0.1	18.7	0.1	81.1	0.0	1,156
Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.0	91.1	0.0	169
Medical U of SC	0.2	2.0	5.2	0.3	90.6	1.6	2,066
Midlands Tech C	0.3	0.7	28.6	5.0	65.1	0.1	5,050
Morris C	0.0	0.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	675
Newberry C	0.2	0.2	15.3	0.3	83.8	0.2	806
Nielsen Electronics Inst	0.0	7.0	57.9	0.0	35.2	0.0-	273
North Greenville C	0.0	0.4	27.4	0.0	71.1	1.1	470
Orangeburg Calhoun Tech C	0.3	0.1	47.9	0.1	51.7	0.0	1,285
Piedmont Tech C	0.1	0.1	28.1	0.1	71.6	0.0	1,615
Presbyterian C	0.0	0.2	5.6	0.2	93.3	0.8	1,041
Rutledge C							
Charleston	0.0	0.0	17.7	2.4	80.0	0.0	594
Columbia	0.0	0.0	89.9	0.7	9.4	0.0	307
Greenville	0.0	0.0	59.5	0.0	40.5	0.0	185
Spartanburg	0.0	0.0	41.9	0.7	57.3	0.0	267
Sherman C of Straight Chiropractic	0.8	1.1	1.9	1.9	90.1	4.2	262
South Carolina St C	0.0	0.4	92.3	0.0	6.7	0.6	3,899
Spartanburg Methodist C	0.2	0.0	21.7	0.4	77.4	0.3	967
Spartanburg Tech C	0.1	1.5	14.2	0.8	83.2	0.2	1,702
Sumter Area Tech C	0.1	0.7	39.3	1.9	57.8	0.1	1,714
Tri-County Tech C	0.2	0.3	11.1	1.3	86.8	0.3	2,379
Trident Tech C	0.3	1.9	20.0	0.9	76.6	0.4	5,241
U of South Carolina							
Columbia	0.1	0.9	12.0	0.7	82.1	4.2	22,965
Aiken	0.3	1.0	12.3	0.9	85.1	0.3	2,066
Beaufort	0.1	0.6	15.2	3.0	80.9	0.3	711
Coastal Carolina	0.2	0.7	7.6	0.9	89.5	1.2	3,176
Lancaster	0.0	0.0	13.9	0.0	86.1	0.0	970
Salkehatchie	0.2	0.0	21.8	0.5	77.0	0.5	427
Spartanburg	0.0	1.0	10.3	0.7	87.5	0.4	2,956
Sumter	0.0	1.0	16.4	1.3	80.9	0.4	1,265
Union	0.6	0.3	16.9	0.3	81.8	0.0	319
Voorhees C	0.0	0.0	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	576
Williamsburg Tech C	0.0	0.0	41.0	0.0	59.0	0.0	354
Winthrop C	0.2	0.5	15.0	0.8	82.6	1.0	5,323
Wofford C	0.2	1.6	7.9	0.4	89.2	0.6	1,095
York Tech C	0.6	0.3	18.7	0.3	80.0	0.0	2,125
SOUTH DAKOTA							
Augustana C	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	0.2%	95.2%	3.2%	1,805
Black Hills St C	2.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	96.2	0.3	3,047
Dakota St C	0.4	0.0	1.6	0.8	95.9	1.2	738
Dakota Wesleyan U	12.1	0.2	1.3	0.2	85.3	1.0	621
Huron C	4.7	0.2	9.1	1.7	81.4	3.0	472
Killian CC	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	98.5	0.0	201
Mount Marty C	1.7	0.3	0.9	0.3	96.7	0.1	753
National C							
Main	2.8	0.2	2.0	1.5	92.7	0.9	1,273
Branch	1.1	4.6	1.0	2.0	90.5	0.8	769
N American Baptist Sem	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	86.8	11.9	151
Northern St C	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	97.8	0.3	2,889
Oglala Lakota C	86.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	0.0	737
Presentation C	15.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	83.4	0.4	447
Sinte Gleska C	73.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.9	0.0	479
Sioux Falls C	0.8	0.5	2.2	0.0	95.3	1.2	767
SD Sch of Mines & Tech	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.5	88.1	9.0	2,023
South Dakota St U	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	94.8	4.1	7,650
U of South Dakota	2.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	96.0	0.3	6,473
TENNESSEE							
American Baptist C of ABT Seminary	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%	2.5%	84.0%	7.4%	163
Aquinas JC	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.3	92.8	0.0	293
Belmont C	0.1	0.0	3.5	0.4	91.8	4.2	2,384
TENNESSEE—Continued							
Bethel C	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	90.9%	1.4%	495
Bristol C	0.0	0.0	93.3	0.0	0.6	6.1	847
Bryan C	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.9	94.3	2.7	442
Carson-Newman C	0.1	0.1	6.2	0.2	92.6	0.8	1,661
Christian Brothers C	0.2	1.3	19.6	0.9	74.2	3.9	1,645
Church of God Sch of Theology	0.0	0.6	5.3	4.1	76.3	13.6	169
Cooper Inst	0.0	0.0	44.9	0.0	55.1	0.0	156
Covenant C	0.2	1.1	2.0	0.9	92.4	3.3	541
Cumberland U	0.0	0.2	6.5	0.0	92.4	0.9	569
David Lipscomb C	0.0	0.1	2.3	0.1	96.5	0.9	2,248
Draughons JC							
Johnson City	0.0	0.6	3.8	1.0	93.9	0.6	313
Knoxville	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.4	87.3	1.2	503
Edmondson JC	0.0	0.6	29.1	0.0	70.3	0.0	158
Emmanuel Sch of Religion	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	93.4	5.9	136
Fisk U	0.4	0.0	92.9	0.0	0.5	6.2	549
Freed-Hardeman C	0.0	0.2	5.8	0.2	91.4	2.4	1,075
Free Will Baptist Bible C	0.3	0.0	6.0	0.3	93.4	0.0	335
Graham Bible C	0.4	1.4	22.7	0.7	70.1	4.7	278
Harding Grad Sch Religion	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.6	91.5	2.8	176
Hiwassee C	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	87.7	4.5	661
John A Gupton C	0.0	0.0	38.1	0.0	61.9	0.0	42
Johnson Bible C	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.5	95.4	2.0	392
King C	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.2	89.9	8.8	523
Knoxville Business C	0.0	0.6	0.0	99.1	0.0	0.3	328
Knoxville C	0.0	0.0	90.1	0.0	6.9	3.0	436
Lambuth C	0.0	0.2	13.1	0.5	83.3	2.9	616
Lane C	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.4	0.6	531
Le Moyne-Owen C	0.0	0.0	98.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	949
Lee C	0.6	0.3	3.1	2.6	89.1	4.3	1,212
Lincoln Memorial U	0.1	0.4	2.7	0.1	85.4	11.4	1,348
Martin Methodist C	2.2	0.0	10.0	0.4	81.9	5.5	271
Maryville C	0.0	0.0	3.6	1.2	89.3	5.9	676
McKenzie C	0.3	0.0	29.6	70.1	0.0	0.0	291
Meharry Medical C	0.7	2.7	70.9	2.4	6.1	8.3	677
Memphis C of Art	0.4	1.4	22.7	0.7	70.1	4.7	278
Memphis Theol Sem	0.0	1.3	29.6	0.0	69.1	0.0	152
Mid-America Baptist Theological Seminary	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	98.1	0.5	423
Mid-South Bible C	0.0	0.8	38.8	0.8	59.6	0.0	250
Milligan C	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.2	97.4	0.7	606
Morristown C	1.1	0.0	10.9	0.0	86.3	1.7	175
O'More C of Design	0.0	0.7	1.4	0.0	97.9	0.0	144
Rhodes C	0.0	1.5	3.4	0.6	93.9	0.6	1,226
Rutledge C	0.0	0.7	96.4	0.0	2.9	0.0	277
Scarritt Graduate Sch	0.9	0.9	5.5	0.0	84.5	8.2	110
Southern C of Optometry	0.5	1.8	4.2	3.4	89.8	0.3	384
Southern C of Seventh-Day Adventists	0.2	2.6	10.3	5.2	79.9	1.7	1,328
St U & CC Sys of Tenn							
Austin Peay St U	0.2	1.2	15.6	2.2	79.3	1.4	4,984
East Tennessee St U	0.2	0.5	2.5	0.3	95.5	1.0	9,969
Memphis St U	0.1	0.5	17.7	0.3	78.3	3.1	20,043
Middle Tennessee St U	0.2	0.2	7.9	0.3	88.8	2.6	11,406
Tennessee St U	0.2	1.5	63.2	0.3	31.8	2.9	6,739
Tenn Technological U	0.1	0.9	2.0	0.3	93.6	3.1	7,358
Chattanooga St Tech CC	0.2	0.8	12.0	0.5	86.4	0.1	5,231
Cleveland St CC	0.0	0.7	3.4	0.5	95.3	0.0	2,736
Columbia St CC	0.2	0.1	7.9	0.1	91.3	0.3	3,040
Dyersburg St CC	0.1	0.1	14.3	0.0	85.3	0.2	1,651
Jackson St CC	0.0	0.2	12.5	0.2	87.0	0.0	2,239
Motlow St CC	0.2	0.2	5.2	0.6	93.7	0.0	2,330
Nashville St Tech Inst	0.2	1.7	13.4	0.7	84.0	0.1	5,255
Roane St CC	0.1	0.4	3.3	0.3	95.9	0.0	3,596
Shelby St CC	0.2	0.4	60.6	0.4	38.4	0.0	3,730
State Tech Inst Knoxville	0.7	1.4	6.6	0.6	90.6	0.0	2,668
State Tech Inst Memphis	0.2	0.8	32.4	0.6	65.9	0.0	7,957
Tri-Cities St Tech Inst	0.1	0.3	1.7	0.1	97.8	0.0	1,839
Volunteer St CC	0.2	0.4	3.3	0.5	95.5	0.0	3,366
Walters St CC	0.7	0.3	3.1	0.3	95.5	0.1	3,880
Tenn Inst of Electronics	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	97.2	0.0	212
Tennessee Temple U	0.1	0.1	2.9	1.2	94.7	0.9	1,712
Tennessee Wesleyan C	0.8	0.5	6.6	0.7	89.6	2.6	546
Tomlinson C	1.1	0.4	11.9	1.1	83.2	2.2	268
Trevecca Nazarene C	0.3	0.0	14.3	0.4	83.3	1.8	1,417
Tusculum C	0.0	0.0	11.6	0.7	86.1	1.5	801
Union U	0.1	0.0	7.4	0.1	91.3	1.1	1,546
U of the South	0.0	0.1	2.1	0.3	96.6	0.9	1,151
U of Tennessee							
Chattanooga	0.3	0.8	10.9	0.6	85.1	2.3	7,484
Knoxville	0.2	0.9	4.4	0.3	90.7	3.4	25,842
Martin	0.0	0.5	14.2	0.2	80.8	4.2	4,923
Memphis	0.1	2.6	3.7	0.5	91.8	1.3	1,767
Vanderbilt U	0.1	1.3	3.2	0.7	89.5	5.2	8,853
TEXAS							
Abilene Christian U	0.2%	0.7%	4.5%	1.6%	91.2%	1.7%	4,362
Alamo CC District							
St Philip's C	0.6	1.3	24.8	38.5	34.1	0.6	5,604
San Antonio C	0.4	1.6	5.8	42.3	48.8	1.1	20,790
Alvin CC	0.3	0.8	9.9	11.8	76.9	0.4	3,090
Amarillo C	0.5	3.1	3.2	7.7	85.1	0.4	5,138
Amber U	0.3	0.5	17.0	2.5	76.0	3.7	925
American Technological U	0.5	3.5	16.2	7.5	71.0	1.4	578
Angelina C	0.2	0.4	12.0	1.4	86.0	0.0	[illegible]
Angelo St U	0.3	0.7	4.2	11.0	82.4	1.4	[illegible]
Arlington Baptist C	0.0	0.6	3.3	8.9	84.1	3.1	506
Art Inst of Houston	0.3	3.4	2.8	14.2	78.2	1.0	959
Austin C	0.3	3.2	2.8	4.3	88.8	0.5	1,175
Austin CC	0.4	3.3	7.1	13.8	73.9	1.5	18,340
Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary	0.6	3.0	3.6	5.1	86.4	0.8	236
Bauder Fashion C	0.0	0.0	0.6	8.2	91.2	0.0	466
Baylor C of Dentistry	0.2	4.5	2.9	4.7	85.9	1.8	352
Baylor C of Medicine	0.2	8.4	2.1	5.5	77.0	6.8	921
Baylor U	0.5	1.7	1.5	2.1	92.3	1.8	11,556
Bee County C	0.4	1.0	2.2	49.3	46.9	0.2	2,143
Bishop C	0.0	0.0	66.3	0.0	0.0	33.7	988
Blinn C	0.2	0.7	7.0	6.2	83.5	2.4	4,101
Brazosport C	0.4	1.1	6.9	9.8	81.6	0.2	3,269
Central Texas C	0.7	2.7	21.4	9.3	64.9	1.0	6,291
Cisco JC	0.3	0.5	8.8	6.0	84.4	0.0	1,648
Clarendon C	0.5	0.5	4.0	2.4	92.3	0.1	744
C of the Mainland	0.7	1.9	15.2	9.3	72.7	0.3	3,259
Concordia Lutheran C	0.0	0.0	9.2	8.8	79.3	2.6	455
Cooke County C	0.6	0.7	3.4	2.0	93.2	0.1	2,274
Criswell C	0.3	0.0	5.1	3.8	86.1	4.8	373
Dallas Baptist U	0.3	3.2	2.8	4.2	89.1	0.5	1,573
Dallas Christian C	0.0	1.0	4.1	2.0	92.9	0.0	98
Dallas County CC System							
Brookhaven C	0.4	4.4	5.2	6.1	83.1	0.8	7,239
Cedar Valley C	0.2	0.7	40.4	4.1	54.6	0.2	2,505
Eastfield C	1.6	3.2	8.7	6.8	78.6	1.1	8,276
El Centro C	0.4	2.0	46.7	10.1	39.5	1.3	5,194
Mountain View C	0.8	3.7	21.8	12.4	60.7	0.5	4,096
North Lake C	0.4	3.4	6.7	5.7	83.1	0.7	5,719
Richland C	0.4	5.2	6.9	4.2	82.4	0.9	12,908
Dallas Theol Sem	0.2	4.6	4.1	1.5	82.8	7.4	1,196
Del Mar C	0.3	0.6	3.0	44.5	51.2	0.2	8,927
DeVry Inst of Technology	0.5	7.3	21.0	11.3	57.7	2.1	2,327
East Texas Baptist U	0.6	0.6	8.4	1.6	86.8	2.0	691
East Texas St U	0.6	0.8	8.6	2.6	82.0	5.5	6,851
East Texas St U Texarkana	0.8	0.4	12.3	0.6	85.1	0.8	1,148
El Paso County CC	0.6	0.9	4.3	70.7	22.2	1.3	13,627
Episcopal Theol Sem of the Southwest	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	87.9	8.6	58
Fashion and Art Inst Dallas	0.8	2.1	13.2	9.9	73.2	0.8	385
Frank Phillips C	1.3	0.4	2.0	2.8	93.6	0.0	253
Galveston C	0.1	3.3	16.0	14.1	66.0	0.4	1,907
Grayson County JC	0.4	0.4	3.9	1.4	94.0	0.6	3,380
TEXAS—Continued							
Hardin-Simmons U	0.2%	0.5%	3.3%	4.7%	90.5%	0.8%	1,804
Hill C	0.4	0.3	9.7	4.7	84.4	0.5	1,352
Houston Baptist U	0.1	8.1	7.3	6.9	73.1	4.5	2,621
Houston CC	0.2	7.5	21.5	11.2	58.6	1.0	26,002
Howard County JC District	0.4	0.8	6.2	15.3	76.9	0.4	1,217
Howard Payne U	0.6	0.3	9.1	6.4	83.4	0.2	960
Huston-Tillotson C	0.0	1.0	62.9	2.3	0.8	33.1	520
Incarnate Word C	0.8	1.2	8.2	35.7	50.9	3.2	1,575
Jacksonville C	0.5	1.4	9.1	0.5	75.0	13.5	208
Jarvis Christian C	0.0	2.0	6.4	14.8	69.5	7.4	393
Kilgore C	0.2	0.4	11.6	1.0	86.4	0.1	3,936
Lamar U							
Main	0.3	0.4	18.0	2.5	74.0	4.9	11,602
Orange	0.2	0.2	12.1	2.0	84.9	0.5	940
Port Arthur	0.5	0.6	31.7	4.9	60.4	1.9	1,448
Laredo JC	0.0	0.2	0.2	89.4	6.6	3.6	4,106
Lee C	0.3	0.8	2.8	45.1	50.8	0.2	4,328
Le Tourneau C	0.3	[illegible]	0.8	0.7	91.9	5.8	763
Lon Morris C	1.4	1.1	18.1	2.1	72.0	5.3	262
Lubbock Christian C	0.7	1.0	5.3	4.8	82.9	5.4	1,041
McLennan CC	0.1	1.0	13.8	5.9	78.9	0.3	4,820
McMurry C	0.3	1.1	9.8	6.8	80.3	1.7	1,669
Midland C	0.3	1.3	5.2	11.7	80.7	0.8	3,659
Midwestern St U	0.6	2.0	4.1	4.1	88.0	1.3	4,468
Miss Wade's Fashion Merchandizing C	0.6	1.5	28.9	11.1	56.3	1.5	332
Navarro C	0.1	4.4	17.4	2.8	74.9	0.2	2,092
N Harris Co CC East	0.3	3.3	5.0	7.2	83.8	0.5	11,311
North Texas St U	0.3	3.7	6.4	3.3	82.0	4.4	21,269
Northeast Texas CC	0.7	0.1	9.0	0.6	89.6	0.0	1,614
Oblate Sch of Theology	0.0	3.2	0.0	33.1	61.3	2.4	124
Odessa C	0.6	0.7	3.6	2.1	93.0	0.0	4,344
Our Lady of the Lake U San Antonio	0.2	0.4	7.5	46.7	44.1	1.1	1,780
Pan American U	0.3	0.6	0.8	79.8	18.1	0.5	8,887
Pan American U Brownsville	0.2	0.4	1.1	71.7	26.2	0.4	[illegible]
Panola JC	0.1	0.2	14.9	0.6	84.1	0.1	[illegible]
Paris JC	1.4	0.5	10.7	1.0	84.1	2.2	2,017
Parker C of Chiropractic	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.4	91.0	2.9	277
Paul Quinn C	0.0	0.0	95.7	0.0	2.4	1.9	464
Ranger JC	0.2	0.0	28.7	11.2	58.0	2.0	654
Rice U	0.4	5.2	2.8	14.6	76.1	0.9	4,020
Saint Edward's U	0.2	0.9	5.0	21.3	59.8	12.8	2,536
Saint Mary's U of San Antonio	0.4	2.0	5.2	35.4	54.3	2.8	3,560
Sam Houston St U	0.2	0.5	7.6	3.9	85.1	2.7	10,486
San Jacinto C System							
Central	0.2	2.2	4.2	9.2	77.1	7.1	9,191
North	0.3	2.4	13.0	12.2	71.2	0.8	3,366
South	0.4	3.8	5.5	10.8	76.3	3.1	4,205
Schreiner C	0.0	0.6	3.3	8.9	84.1	3.1	508
South Plains C	0.3	1.2	6.9	17.6	72.8	1.2	3,594
South Texas C of Law	0.3	3.2	2.7	4.3	89.1	0.5	1,160
Southern Methodist U	0.2	2.3	2.9	2.9	87.8	3.8	9,019
Southwest Texas JC	0.1	0.8	1.6	58.2	38.8	0.4	2,378
Southwestern Adventist C	0.6	2.6	5.7	15.2	69.3	6.5	796
SW Assemblies of God C	1.3	0.6	2.3	7.8	86.6	1.4	701
Southwestern Christian C	0.0	0.0	90.0	0.0	0.8	9.2	251
Southwestern Texas St U	0.0	0.3	1.7	79.5	12.7	5.7	19,778
Southwestern U	0.1	1.7	1.5	6.2	87.3	3.2	1,119
Stephen F Austin St U	0.2	0.5	4.4	1.9	92.5	0.5	12,138
Sul Ross St U	0.4	0.5	4.9	33.7	59.1	1.4	2,313
Tarrant County JC	0.4	2.4	9.3	6.1	81.5	0.3	24,091
Temple JC	0.1	0.6	8.9	7.7	82.5	0.1	2,014
Texarkana C	0.0	0.0	10.3	1.0	88.4	0.3	3,380
Texas A&M U System							
Texas A&M U Main	0.1	2.1	2.1	5.5	85.7	4.4	36,817
Prairie View A&M U	0.1	0.9	81.3	0.9	8.9	7.9	4,409
Tarleton St U	0.2	0.6	2.1	1.9	94.2	1.1	4,636
Texas A&M U Galveston	0.0	1.1	2.3	4.0	88.0	4.6	524
Texas Chiropractic C	0.0	0.8	2.7	3.5	87.8	5.3	378
Texas Christian U	0.3	0.6	3.8	2.9	89.6	2.9	6,916
Texas C	0.0	2.5	74.5	0.0	0.2	22.8	478
Texas C Osteopathic Med	1.6	4.3	1.6	5.6	86.7	0.3	376
Texas Lutheran C	0.1	0.9	6.2	11.3	80.8	0.6	1,340
Texas Southern U	0.1	0.7	73.5	4.2	2.5	19.0	7,246
Texas Southmost C	1.5	3.0	6.8	6.8	78.9	1.0	5,157
Texas St Tech Inst System							
Amarillo	0.5	2.9	2.8	13.3	79.7	0.9	978
Rio Grande	0.1	0.2	0.7	82.9	15.9	0.2	2,571
Sweetwater	0.3	1.3	4.0	15.9	78.4	0.0	666
Waco	0.4	1.0	10.2	8.1	80.1	0.2	4,737
Texas Tech U							
Main	0.2	1.4	2.4	5.8	86.6	3.6	23,479
Health Sciences Center	0.3	4.4	1.8	7.9	84.9	0.8	775
Texas Wesleyan C	0.4	0.1	5.8	3.3	86.5	3.9	1,494
Texas Woman's U	0.3	1.4	12.9	5.7	74.7	5.0	7,966
Trinity U	0.4	2.9	1.2	7.1	86.2	2.2	2,674
Trinity Valley CC	0.5	0.5	19.0	4.1	74.8	1.1	3,671
Tyler JC	0.3	0.4	15.7	1.3	81.2	1.1	7,139
U of Dallas	0.4	2.6	2.1	4.3	77.5	13.1	2,540
U of Houston System							
Main	0.4	7.9	7.4	6.5	70.6	7.3	28,164
Clear Lake	0.2	3.3	4.6	5.4	85.1	1.4	6,691
Downtown	0.1	12.3	26.6	16.4	38.7	5.8	7,255
Victoria	0.2	0.6	6.8	0.8	91.0	0.6	930
U of Mary Hardin-Baylor	1.3	3.5	2.6	5.9	86.5	0.1	1,336
U of Saint Thomas	0.2	3.6	4.2	10.1	72.8	9.1	1,678
U System of South Texas							
Corpus Christi St U	0.3	0.9	2.1	27.8	68.4	0.4	3,827
Laredo St U	0.0	0.2	1.4	81.1	12.4	4.9	940
Texas A&I U	0.2	0.7	3.7	50.3	39.2	6.0	5,012
U of Texas System							
Arlington	0.4	6.5	4.8	4.3	78.8	5.5	23,247
Austin	0.2	4.2	3.4	9.3	76.5	6.5	46,140
Dallas	0.4	5.6	4.0	2.7	82.1	5.1	7,324
El Paso	0.3	0.9	2.3	51.3	39.4	5.8	13,753
Health Sci Ctr Dallas	0.1	3.6	2.6	6.2	84.6	2.9	1,519
Health Sci Ctr Houston	0.3	7.2	6.7	7.6	73.8	4.9	2,664
Health Sci Ctr San Antonio	0.4	4.6	3.1	15.0	76.0	0.9	2,174
Med Branch Galveston	0.6	8.5	5.4	7.1	78.3	0.1	1,582
Permian Basin	0.4	1.4	2.3	6.6	88.5	0.8	1,893
San Antonio	0.2	2.4	2.9	24.1	69.4	0.9	12,413
Tyler	0.3	0.9	6.7	1.0	90.1	1.2	3,642
Vernon Regional JC	0.6	1.3	9.1	5.4	83.1	0.4	1,601
Victoria C	0.1	0.9	4.2	17.8	76.7	0.2	2,953
Wayland Baptist U	0.1	1.2	2.3	5.6	87.2	3.5	1,809
Weatherford C	2.7	0.3	3.0	1.2	88.2	4.7	1,561
West Texas St U	0.5	1.7	3.1	5.3	88.5	0.9	6,028
Western Texas C	0.4	1.2	9.2	5.4	83.5	0.3	1,130
Wharton County JC	0.0	1.2	11.7	15.5	71.1	0.5	2,353
Wiley C	0.0	8.5	7.6	6.2	73.3	4.5	449
UTAH							
Brigham Young U	0.6%	0.6%	0.1%	0.3%	93.2%	5.1%	30,226
Latter-Day Saints Business C	0.0	2.0	10.4	3.8	80.1	3.8	797
Stevens Henager C	0.4	1.9	8.1	4.3	85.1	0.1	677
Utah Higher Ed System							
U of Utah	0.6	2.4	0.6	2.1	88.6	5.8	24,722
Utah St U	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	89.7	7.5	13,029
Southern Utah St C	2.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	94.6	0.5	2,821
Weber St C	0.7	2.3	1.5	2.1	91.3	2.1	11,306
C of Eastern Utah	15.8	0.3	2.0	5.0	75.6	1.4	1,771
Dixie C	1.4	0.9	0.4	1.2	95.3	0.8	2,550
Snow C	1.1	4.8	1.2	0.7	84.6	7.6	1,502
Salt Lake CC	1.3	3.7	0.6	4.4	89.4	0.6	8,816
Utah Valley CC	1.6	1.8	0.1	2.1	91.4	3.0	6,492

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
UTAH—Continued							
Westminster C of Salt Lake City	0.5%	2.0%	1.1%	3.5%	89.9%	2.9%	1,429
VERMONT							
Bennington C	0.0%	1.2%	2.1%	1.4%	88.5%	6.8%	572
Burlington C	2.3	0.0	1.2	1.2	95.4	0.0	173
Champlain C	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.1	98.5	0.4	1,697
C of Saint Joseph	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.5	97.1	0.3	378
Green Mountain C	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	96.3	2.4	456
Marlboro C	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.6	94.3	3.6	192
Middlebury C	0.2	1.2	1.6	0.7	95.6	0.6	2,086
Norwich U	0.2	0.9	2.8	1.4	92.9	1.8	2,425
Saint Michael's C	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	97.0	2.5	2,040
Sch for Int'l Training	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.2	72.4	25.3	620
Southern Vermont C	0.2	0.4	1.9	0.8	95.4	1.3	522
Sterling C	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	96.8	1.6	62
Trinity C	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.4	98.0	0.0	986
U of Vermont	0.1	1.3	0.5	0.5	96.6	1.0	11,096
Vermont Law Sch	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.5	97.1	0.3	381
Vermont St C's System							
Castleton St C	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	98.4	0.2	1,697
CC of Vermont	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	97.8	1.0	2,987
Johnson St C	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	97.9	0.9	1,310
Lyndon St C	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	98.8	0.2	976
Vermont Tech C	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	98.5	0.3	866
VIRGINIA							
Averett C	0.0%	2.9%	14.9%	0.4%	80.7%	1.1%	972
Bluefield C	0.0	2.2	4.7	0.3	91.7	1.1	382
Bridgewater C	0.0	0.4	2.8	0.0	95.8	1.0	813
Christendom C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	98.5	0.8	133
Christopher Newport C	0.3	1.6	10.3	0.5	87.2	0.1	4,069
C of Health Sciences	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	91.2	0.0	216
C of William and Mary	0.2	2.1	5.0	0.9	89.8	2.0	7,008
Richard Bland C	0.1	0.7	16.3	0.7	81.5	0.7	887
Eastern Mennonite C	0.0	0.5	1.2	1.3	93.1	4.0	849
Eastern Va Medical Sch	0.0	6.8	7.1	2.0	84.1	0.0	396
Emory and Henry C	0.0	0.4	2.2	0.3	96.9	0.5	769
Ferrum C	0.2	0.6	9.2	0.3	88.8	0.9	1,272
George Mason U	0.3	5.6	4.3	2.4	84.0	3.4	17,652
Hampden-Sydney C	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.5	97.7	0.2	825
Hampton U	0.1	0.2	93.4	0.2	5.1	1.0	4,482
Hollins C	0.0	0.3	3.1	0.2	96.0	0.3	900
Inst of Textile Technology	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	96.4	0.0	28
James Madison U	0.1	1.0	7.1	0.5	91.0	0.2	10,381
Liberty U	0.1	0.6	4.4	0.8	92.4	1.7	6,351
Longwood C	0.1	1.4	8.9	0.3	89.0	0.3	2,884
Lynchburg C	0.0	0.5	3.0	0.2	94.6	1.7	2,188
Mary Baldwin C	0.3	0.9	3.4	1.4	92.5	1.4	993
Mary Washington C	0.2	1.2	2.7	1.2	94.0	0.7	3,225
Marymount U	0.2	2.6	7.2	2.3	81.8	5.9	2,459
National Business C	0.2	0.2	35.3	2.2	61.5	0.5	1,203
Norfolk St U	0.2	0.3	84.8	0.2	11.6	2.9	7,458
Old Dominion U	0.4	2.5	9.6	1.2	83.5	2.8	15,463
Presbyterian Sch of Christian Education	0.0	1.5	3.8	0.8	78.0	15.9	132
Protestant Episcopal Theol Sem in Va	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	93.2	4.2	192
Radford U	0.2	1.1	2.9	1.1	93.8	0.8	7,652
Randolph-Macon C	0.2	0.8	1.8	0.6	95.9	0.8	1,013
Randolph-Macon Woman's C	0.1	0.9	2.3	0.9	93.0	2.8	781
Roanoke C	0.1	0.2	2.0	0.1	97.3	0.4	1,527
Saint Paul's C	0.0	0.0	96.6	0.0	2.2	1.2	736
Shenandoah C and Conservatory of Music	0.0	1.1	5.2	0.1	93.7	0.0	946
Southern Seminary JC	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	95.4	2.8	216
Strayer C Arlington Branch	0.0	6.7	10.1	4.9	58.2	20.1	268
Sweet Briar C	0.0	1.2	3.8	0.5	94.6	0.0	663
Union Theol Sem in Virginia	0.0	1.3	0.8	0.4	96.2	1.3	230
U of Richmond	0.1	0.7	3.5	0.5	94.6	0.5	4,705
U of Virginia							
Main	0.0	2.7	6.8	0.5	87.8	2.2	21,615
Clinch Valley C	0.0	0.9	1.4	0.2	97.5	0.0	1,354
Virginia Commonwealth U	0.4	2.4	13.6	0.9	81.7	1.0	19,641
Virginia CC System							
Blue Ridge CC	0.0	0.6	3.2	0.3	95.8	0.1	2,378
Central Virginia CC	0.1	0.6	12.8	0.1	86.3	0.1	3,862
Dabney S Lancaster CC	0.2	0.2	5.5	0.2	93.9	0.0	1,298
Danville CC	0.2	0.2	19.7	0.3	79.6	0.0	1,947
Eastern Shore CC	0.0	0.0	18.4	0.4	81.2	0.0	446
Germanna CC	0.2	0.5	11.2	0.3	87.6	0.1	2,142
J Sergeant Reynolds CC	0.5	1.4	23.0	0.5	74.3	0.3	10,594
John Tyler CC	0.3	1.1	21.2	0.6	76.8	0.1	4,389
Lord Fairfax CC	0.2	0.4	2.1	0.1	97.1	0.0	2,205
Mountain Empire CC	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.0	98.5	0.0	2,746
New River CC	0.1	0.3	4.5	0.2	94.8	0.1	3,076
Northern Virginia CC	0.3	7.1	7.9	3.5	79.1	2.1	33,682
Patrick Henry CC	0.1	0.3	13.1	0.1	86.6	0.0	1,785
Paul D Camp CC	0.4	0.1	36.2	0.0	63.3	0.1	1,112
Piedmont Virginia CC	0.3	1.1	9.0	0.5	88.6	0.4	4,104
Rappahannock CC	0.5	0.0	18.4	0.1	80.9	0.1	1,433
Southside Virginia CC	0.1	0.1	35.5	0.2	64.0	0.1	1,765
Southwest Virginia CC	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.0	98.7	0.1	5,379
Thomas Nelson CC	0.3	2.0	21.9	1.2	74.4	0.2	6,396
Tidewater CC	0.4	4.4	13.9	1.2	79.6	0.6	15,531
Virginia Highlands CC	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.2	98.5	0.1	1,717
Virginia Western CC	0.1	0.5	9.4	0.2	89.6	0.1	6,894
Wytheville CC	0.1	0.3	2.4	0.1	97.1	0.1	1,973
Virginia Intermont C	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.5	90.3	4.1	393
Virginia Military Inst	0.2	2.8	6.2	1.8	87.1	1.8	1,304
Va Poly Inst and St U	0.1	3.5	3.6	0.8	87.1	5.0	24,637
Virginia St U	0.4	0.4	85.7	0.1	11.9	1.5	3,563
Virginia Union U	0.0	0.0	98.5	0.0	0.7	0.8	1,106
Virginia Wesleyan C	0.1	1.8	4.9	0.7	91.0	1.4	1,116
Washington and Lee U	0.1	0.8	1.8	0.6	95.8	0.9	1,804
WASHINGTON							
Art Inst of Seattle	0.6%	3.4%	3.0%	2.1%	89.2%	1.6%	853
Bellevue CC	0.4	6.6	1.4	1.0	90.6	0.0	8,279
Big Bend CC	1.4	1.2	0.8	5.0	91.6	0.0	1,630
Central Washington U	1.2	2.2	1.2	2.7	91.5	1.2	6,989
Centralia C	1.5	1.3	2.0	0.8	94.4	0.0	3,514
City U	1.1	4.7	4.1	1.3	79.6	9.1	2,888
Clark C	1.2	2.7	0.9	1.0	94.2	0.0	6,905
Columbia Basin C	0.2	1.7	0.5	5.3	92.3	0.0	5,641
Cornish C of the Arts	0.9	2.3	3.3	2.6	88.8	2.1	429
Eastern Washington U	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.5	91.2	3.7	8,094
Edmonds CC	1.6	4.3	2.8	1.7	89.6	0.0	6,290
Everett CC	3.1	2.5	0.5	1.0	92.9	0.0	5,753
Evergreen St C	1.8	2.8	3.2	1.8	90.5	0.0	2,985
Gonzaga U	0.7	2.9	0.7	2.2	84.0	9.4	3,259
Grays Harbor C	3.3	1.7	0.1	0.6	94.2	0.0	2,163
Green River CC	0.9	2.6	[illegible]	1.4	94.0	0.0	5,468
Heritage C	17.3	1.5	2.1	20.5	48.1	10.6	341
Highline CC	1.2	6.9	2.4	1.6	87.9	0.0	7,097
John Bastyr C of Naturopathic Medicine	0.7	2.6	2.6	0.7	86.2	7.2	152
Lower Columbia C	1.3	1.7	0.2	0.8	96.1	0.0	3,248
Lutheran Bible Inst Seattle	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	94.4	3.5	143
Northwest C of the Assemblies of God	1.6	3.1	0.9	1.0	90.8	2.6	579
Olympic C	1.3	4.3	2.4	1.8	90.1	0.0	5,153
Pacific Lutheran U	0.4	2.6	1.4	1.3	87.5	6.7	3,851
Peninsula C	3.1	1.8	0.5	0.8	93.7	0.0	2,826
Pierce C	1.4	5.4	8.2	3.0	82.1	0.0	7,889
Puget Sound Christian C	0.0	1.0	1.9	0.0	96.2	1.0	106
Saint Martin's C	0.6	3.3	3.6	2.7	81.3	8.3	881
WASHINGTON—Continued							
Seattle CC District							
North Seattle CC	0.9%	10.1%	2.6%	1.4%	85.1%	0.0%	6,178
Seattle Central CC	2.3	18.7	12.4	3.0	63.7	0.0	5,621
South Seattle CC	1.9	14.6	5.7	2.0	75.8	0.0	4,352
Seattle Pacific U	0.8	3.2	1.0	0.8	89.6	4.6	2,989
Seattle U	0.6	6.5	2.3	1.2	81.4	7.9	4,348
Shoreline CC	0.9	7.5	1.1	1.0	89.6	0.0	6,805
Skagit Valley C	1.6	2.7	0.9	2.7	92.1	0.0	4,604
South Puget Sound CC	1.8	4.8	0.7	1.2	91.5	0.0	3,632
Tacoma CC	2.2	5.9	8.0	2.1	81.8	0.0	4,295
U of Puget Sound	0.6	3.9	1.5	1.0	92.6	0.6	3,386
U of Washington	0.9	11.6	2.9	1.7	77.9	4.9	33,674
Walla Walla C	0.5	1.6	1.1	1.4	83.2	12.2	1,386
Walla Walla CC	1.5	1.9	5.9	3.9	86.8	0.0	3,862
Wash St CC District 17							
Spokane CC	2.1	1.7	0.7	1.0	94.5	0.0	5,844
Spokane Falls CC	2.2	2.2	1.5	1.4	92.8	0.0	9,472
Washington St U	0.7	3.4	2.1	1.0	87.3	5.6	16,193
Wenatchee Valley C	5.2	1.2	0.3	1.1	92.3	0.0	2,280
Western Washington U	0.7	2.1	0.6	0.8	94.0	1.7	9,398
Whatcom CC	11.8	1.9	0.3	1.6	84.4	0.0	2,343
Whitman C	0.2	5.5	1.0	1.3	89.9	2.1	1,240
Whitworth C	0.5	2.4	1.0	0.6	93.2	2.3	1,764
Yakima Valley CC	5.5	1.6	1.3	7.6	83.9	0.0	3,705
WEST VIRGINIA							
Alderson Broaddus C	0.4%	1.3%	2.4%	0.8%	92.6%	2.5%	755
Appalachian Bible C	0.0	1.2	1.8	0.6	95.8	0.6	165
Beckley C	0.1	0.6	5.7	0.2	93.4	0.0	1,616
Bethany C	0.0	0.8	2.2	0.1	93.5	3.4	786
Bluefield St C	0.2	0.1	8.2	0.0	90.8	0.7	2,593
Concord C	0.0	0.4	5.1	0.6	93.9	0.0	2,356
Davis & Elkins C	1.6	0.1	3.6	0.7	89.5	4.5	828
Fairmont St C	0.1	0.2	1.8	0.4	97.4	0.2	5,230
Glenville St C	0.1	0.3	2.0	0.2	97.2	0.1	2,061
Huntington JC of Business	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.5	88.8	0.5	430
Marshall U	0.1	0.9	3.4	0.3	95.1	0.1	11,425
National Education Center							
National Inst of Tech	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	94.8	0.0	291
Ohio Valley C	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	93.7	0.0	221
Parkersburg CC	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	99.0	0.0	3,134
Salem C							
Main	0.2	0.7	11.1	2.0	84.8	1.3	604
Clarksburg	0.0	0.0	5.1	2.7	92.2	0.0	257
Shepherd C	0.3	0.3	2.6	0.2	96.5	0.0	3,853
Southern West Virginia CC	0.4	0.2	1.8	0.1	97.6	0.0	2,618
U of Charleston	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	98.8	0.0	1,347
West Liberty St C	0.0	0.2	1.7	0.3	97.7	0.0	2,552
WVa C of Graduate Studies	0.1	0.5	3.0	0.3	95.1	1.1	2,834
WVa Inst of Technology	0.1	0.7	6.7	0.2	87.3	4.9	2,833
West Virginia Northern CC	0.1	0.5	3.8	0.2	95.4	0.0	2,756
WVa Sch Osteopathic Med	1.3	4.3	2.1	0.9	91.5	0.0	234
West Virginia St C	0.0	0.8	12.3	0.3	86.5	0.1	4,383
West Virginia U	0.1	1.3	2.6	0.5	91.2	4.4	17,174
Potomac St C	0.0	0.4	5.3	0.1	94.1	0.1	1,040
West Virginia Wesleyan C	0.1	0.6	3.0	0.1	93.4	2.6	1,373
Wheeling Jesuit C	0.1	1.6	1.7	0.8	94.3	1.4	1,030
WISCONSIN							
Alverno C	0.9%	0.9%	12.2%	2.6%	83.4%	0.0%	1,832
Bellin C of Nursing	0.4	1.6	1.2	1.6	93.4	1.8	497
Beloit C	0.4	2.9	2.4	1.0	88.8	4.5	1,084
Blackhawk Tech Inst	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	98.9	0.0	1,788
Cardinal Stritch C	0.0	0.5	5.7	0.7	93.0	0.0	2,316
Carroll C	0.5	0.5	2.8	1.0	94.8	0.5	1,891
Carthage C	0.0	0.3	4.7	0.9	93.8	0.2	1,494
Concordia C	0.1	0.5	4.8	0.5	92.7	1.3	763
District One Tech Inst	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	98.7	0.0	3,732
Edgewood C	0.3	1.5	2.2	0.6	95.4	0.0	929
Fox Valley Tech Inst	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.8	96.8	0.0	3,829
Gateway Tech Inst	0.3	0.6	9.1	3.5	86.5	0.0	6,814
Inst of Paper Chemistry	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	93.5	4.3	92
Lakeland C	0.3	0.5	4.4	1.1	92.9	0.8	1,305
Lakeshore Tech Inst	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.7	96.6	0.0	2,720
Lawrence U	0.2	0.5	1.9	0.2	94.4	2.9	1,067
Madison Business C	0.6	0.2	2.5	0.2	95.5	1.0	488
Marian C of Fond Du Lac	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	96.6	0.9	437
Marquette U	0.3	4.3	3.4	2.8	85.4	3.8	11,778
Medical C of Wisconsin	0.2	7.3	2.0	4.1	84.9	1.5	852
Mid-State Tech Inst	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.6	98.3	0.1	1,877
Milwaukee Area Tech Inst	0.9	1.8	18.4	2.4	76.4	0.2	20,032
Milwaukee Inst of Art and Design	0.0	0.8	3.4	1.0	94.5	0.3	382
Milwaukee Sch of Engineering	0.0	2.0	4.1	0.3	92.8	0.7	2,584
Moraine Park Tech Inst	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.6	97.9	0.0	5,446
Mount Mary C	0.2	0.7	3.3	0.5	95.3	0.0	1,292
Nashotah House	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	98.6	0.0	72
Nicolet C and Tech Inst	4.3	0.9	0.5	0.8	93.5	0.0	1,105
North Central Tech Inst	0.9	2.5	0.1	0.2	96.3	0.0	3,771
Northeast Wis Tech Inst	2.5	1.5	0.3	0.6	95.1	0.0	5,476
Northland C	7.6	1.4	0.5	1.8	86.9	1.8	566
Northwestern C	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	98.6	1.0	210
Ripon C	0.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	94.4	2.4	833
Sacred Heart Sch of Theol	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.2	90.3	6.5	93
Saint Francis Seminary Sch of Pastoral Ministry	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	93.5	4.3	92
Saint Norbert C	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	99.1	0.0	1,706
Silver Lake C	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	98.6	0.4	515
Southwest Wis Vo-Tech Inst	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1,137
Stratton C	0.2	0.6	33.0	2.6	63.7	0.0	625
U of Wisconsin							
Madison	0.3	2.0	1.6	1.3	89.0	5.9	44,584
Eau Claire	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	96.8	2.0	11,103
Green Bay	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	95.3	1.9	4,978
La Crosse	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.3	97.6	0.6	9,659
Milwaukee	0.7	1.4	5.9	1.8	87.3	2.9	25,930
Oshkosh	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.4	96.3	0.8	11,800
Parkside	0.3	1.2	3.4	2.0	92.9	0.4	5,195
Platteville	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	97.3	1.2	5,321
River Falls	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	96.6	1.5	5,612
Stevens Point	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.4	95.5	2.1	9,554
Stout	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.3	94.9	2.5	7,686
Superior	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.3	94.9	2.0	2,307
Whitewater	0.1	0.6	1.8	0.9	95.6	1.1	10,897
Centers	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.6	96.4	0.4	10,091
Viterbo C	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	97.1	0.2	992
Waukesha County Tech Inst	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	98.3	0.0	4,699
Western Wis Tech Inst	0.4	6.4	0.4	0.3	92.5	0.0	4,500
Wis Indianhead Tech Inst	3.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	96.4	0.0	2,899
Wisconsin Lutheran C	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	98.7	0.0	159
Wis Sch of Electronics	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.3	0.0	183
Wisconsin Sch of Professional Psychology	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	42
WYOMING							
Casper C	1.1%	0.7%	1.0%	2.2%	94.6%	0.4%	3,071
Central Wyoming C	11.2	0.0	0.7	1.4	86.7	0.1	1,182
Eastern Wyoming C	0.8	0.2	0.8	3.8	94.3	0.0	986
Laramie County CC	0.5	0.5	2.6	4.0	92.4	0.0	3,789
Northwest CC	0.6	0.0	0.2	1.7	96.4	1.2	1,797
Sheridan C	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	97.5	0.6	1,586
U of Wyoming	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.6	92.6	4.0	9,980
Western Wyoming CC	0.6	1.1	0.5	4.0	93.4	0.3	1,382

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Researchers at a Mississippi center for the study of Southern culture believe the state's backwardness and isolation have bred some of America's greatest artists: Page A4.

Agricultural scientists are expanding their efforts to find biological ways to control the insects that devour crops: Page A4.

When their Governor demanded a new college governing board, Maryland's lawmakers created a centralized system that also preserves some authority for campuses: Page A21.

Many changes in the tax code sought by college lobbyists were left out of a bill approved by the Senate Finance Committee: Page A21.

Massachusetts lawmakers have repealed a controversial measure that set especially high tuition rates for foreign students attending public colleges and universities: Page A21.

As fund-raising goals reach new heights, so do the pressures felt by the college officials responsible for meeting them: Page A27.

A U.S. Olympic Committee plan to pay the training costs of athletes for the 1992 Games probably won't affect college athletes: Page A29.

Australia's Labor government issued a final plan for a streamlined university system: Page A31.

Two African nations are following controversial advice that third-world countries spend more on pre-college education: Page A31.

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BUT CODIFIES ACADEMIC FREEDOM

British Parliament Votes to End Tenure for New Faculty Members at Universities

By **DAVID WALKER**

LONDON

In the face of the most intense lobbying of Parliament ever organized by Britain's universities, legislation to abolish tenure for newly appointed faculty members was passed last week and sent to Queen Elizabeth II.

In the final version of the bill, however, the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher accepted significant amendments that, for the first time, will codify the principles of academic freedom in British law.

The bill incorporated language—originally used in the House of Lords in May—to protect the freedom of academic employees "to question and test received wisdom, and to put forward new ideas and controversial or unpopular opinions" without jeopardizing their jobs or privileges.

In a separate matter, the government also accepted a proposal to let financial support of universities take the form of "grants" rather than "contracts"—a change that the universities' Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals said would allow the government to intervene directly in academic affairs by refusing to provide funds for politically unpopular subjects.

Charters to Be Studied

Most of the wide-ranging bill was enacted as originally proposed by the government. Among the provisions:

- Tenure will be protected only for faculty members who were appointed before the government announced its intentions last November.
- A team of "commissioners" will be authorized to examine all university charters and insure that they comply with the law on both tenure and academic freedom.
- The University Grants Committee,

Continued on Page A32

Journal Discredits Research Results It Published

By **COLLEEN CORDES**

A team of investigators representing the international journal *Nature* last week vigorously discredited experimental results published in a June issue that seemed to violate well-established principles of science.

Jacques Benveniste, a researcher at the University of Paris, and his colleagues reported in the June 30 issue of *Nature* that they had diluted a water-based solution of an antibody well past the point at which not even one molecule of the antibody remained. And yet, they added, human blood cells still reacted to the liquid as if the antibody were present.

Those results seemed to lend support to the generally discredited theory behind homeopathic medicine—that extremely diluted doses of substances that would cause illness at full strength can be used successfully to treat disease.

Two years after Mr. Benveniste and his colleagues submitted their paper, *Nature* finally published it with a special editorial

Continued on Page A10

Teaching Literary Theory to Undergraduates
Carnegie Mellon University's English department has revised its curriculum to give students a grounding in critical theory: Page A15.

Senate Approves Bill to Raise Student Aid 11 Pct. Next Year

Gain is less than voted by House; panels must work out differences

By **ROBIN WILSON**

WASHINGTON

Federal spending on student aid would increase by about 11 per cent next year under legislation approved by the Senate last week.

Money for Pell Grants to needy students would increase by about 7 per cent, to $4.6-billion. That would be enough to allow the maximum grant to rise by $100, to $2,300, during fiscal 1989, which begins October 1.

The House approved its version of the 1989 spending bill in June. It would increase spending on student aid by slightly more than the Senate bill. Members of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees must now meet to work out the differences in their legislation.

Under the Senate bill, money for the National Institutes of Health would increase by 16 per cent to $7.2-billion. Support for research and prevention related to AIDS, some of which is included in the N.I.H. budget, would rise by 32 per cent, to $1.2-billion.

Freeze on Some Programs

Money for several programs that aid colleges directly would rise by small amounts or remain at current levels. For example, spending on international-education programs and on innovative postsecondary-education projects would be frozen.

Some Democratic leaders in the Senate,

Continued on Page A22

A Fact File showing proposed federal spending on education and research for fiscal 1989 appears on Page A22.

A Career Fanatic Finds Purpose in the Intricacies and History of His Course

PHOTOGRAPH FOR THE CHRONICLE BY BOB BENSON

Bradley S. Klein, right, caddying for Bill Kratzert at the Greater Hartford Open.

By **DEBRA E. BLUM**

CROMWELL, CONN.

What do you call a man who totes an 80-pound golf bag for a professional golfer, wiping club handles, cleaning balls, and figuring distances to holes?

"Professor," of course.

Bradley S. Klein, known as "professor" when on the golf course, and as an assistant professor of political science at the College of the Holy Cross when off it, caddies for professional golfers on the tournament circuit.

Since 1976, when he began his graduate work at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, Mr. Klein, who is a member of the Professional Tour Caddies Association, has worked as a caddie for part of the spring and summer months.

Even though he puts his political-science books aside during those times, his scholarly instincts do not desert him when

Continued on Page A18

Proposed 1989 Federal Spending for Education and Research

In the Department of Education

	Fiscal 1988 Actual spending	Fiscal 1989 President's request	Fiscal 1989 Approved by House	Fiscal 1989 Approved by Senate
Student assistance				
Pell Grants	$4,260,430,000	$5,011,000,000	$4,522,000,0000	$4,568,000,000
Supplemental Grants	408,415,000	416,583,000	460,000,000	416,583,000
College Work-Study	588,249,000	600,014,000	635,000,000	600,014,000
Income-contingent loans	4,308,000	50,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
State Student Incentive Grants	72,762,000	0	78,000,000	42,762,000
Perkins Loans	210,628,000	22,000,000	207,736,000	204,736,000
Stafford Student Loans[1]	2,565,000,000	2,735,598,000	3,174,400,000	3,174,400,000
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarships	14,840,000	0	16,000,000	14,840,000
Graduate support				
Patricia Roberts Harris Graduate Fellowships	15,304,000	15,304,000	16,500,000	15,304,000
Jacob K. Javits Fellowships	6,702,000	6,702,000	8,300,000	6,702,000
Patricia Roberts Harris Public-Service Fellowships	3,221,000	0	3,500,000	3,221,000
Minority Participation Graduate Fellowships	3,351,000	3,351,000	3,686,000	3,351,000
Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need	7,659,000	0	13,000,000	7,659,000
Institutional assistance				
Cooperative education	13,787,000	0	13,787,000	13,787,000
Developing institutions				
Aid for historically black colleges	73,162,000	80,478,000	82,500,000	84,978,000
Institutional support	80,060,000	36,500,000	79,500,000	77,300,000
Endowment Challenge Grants	19,148,000	20,000,000	18,000,000	7,700,000
Facilities				
Construction grants	6,366,000	0	0	0
College-housing and academic-facilities loans and construction insurance	62,231,000	0	62,231,000	0
Interest-subsidy grants	21,878,000	22,744,000	22,744,000	22,744,000
College Construction Loan Insurance Association	19,148,000	0	0	0
International education	30,685,000	30,685,000	30,685,000	30,685,000
Law School Clinical Experience	3,830,000	0	4,000,000	3,830,000
Veterans' Education Outreach	2,872,000	0	2,872,000	2,872,000

	Fiscal 1988 Actual spending	Fiscal 1989 President's request	Fiscal 1989 Approved by House	Fiscal 1989 Approved by Senate
Bilingual education				
Bilingual vocational training	$3,734,000	$ 0	$3,734,000	$3,900,000
Training grants	35,447,000	33,564,000	33,564,000	28,000,000
Library resources				
Research libraries	5,744,000	0	5,744,000	5,744,000
Training and demonstration	718,000	0	718,000	718,000
College library technology grants	3,590,000	0	3,800,000	3,590,000
Aid to disadvantaged				
College-aid migrant programs	1,340,000	0	1,400,000	1,500,000
Legal Training for the Disadvantaged	1,915,000	1,915,000	1,915,000	1,915,000
Minority Institutions Science Improvement	5,266,000	5,371,000	5,371,000	5,371,000
Programs for disadvantaged students	205,841,000	205,841,000	228,000,000	215,841,000
Education research and statistics				
Education research	46,573,000	51,531,000	50,343,000	44,960,000
Education statistics	20,953,000	29,469,000	32,869,000	29,500,000
Education for the handicapped				
National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research	51,100,000	51,100,000	53,950,000	53,100,000
Research and development	17,233,000	17,233,000	17,233,000	17,233,000
Personnel development	66,410,000	66,410,000	66,410,000	69,410,000
Rehabilitation training	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	31,000,000
Postsecondary programs	5,840,000	5,840,000	5,840,000	5,840,000
Miscellaneous				
Adult education	134,036,000	150,000,000	166,754,000	159,180,000
Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education	11,645,000	13,645,000	13,645,000	11,645,000
Office for Civil Rights	40,530,000	41,341,000	41,341,000	41,341,000
Teacher training	131,727,000	135,863,000	135,863,000	147,273,000
Vocational education grants	804,216,000	848,333,000	848,333,000	835,000,000
Women's educational equity	3,351,000	0	3,351,000	2,620,000
School, College and University Partnerships	2,394,000	0	2,394,000	2,794,000

In the Department of Health and Human Services

	Fiscal 1988 Actual spending	Fiscal 1989 President's request	Fiscal 1989 Approved by House	Fiscal 1989 Approved by Senate
Scientific research				
National Institutes of Health[2]				
Cancer Institute	$1,367,821,000	$1,489,897,000	$1,489,897,000	$1,591,036,000[3]
Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	926,007,000	1,014,183,000	1,018,983,000	1,056,003,000
Institute of Dental Research	121,034,000	125,315,000	127,315,000	132,578,000
Institute of Diabetes, Digestive, and Kidney Diseases	513,649,000	544,402,000	546,902,000	565,908,000
Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke	520,760,000	557,046,000	557,046,000	477,878,000
Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	—	—	—	96,100,000
Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	626,154,000	732,453,000	732,453,000	758,352,000
Institute of General Medical Sciences	569,205,000	623,087,000	623,087,000	690,653,000
Institute of Child Health and Human Development	382,362,000	403,650,000	407,650,000	431,388,000
Eye Institute	219,327,000	228,235,000	228,235,000	234,218,000
Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	206,663,000	213,985,000	216,985,000	223,168,000
Institute on Aging	186,780,000	197,096,000	202,096,000	225,578,000

	Fiscal 1988 Actual spending	Fiscal 1989 President's request	Fiscal 1989 Approved by House	Fiscal 1989 Approved by Senate
National Institutes of Health, continued				
Institute of Arthritis, Musculoskeletal, and Skin Diseases	$141,937,000	$153,074,000	$156,174,000	$161,931,000
Research Resources	365,976,000	355,767,000	355,767,000	367,987,000
Center for Nursing Research	20,743,000	22,417,000	27,417,000	28,107,000
International Center	15,651,000	16,074,000	16,074,000	16,474,000
Library of Medicine	58,496,000	60,836,000	64,836,000	70,626,000[4]
Total N.I.H.	6,352,254,000	6,802,095,000	6,862,495,000	7,199,298,000
Health research and training				
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration				
Mental health research	31,129,000	49,361,000	49,364,000	49,364,000
Centers for Disease Control				
Occupational safety and health research and training	69,668,000	66,892,000	70,010,000	71,210,000

[1] Formerly called Guaranteed Student Loans.

[2] Figures in House bill do not include money for research training; legislation extending the authority for such aid has not been approved.

[3] Does not include money for cancer prevention; legislation extending the authority for such aid has not been approved.

[4] Does not include money for medical-library assistance; legislation extending the authority for such aid has not been approved.

Senate Approves Federal Spending Measure That Would Raise Student Aid 11 Pct. in Fiscal 1989

Continued from Page A1

as well as representatives of colleges and universities, complained that the amount of money for education in the Senate bill was too low.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, the Massachusetts Democrat who is chairman of the Senate education committee, sponsored a provision to direct House and Senate members to add more money for education and other programs in the bill. The provision is not binding, however, and Congressional aides last week said they doubted that Congress would be able to find extra funds.

The Senate bill would increase spending on Stafford Student Loans (formerly called Guaranteed Student Loans) by about 24 per cent. The government must make loan money available to all students who meet the income qualifications set down by Congress.

Incentive Grants Would Decline

Money for other forms of student aid would increase by small amounts, and spending on State Student Incentive Grants would actually decline by about 40 per cent, under the Senate bill. Those grants are distributed to students who campus officials believe need help.

Senators said they proposed such a large decrease because they believed the grant program had achieved its main aim of stimulating state spending on student aid. Under the program, states are required to match the federal money they receive.

College financial-aid officers, however, said the federal program was still important in encouraging states to spend money on student aid. They estimated that the $30-million reduction would mean that about $60-million less would be spent on grants for students.

Besides setting spending levels, the Senate also included a provision in its bill aimed at regulating the distribution of Pell Grants more closely.

Under the bill, campus aid administrators would no longer be able to adjust the amount of students' grants. Currently, college officials are allowed to increase the size of grants if the administrators determine that the students face special financial circumstances that are not taken into account by the formulas set to run the program.

Controversy Over Abortions

A report attached to the Senate bill said lawmakers were worried because the Education Department had estimated that such decisions by administrators would increase the cost of the program by $166-million next year. Senators said the government could not afford that. Aid administrators, however, said it was important that they be able to take special circumstances into consideration, and they said the change would not cost as much as the Education Department had estimated.

The Senate bill also includes a controversial provision that could lead President Reagan to veto the measure. The provision would allow low-income women to use federal money to pay for abortions if their pregnancies were caused by rape or incest. The House bill does not include such a provision. The controversy is not expected to affect how much money education programs receive.

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Gazette

Appointments, Resignations, Deaths, and Coming Events in Academe

- New college and university chief executives: College of the Redwoods, Cedric A. Sampson; Gulf Coast Community College, Robert L. McSpadden; Immaculate Heart College, Stephen K. Commins; Nyack College, Rexford A. Boda; United States Naval Academy, Rear Adm. Virgil Hill; Wesleyan University, William M. Chace.
- Other new chief executives: Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, David T. McLaughlin; Consortium of Social Science Associations, Howard J. Silver; Oregon Community College Association, Karen Gorder.

Appointments, Resignations

Robert L. Arnold, acting dean of the college of arts at Ohio State U., to associate dean.

Dan Aultman, interim dean of administrative affairs at Cleveland State Community College, to dean.

Alexinia Young Baldwin, associate professor of curriculum, elementary education, and education of the gifted and talented at State U. of New York at Albany, to chairwoman of curriculum and instruction at U. of Connecticut.

George T. Balich, dean of design and construction at Wentworth Institute of Technology, to provost.

Mary T. Barker, interim dean of academic affairs at Cleveland State Community College, to dean.

Martin Berlinrood, associate dean at Goucher College, to assistant dean of the school of humanities and sciences at Ithaca College.

Marilyn R. Berman, assistant to the president at U. of Maryland at College Park, to associate dean of the college of engineering.

Rexford A. Boda, president of Canadian Bible College/Canadian Theological Seminary (Saskatchewan), to president of Nyack College.

Crista R. Cabe, director of the alumni program at U. of Chicago, to executive director of alumni activities at Mary Baldwin College.

William M. Chace, vice-provost for academic planning and development at Stanford U., to president of Wesleyan U., effective November 1.

Daniel Chacon, vice-president for student services at Grossmont College, to dean of student services at San Juan College.

H. Thomas Chandler, former assistant Surgeon General for Dental Services and Chief of U.S. Army Dental Corps, to associate dean for professional development at the school of dentistry at U. of Maryland at Baltimore.

Brenda Smitherman Cherry, associate dean for academic programs in the school of nursing at George Mason U., to dean of the college of nursing at Boston U.

John W. Christian, director of admissions counseling at Loyola U. of Chicago, to dean for enrollment development.

Lynn Clapham, director of development at Kenyon College, to dean of institutional advancement at Connecticut College.

Bruce W. Colwell, associate dean at Lawrence U., to associate dean of students for residential life at Carleton College.

Stephen K. Commins, coordinator of the development institute in African Studies at U. of California at Los Angeles, to president of Immaculate Heart College Center.

Philip E. Converse, director of the Institute for Social Research at U. of Michigan, to director of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford U.

Jacqueline O. DeJonge, chairwoman of textiles, merchandising, and design at U. of Tennessee at Knoxville, to dean of the college of human ecology.

Philip DeTurk, director of the college for career development at Nova U., to dean of the university's Nova College.

David L. Dresser, assistant dean of the school of business at Ithaca College, to director of international programs.

Harry M. Durning, former director of communications at Massachusetts Department of Revenue, to director of public relations at Gordon College.

Tara Elyssa, executive director of Northeast Consortium of Colleges and Universities, to associate professor of secondary education at New England College.

Susan Ervin, director of the annual fund at St. Mary's U., to director of development for the university's school of law.

J. Ronald Fairbairn, assistant vice-president for academic affairs, director of continuing education, and associate professor of education at Columbus College (Ga.), to dean of continuing education at Southwest Missouri State U.

Joseph Flummerfelt, artistic director at Westminster Choir College, to director of choral activities at New England Conservatory.

Kathleen M. Galvin, professor and chairwoman of speech education at Northwestern U., to associate dean of the school of speech.

Paul Gaston, associate vice-president for academic programs at Southern Illinois U. at Edwardsville, to dean of college of arts and sciences at U. of Tennessee at Chattanooga.

Jack H. Gibson, director of development and secretary of the foundation at Eastern Kentucky U., to associate vice-chancellor for development and sponsored research at U. of Michigan at Dearborn.

Richard E. Gillespie, dean of chapel at Carroll College (Wis.), to dean of academic affairs for liberal studies at Tusculum College.

Roberta Goldberg, director of weekend college at Trinity College (Washington), to dean of adult studies and weekend college.

Dick Gourley, acting provost and dean of the school of pharmacy at Mercer U., to provost and dean.

L. Gary Gross, assistant vice-president at Landmark Bancshares Corporation (St. Louis), to director of administrative affairs at Logan College of Chiropractic.

John T. Hackett, executive vice-president and chief financial officer at Cummins Engine Company (Columbus, Ind.), to vice-president for finance and administration at Indiana U.

Galen Hadley, vice-president for academic affairs at U. of South Dakota, to acting president.

Marvel I. Hansen, interim coordinator of college relations at Graceland College, to associate director of college relations.

Donald Harris, dean of the school of music at U. of Hartford, to dean of the college of the arts at Ohio State U.

Earl A. Hausle, director of the division of business, management, and psychology at Tusculum College, to dean of academic affairs for professional studies.

Doris Herrick, director of development at Santa Clara U., to director of campaigns.

Rear Adm. Virgil Hill, commander of a U.S. Navy submarine fleet in San Diego, to superintendent of U.S. Naval Academy.

Stanley J. Hille, dean of the college of business and public administration at U. of Missouri at Columbia, to dean of the college of business and public administration at Florida Atlantic U.

Gary T. Honnert, director of communications at Catholic Diocese of Memphis, to director of public information at Sinclair Community College.

Thomas M. Keating, former officer in the human-resources department at Mellon Bank Corporation (Pittsburgh), to director of student employment at Carnegie Mellon U.

Marcia V. Keiss, assistant dean of the division of external affairs, labor relations, and personnel at LaGuardia Community College, to dean of students at Queensborough Community College.

Christian G. Kersten, assistant chancellor for university development at U. of California at Santa Barbara, to vice-president for development and alumni affairs at State U. of New York at Albany.

William E. Kotsch, former psychologist at the student-health center at Vanderbilt U., to director of admissions and financial aid at Chicago School of Professional Psychology.

James R. Langabeer, assistant vice-president for finance and management at Southwest Texas State U., to vice-president for business affairs at Pan American U.

David C. Larsen, director of the Center for International Education at U. of Tennessee at Knoxville, to vice-president and director of the Center for Education Abroad at Beaver College.

Vernon E. Lattin, associate vice-president for academic affairs at U. of Wisconsin System, to provost and vice-president at Arizona State U., effective January 1.

Gary L. Lowe, associate vice-president for college relations at Gettysburg College, to vice-president.

Hector S. Machabanski, senior staff psychologist at DePaul U. Community Mental Health Center, to director of student affairs at Chicago School of Professional Psychology.

Arthur Makar, director of development at Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (Boston), to director of institutional advancement at New England College of Optometry.

David Mathis, director of publications at Virginia Commonwealth U., to director of publications and creative services at U. of Miami.

R. Timothy McDonald, education director at Columbia Union Conference (Columbia, Md.), to director of development at Catonsville Community College.

Robert L. McSpadden, acting president of Gulf Coast Community College, to president.

Joe Middlebrooks, provost and vice-president for academic affairs at Tennessee Technological U., to provost and vice-president for academic affairs at U. of Tulsa.

Larry Miller, vice-president for development and alumni affairs at Tennessee Technological U., to vice-president for institutional development at Fort Hays State U.

Carol A. Moore, dean of academic affairs at Lasell Junior College, to dean of the undergraduate school at Lesley College.

John B. Oblak, dean of the school of humanities and sciences at Ithaca College, to vice-president for student affairs and campus life.

Kimberly R. Ortman, instructor at Purdue U.–Calumet, to director of alumni relations and assistant to the chancellor.

John Paskus, director of national faculty at Emory U., to associate dean of liberal and professional studies at Nova U.

Elizabeth A. Payne, public-relations specialist at Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, to associate director of institutional advancement at New England College of Optometry.

Robert Pearce, vice-president for administration and finance at Southern Arkansas U., to financial vice-president at Idaho State U.

Ronald B. Pearson, director of the performing-arts center at U. of Texas at Austin, to associate director for operations of the center for the arts at U. of South Carolina.

Michael D. Ranum, accounting manager at Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (Minneapolis), to vice-president for finance and management at Augsburg College.

Donna Rees, acting director of affirmative action and continuing education at Western New Mexico U., to director.

Gregory Robinson, circulation librarian at Purdue U., to chairman of circulation services at U. of Nebraska at Omaha.

Walter B. Roettger, dean of the college of technology at U. of Hartford, to dean of the school of business and public administration.

Michael J. Romo, president and chief executive officer at Independent Colleges of Northern California, to director of development at Santa Clara U.

Olivia Salas, acting director of student activities at Western New Mexico U., to director of student activities and minority affairs.

Cedric A. Sampson, vice-chancellor for education and research at Los Angeles Community College District, to district president and superintendent at College of the Redwoods.

Joanne F. Schruefer, assistant director of the annual fund at Johns Hopkins U., to director of annual giving at Mount Saint Mary's College.

John E. Sexton, professor of law at New york U., to dean of the school of law, effective September 1.

Eunice O. Shatz, dean of the graduate school of social work at U. of Utah, to dean of the college of social work at U. of Tennessee at Knoxville.

Karen P. Smith, psychologist in Chicago, to director of the center for inter-cultural clinical psychology at Chicago School of Professional Psychology.

Larry T. Smith, associate dean of students and director of minority affairs at Knox College, to assistant vice-chancellor for student life and director of minority student affairs at East Carolina U.

Ormond Smythe, senior vice-president and dean of McKendree College, to dean of academic affairs at Fisk U.

Susan Storey Stanton, registrar at State U. of New York Health Science Center at Brooklyn, to registrar at Westchester Community College.

Robert Stearns, director of performing arts at Walker Art Center (Minneapolis), to director of the center for visual arts at Ohio State U.

Helen L. Stewart, associate dean of faculty affairs at San Francisco State U., to dean of faculty at Sonoma State U.

Melvin C. Terrell, director of minority affairs at U. of Toledo, to vice-president for student affairs at Northeastern Illinois U.

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News Summary

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EVENTS IN ACADEME

A special pull-out section, listing meetings from now through April, follows Page A20.

An experiment in Greenland's ice cap has provided new evidence that Isaac Newton's law of gravity may be in error: Page A5.

The National Science Foundation will pick a campus as a national center for geographic sciences: Page A5.

Almost every week, a group of lobbyists meets to discuss a provision of the tax code that is giving personnel officials major headaches: Page A15.

Education observers, reacting to provisions in the trade bill, say Congress has wasted the first chance in years to create worthwhile education and training programs: Page A19.

Agriculture schools, shunned by students during farming's economic crisis, find they cannot keep up with the demand for graduates: Page A26.

The N.C.A.A., to the annoyance of some players and coaches, has curbed summer baseball leagues: Page A33.

Palestinian universities in the West Bank faced new uncertainties after Jordan severed ties with the Israeli-occupied territory: Page A35.

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Tuition Rises 7 Pct., Outruns Inflation for 8th Straight Year

Costs at 4-year private colleges up 9 pct., College Board reports

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

College tuition charges will rise an average of 7 per cent this fall, marking the eighth consecutive year that the price of an education will increase faster than inflation.

In its annual survey of college costs, the College Board reported last week that:

- Students at four-year public colleges and universities will pay an average of $1,566 for tuition and other fees, 5 per cent more than last year.
- Students at two-year public colleges will pay an average of $767, up 4 per cent.
- Students at four-year private institutions will pay $7,693 on average, up 9 per cent.
- Students at two-year private colleges will pay $4,564 on average, up 7 per cent.

For the 12 months that ended in June, inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index was 4 per cent.

The national figure of 7 per cent represents the average increases in fees at all institutions combined, weighted by enrollment.

Donald M. Stewart, president of the College Board, said in a statement accompanying the report: "Students and their families should not be discouraged by these increases. They need to be understood in

Continued on Page A26

Enrollments Found Up Since 1980

By ELIZABETH GREENE

Despite dire forecasts to the contrary, enrollments at the majority of American colleges and universities have been on the rise since 1980, a new report states.

Increases have occurred at 54 per cent of higher-education institutions, and most colleges have raised the numbers of first-time freshmen. But only one in four has improved its enrollment of blacks, Hispanics, or Asians, according to *Campus Trends, 1988*, a study by the American Council on Education that is scheduled to be released soon.

In addition, half of the institutions reported increases in the number of full-time faculty members in the last year, but three of four campuses made no progress in hiring members of minority groups and only four in ten reported progress in hiring women.

The information for the council's fifth annual report on campus trends was culled from surveys of 367 institutions and statistically adjusted to represent all American colleges and universities offering undergraduate education. In addition to enrollment and faculty issues, the report ad-

Continued on Page A15

'EVERYTHING HAS TURNED BROWN'

Years of Agricultural Research Are Lost as Drought Claims Experimental Crops

By KIM A. McDONALD
and MERRY HAYES

While farmers watch this summer's drought destroy their crops, agricultural scientists in bone-dry, scorched regions of the country are seeing years of research and millions of dollars worth of genetic experiments wither in the field.

The hardest hit by the unusual combination of dry weather and high temperatures—the worst to affect the Midwest and South since the 1930's—have been research efforts to develop better-tasting or more nutritious crops.

"No doubt the greatest impact of the drought is in the area of plant breeding and genetics," said Bill R. Baumgardt, director of agricultural research at Purdue University.

At Purdue, scientists have lost entire plots of newly developed varieties of corn and soybeans valued at between $2-million and $3-million.

Half of Corn Crop Lost

At Iowa State University, where some researchers have lost half their corn crop, data produced by the other half were considered useless because of the way the plants were affected by the unusual weather.

"It's not really worth the effort of going on with the research," said Joseph S. Burris, professor of seed science at Iowa State. "We'd be better off if the stuff just flat died."

Similarly, at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, $40,000 worth of research on improving the efficiency of fertilization and tillage practices is expected to be lost as a result of the drought. Robert G. Hoeft, an agronomy

Continued on Page A6

PHOTOGRAPH FOR THE CHRONICLE BY MALCOLM EMMONS, OHIO STATE U.

Ohio State's Frederick Miller: "Some of our graduate students are getting no data this year or have data that are markedly affected by the climate."

American-Studies Programs Shaky in Foreign Countries

The academic study of American culture and history is in questionable health abroad.

According to inquiries by correspondents of *The Chronicle* in Canada, Mexico, Western Europe, and the Far East, formal degree programs in American studies are a rarity at foreign universities. In addition, the numbers of foreign students and faculty members involved in the field are mostly static, if not in decline, and there are few signs that their institutions are likely to expand their offerings in U.S.-related disciplines in the near future.

Even in Britain and Canada, where a common language and other links to the United States might be expected to bolster scholarly activity in the subject, American studies generally are not doing well.

The reasons may have less to do with the degree of foreign interest in American affairs than with financial constraints on foreign universities. A broader challenge confronts the humanities and social sciences because of increasing competition from programs in business and technology, *The Chronicle*'s inquiries suggest.

Indeed, a fascination with things American continues among students at foreign universities. The study of English is by no

Continued on Page A35

Next Issue September 1

The Chronicle will not be published the last two weeks in August. The next issue will be dated September 1.

STATE NOTES

Coordinator Quits Search for Oregon Chancellor

The man who had been helping Oregon higher-education officials find a new chancellor has quit, saying he agrees with other critics that political interference by the Governor has hurt the search process. Charles T. Duncan, who was coordinating the search, also said it was "unwise" of the Board of Higher Education to reactivate the search so quickly

The previous search ended last month when three of the recommended finalists withdrew and a divided board rejected the fourth. The board will now reconsider a few of the original 117 applicants and try to recruit nationally regarded administrators.

Mr. Duncan, a retired professor at the University of Oregon, said the state's reputation for political independence in higher education had been damaged in recent months, first when Gov. Neil Goldschmidt asked Chancellor William E. Davis to resign, and later when the Governor interviewed the finalists and passed along his impressions to his appointees on the board.

Some finalists and national observers questioned the involvement of Mr. Goldschmidt, a Democrat, but a spokesman said the Governor had not tried to influence the board's decision. —GOLDIE BLUMENSTYK

How Public Colleges and Universities Fared in the States in 1987-88

The following table compares enrollment trends and appropriations for higher education among the states.

The figures were compiled by Research Associates of Washington, which gathers information on state appropriations and demographics from state higher-education agencies and then tabulates it.

The information is based on appropriations, population, and enrollment figures for the 1987-88 academic and fiscal years.

In addition to the data printed below, the organization has released other information on state appropriations for higher education, the ability of state and local governments to raise tax revenue, and comparisons of data from the last 10 years.

Copies of the complete report, *State Profiles: Financing Public Higher Education 1978 to 1988*, are available for $20 from Research Associates of Washington, 2605 Klingle Road, N.W., Washington 20008.

	High-school graduates per 1,000 population	Public-college students per 1,000 population	Higher education as per cent of tax revenue[1]	State, local tax dollars per college student	Tuition factor[2]
Alabama	10.2	35.8	13.1%	$3,493	27.7%
Alaska	10.7	26.6	5.2	9,048	10.7
Arizona	8.4	35.3	9.2	3,814	21.3
Arkansas	11.8	23.7	8.4	3,532	26.5
California	10.3	38.4	11.4	4,920	9.1
Colorado	10.5	35.6	6.8	2,745	38.9
Connecticut	12.2	19.6	5.7	5,468	20.7
Delaware	12.1	34.5	10.0	4,244	43.8
District of Columbia	8.6	12.3	4.4	9,326	8.0
Florida	8.0	20.4	5.8	3,386	22.2
Georgia	10.2	20.8	7.8	4,631	22.9
Hawaii	12.3	26.1	10.1	6,805	9.6
Idaho	12.5	29.5	13.0	4,513	12.9
Illinois	11.6	30.5	7.0	3,446	21.7
Indiana	11.7	28.6	8.7	3,723	32.4
Iowa	13.2	32.9	9.1	3,903	31.3
Kansas	11.6	38.3	9.8	3,486	25.1
Kentucky	11.0	26.0	9.0	3,539	26.4
Louisiana	10.3	26.6	5.8	2,641	36.3
Maine	13.2	22.8	8.1	4,938	23.8
Maryland	11.8	33.1	7.5	3,615	30.6
Massachusetts	14.1	21.5	6.2	5,482	20.6
Michigan	12.7	35.7	7.8	3,684	36.3
Minnesota	13.7	39.0	9.7	4,080	23.6
Mississippi	11.1	31.8	9.6	2,867	33.2
Missouri	11.2	25.6	8.3	3,652	28.9
Montana	12.6	32.0	8.4	3,563	20.8
Nebraska	12.6	33.6	7.6	2,955	29.0
Nevada	9.1	24.9	7.2	4,085	20.0
New Hampshire	12.3	23.2	5.5	2,618	54.1
New Jersey	12.1	20.0	6.0	5,540	20.3
New Mexico	11.4	31.8	11.1	4,172	15.7
New York	10.9	23.4	5.9	6,115	16.3
North Carolina	10.9	37.3	13.0	4,182	13.9
North Dakota	12.3	44.4	10.8	3,016	30.5
Ohio	12.5	29.3	7.0	3,324	35.4
Oklahoma	10.7	31.1	9.0	3,602	19.8
Oregon	10.6	35.4	9.3	3,583	25.1
Pennsylvania	12.1	21.6	6.3	3,930	38.5
Rhode Island	10.8	26.9	7.9	4,423	29.9
South Carolina	10.6	30.5	10.2	3,632	31.0
South Dakota	12.1	25.1	6.2	2,705	29.5
Tennessee	10.4	25.3	10.3	4,244	23.7
Texas	10.1	32.9	8.3	3,048	21.7
Utah	13.3	33.8	10.7	4,045	21.5
Vermont	11.0	27.4	4.1	2,018	70.9
Virginia	11.3	33.0	9.5	3,664	30.0
Washington	11.3	33.8	9.1	4,010	20.5
West Virginia	12.1	27.8	7.1	2,883	28.3
Wisconsin	13.1	39.5	8.8	3,796	31.6
Wyoming	11.7	36.8	8.7	6,203	11.1

[1] Percentage of state and local tax revenue appropriated for higher education expenses.
[2] "Tuition factor" represents the percentage of revenue generated by tuition when compared to the total revenue for public higher education provided by state and local appropriations and tuition payments.

South Carolina Cuts Funds for Non-Resident Students

Non-resident students who attend public colleges and universities in South Carolina will probably face higher tuition costs next fall under a new state law.

The law requires that state funds pay for only 50 per cent of the costs of educating students from outside the state enrolled at a South Carolina public college or university. That amount is 10 per cent less than the state has provided under the current financing formula.

Critics of the plan said the change would force institutions to increase non-resident tuition, which could discourage out-of-state students from enrolling.

The measure was pushed in the General Assembly by legislators who said they were concerned that too many students from outside the state were enrolling in South Carolina.

—COURTNEY LEATHERMAN

Conn. Board Urges Colleges to Develop AIDS Policies

The Connecticut Board of Governors for Higher Education has developed a set of guidelines for colleges in the state to use when developing policies on how to treat students and employees with AIDS.

The board recommended that policies bar discrimination against people with AIDS in admissions, housing, or hiring. The board also urged colleges to expand the programs they use to educate people about how to avoid the disease.

The guidelines were developed at the request of a group of college administrators. The board then asked a committee of college administrators and health experts to come up with recommendations.

Although the board has voted only to recommend the policy guidelines to the state's colleges, next month it will consider requiring all colleges to develop a policy on AIDS.

—SCOTT JASCHIK

Maine Offers New Loans for College Students

A new loan program in Maine will allow college students or their parents to borrow money from the state this fall to supplement the federal financial aid they receive.

The loans, administered by the Maine Educational Loan Authority, are intended to support students whose federal financial assistance has been reduced and those who are ineligible to receive federal aid.

Under the plan, a Maine resident could borrow up to $20,000 a year to pay for education at accredited colleges or universities. Students attending for-profit trade schools cannot participate in the program.

While in college, borrowers will pay only the interest on the loan—about 1 per cent below the prime lending rate. Repayment on the principal will begin four years after borrowing; payments can be spread out over 20 years.

The majority of participants are expected to be parents, because borrowers must prove they can pay back the loan and meet other standards similar to those that banks use when lending.

The first loans—which are supported by tax-exempt bonds—will be offered this month. —C.L.

State Appropriations for Higher Education: Highlights of Legislatures' Recent Actions

Signed by Governors

Arizona

- The state's three public universities will receive $448-million, a 3.7-per-cent increase.
- The 15 community colleges will receive $74.8-million, a 9.5-per-cent increase.

Colorado

- The University of Colorado's four campuses—including a health-sciences center—will receive $146.3-million, a 9.7-per-cent increase.
- The three colleges governed by the State Board of Agriculture will receive $94.7-million, an 8.2-per-cent increase.
- The four colleges governed by the Board of Trustees of the State Colleges will receive $45.8-million, an 8.4-per-cent increase.
- The University of Northern Colorado will receive $27.1-million, an 8-per-cent increase.
- The Colorado School of Mines will receive $11.1-million, an 8-per-cent increase.
- The state's 11 community colleges will receive $52.1-million, a 7.3-per-cent increase.
- The state's four junior colleges will receive $12.6-million, a 7.8-per-cent increase.

Maryland

- The 11-campus University of Maryland System will receive $512-million, a 14-per-cent increase.
- The state's two other four-year colleges will receive $33.9-million, a 9.4-per-cent increase.
- Private colleges and universities that are not affiliated with religious groups will receive $20-million, a 12-per-cent increase.
- The state's 17 community colleges will receive $106-million, a 7-per-cent increase.
- The State Scholarship Administration will receive $17.1-million, a 54-per-cent increase.

South Dakota

- The state's six four-year colleges and universities will receive $71.4-million, a 7-per-cent increase.
- The state's four postsecondary vocational-technical institutions will receive $6-million, a 2-per-cent increase.

West Virginia

- The 16 public colleges and universities will receive $215.3-million, a 7.2-per-cent increase.

Note: Appropriations are for 1988-89 except where noted.
Previous *Chronicle* reports on appropriations actions: Georgia, Idaho, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Utah (May 11); Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, and Virginia (May 25); Connecticut, Kansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming (June 8); Alaska, Florida, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and South Carolina (July 27).

COMPILED BY COURTNEY LEATHERMAN
PHOTOS FROM: ARIZONA OFFICE OF TOURISM; COLORADO TRAVEL SECTION; MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST; SOUTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM; AND WEST VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Agriculture Schools Are Not Able to Meet the Demand for Their Graduates

By **MERRY HAYES**

The nation's agriculture schools, deserted by students during the economic crisis that gripped farming for almost a decade, are now finding that they cannot keep up with the demand for graduates.

A recent study of 50 land-grant institutions found that undergraduate enrollment in agriculture sciences had dropped 36 per cent since 1979. In many areas of agriculture, the drop led to a shortage of students that officials fear will continue for several years.

Misconception About Jobs

Deans interviewed in the study said the decreased enrollments had occurred, in part, because students believed the agricultural-economy crisis that struck American farms between 1979 and 1987 signaled a bleak future for all of agriculture. The deans said that assumption stemmed from the common misconception that all agriculture-related jobs were on farms. Demand is greatest for graduates in biotechnology, food science, marketing, and farm finance.

In interviews, several of the deans said it was still too early to tell what effect this summer's drought would have on agriculture-school enrollment or on the demand for agriculture graduates.

The study was conducted by Orville E. Thompson, a professor at the University of California at Davis, and Douglas Gwynn, a research sociologist there. They reported enrollment declines in 50 agriculture colleges in the period from 1979 to 1985. Enrollment dropped 53.4 per cent in natural resources, 53.1 per cent in general agriculture, 49.7 per cent in plant and soil science, and 21.9 per cent in animal sciences.

Ohio State University, one of the institutions that were hardest hit, has suffered a 50-per-cent drop in agriculture enrollment in the last decade. Frederick Hutchinson, dean of Ohio State's agriculture college, said enrollment had been declining in traditional areas of agriculture, such as plant and animal science.

"Now we're not training enough people to fill those fields," Mr. Hutchinson said. He added that even though enrollment figures seemed to be leveling off, shortages of graduates would occur for at least five more years.

LLOYD LEMMERMAN

Frederick Hutchinson: Agriculture schools are not training enough people in such traditional areas as plant and animal science.

Many students have a "lack of understanding and awareness of what agriculture is," said Kenneth Larson, Iowa State University's associate dean for academic programs. "To a lot of people, agriculture is just farming. But it is much broader than that."

According to Mr. Hutchinson, students don't realize that although few opportunities exist in farming, jobs are available in many areas of agriculture.

According to the study, that lack of understanding, coupled with the "bad press image" of agriculture, has led to declines in enrollment.

The study showed that 48 per cent of the deans interviewed said the news media's portrayal of problems in the farm economy was overly dramatic, while 36 per cent said it was reasonably accurate.

Most of the deans said the press reported the tragic aspects of the farm crisis instead of the successes, Mr. Gwynn said.

"One dean told me that agriculture has gotten such a bad reputation he's trying to drop the word agriculture from the school's name," he said.

Ninety per cent of the deans interviewed said the enrollment declines were a result of that image rather than of actual declines in career opportunities.

Several universities said that even in the midst of the farm crisis they had little problem placing students in most agriculture-related jobs.

With the exception of range management, Montana State University placed all the students it trained during the farm crisis, said James Welsh, dean of the university's College of Agriculture.

A Shift to Basic Sciences

"The general demand for students in agriculture, in a broad-brush statement, has been good and, in fact, continues to improve," he said.

In the period from 1979 to 1985, students' interests shifted from production agriculture, such as animal, plant, and soil sciences, to basic sciences, such as biochemistry and biology, and to agricultural economics, business management, and nutrition.

While more than half of the deans interviewed in the study reported a decline in production-agriculture research, 90 per cent reported increases in basic or biotechnology research, three-fourths reported an increase in marketing research, and more than half reported increases in farm finance and social research.

Tuition Rises 7 Pct. for Academic 1988-89, Outpacing Inflation for the 8th Straight Year

Continued from Page A1

context: proper family financial planning and financial aid can put higher education within the reach of almost any qualified student." He added that 5 million of the nation's 12 million college students would share $24-billion in scholarships, loans, and work-study assistance in the 1988-89 academic year.

Bruce M. Carnes, Deputy Under Secretary of Education, said of this year's tuition increases: "This is what we expected. We indicated that absent some kind of effort on the part of Congress or others, this is what we could expect this year, and furthermore, it's what we can expect the year after that and the year after that and the year after that.

"I don't see any end in sight," said Mr. Carnes, who, along with Secretary of Education William J. Bennett, has been a persistent critic of rising tuition rates. He admitted the federal government had not succeeded in using its influence to curb the increases, but he said Education Department officials would recommend new approaches to cost control in the months ahead.

Increases in Student Aid

Julianne Still Thrift, executive vice-president of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, said she was not surprised that tuition at four-year private colleges was rising more than twice the rate of inflation. "What our presidents are telling us is they're increasingly putting money into institutional student aid," she said. "They are vigorously recruiting minority and low-income students, and you can't do that without guaranteeing to meet their financial need."

She said private colleges had awarded about $2-billion in institutional aid last year, with the average grant amounting to $2,800.

"We would love to have a lower increase," Ms. Thrift said. "But if we're given the option of meeting student need by having a tuition increase, or by freezing tuition and closing out large numbers of students, we're going to increase tuition."

She said she was concerned that the high increases might discourage potential students from considering attending a private college.

"Our biggest worry is that high-school students will see the tuition figures and not talk to the people on the campus to find out what their real out-of-pocket costs will be," she said. "That's why we have people out talking about college in the less affluent areas."

Enrollment Holds Steady

Thus far, Ms. Thrift said, private-campus enrollments have remained steady, with about 23 per cent of all college students attending private institutions.

In its survey, the College Board found that the average room-and-board charges paid by students this academic year will rise 7 per cent at four-year private colleges, to $3,637. At two-year private colleges, room-and-board costs will increase 6 per cent, to $3,063.

Students at four-year public colleges will pay an average of $2,879 for room and board, up 6 per cent over last year. Because of insufficient data, the College Board did not calculate room charges for two-year public colleges.

Reports From 2,469 Colleges

Regardless of the type of institution they attend, students will pay an average of $1,500 to $1,600 for books, supplies, transportation, and personal expenses.

Adding together tuition, room and board, and other expenses, the average bill for a year at a four-year private college will amount to $12,924 in the coming academic year. Total costs for a resident student at a four-year public college will average $5,823. Students who live at home and commute to a campus can expect to pay about $2,000 less.

Tuition for students who attend public institutions outside their home states will rise at about the same rate as charges for state residents. Community colleges will charge non-residents an average of $1,857, or 3 per cent more than last year, while four-year colleges will increase their out-of-state tuition 5 per cent, to an average of $2,401.

The average charges are based on the reports of 2,469 colleges and universities.

In releasing its report, the College Board noted that, except for the out-of-state tuition figures, the statistics were weighted by full-time undergraduate enrollment and therefore represented the average costs faced by students, not the average prices charged by colleges.

The two methods of calculating the figures give similar averages for all types of institutions except four-year private colleges. In that instance, the figures show that the average private college will cost $6,457, while the average private-college student will be charged $7,693. The difference is due to the fact that many low-cost private colleges have low enrollments.

Year-by-Year Increases in Tuition and Fees at 4-Year Institutions

	Public	Private
1977-78	0%	6%
1978-79	5%	7%
1979-80	6%	9%
1980-81	4%	10%
1981-82	16%	13%
1982-83	20%	13%
1983-84	12%	11%
1984-85	8%	9%
1985-86	9%	8%
1986-87	6%	8%
1987-88	6%	8%
1988-89	5%	9%

Colleges with the Highest and Lowest Charges for Tuition, Fees, Room and Board

Most expensive, private	
1. Bennington College	$18,990
2. Sarah Lawrence College	18,760
3. Brandeis University	18,586
4. Barnard College	18,550
5. Tufts University	18,282
6. University of Chicago	18,225
7. Harvard and Radcliffe Colleges	18,210
8. Dartmouth College	18,199
9. Boston University	18,175
10. New York University	18,100
Most expensive, public	
1. Jersey City State College	$7,464
2. University of Michigan	6,875
3. Virginia Military Institute	6,540
4. University of Illinois at Chicago	6,455
5. College of William and Mary	6,370
6. Virginia State University	6,356
7. Lyndon State College	6,291
8. Johnson State College	6,286
9. Old Dominion University	6,272
10. Trenton State College	6,245
Least expensive, private	
1. Holy Trinity Orthodox Seminary	$1,600
2. Berea College	2,245
3. Alice Lloyd College	2,390
4. Selma University	3,350
5. American Baptist College of ABT Seminary (Tenn.)	3,362
6. Southeastern Baptist College (Miss.)	3,420
7. Rika Breuer Teachers Seminary	3,570
8. Brigham Young University Hawaii Campus	3,580
9. Baptist Bible College (Mo.)	3,610
10. Central Baptist College (Ark.)	3,700
10. Wesley College (Miss.)	3,700
Least expensive, public	
1. Alabama State University	$2,694
2. Henderson State University	2,838
3. Appalachian State University	2,863
4. Minot State University	2,874
5. Western Carolina University	2,887
6. Fayetteville State University	2,910
7. University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff	2,915
8. Missouri Southern State College	2,960
9. University of Hawaii at Hilo	2,966
10. Southern Arkansas University	2,980

Note: Rankings are based on 1,005 four-year private institutions and 275 four-year public institutions that provided final or estimated tuition, fees, room, and board charges to the College Board by July 5, 1988.

SOURCE: COLLEGE BOARD

Costs at Public and Private Institutions

	Public colleges		Private colleges	
	Resident	Commuter	Resident	Commuter
4-year colleges				
Tuition and fees	$1,566	$1,566	$7,693	$7,693
Books and supplies	411	411	427	427
Room and board*	2,879	—	3,637	1,355
Transportation	—	703	398	662
Other	967	1,010	769	824
Total	$5,823	$3,690	$12,924	$10,961
2-year colleges				
Tuition and fees	$767	$767	$4,564	$4,564
Books and supplies	391	391	395	395
Room and board*	—	1,313	3,063	1,156
Transportation	—	781	349	667
Other	—	859	720	727
Total	—	$4,111	$9,091	$7,509

* Room not included for commuter students
— Insufficient data

SOURCE: COLLEGE BOARD

1988-89 TUITION AND FEES AT 2,700 COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Following are the tuition and fees charged undergraduates at more than 2,700 colleges and universities in the 1987-88 and 1988-89 academic years—including, for 1988-89, the additional tuition that many institutions charge out-of-state students.

An asterisk indicates that the institution provided estimated figures.

The figures were collected by the College Board in its Annual Survey of Colleges 1988, and the tuition report was prepared by the board's College Scholarship Service.

The full report, *The College Cost Book, 1988-89*, will be available next month for $12.95, prepaid, from College Board Publications, Department M85, Box 886, New York 10101.

	1987-88	1988-89	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
ALABAMA			
Ala Aviation & Tech C	$600	$600	$450
Alabama St U	1,044	1,074	960
Alexander City St JC	600	600	450
Athens St C	1,080	1,080	1,080
Auburn U Montgomery*	1,095	1,095	2,190
Bessemer St Tech C	600	600	450
Birmingham-Southern C	6,870	7,588	0
Booker T Washington JC of Business	2,790	2,790	0
Brewer St JC	600	600	450
Chattahoochee Valley CC	600	600	450
Concordia C	2,946	2,946	0
D MacArthur St Tech C	600	600	450
Enterprise St JC	600	600	450
Faulkner U	3,185	3,410	0
Gadsden St CC	600	600	450
George C Wallace St CC			
Dothan	600	600	450
Hanceville	603	603	450
Selma	600	600	450
H M Ayers St Tech C	600	600	450
Hobson St Tech C	605	615	450
Huntingdon C	4,250	4,750	0
International Bible C	2,415	2,535	0
J F Drake St Tech C	602	602	450
J M Patterson St Tech C	600	600	450
James H Faulkner St JC	600	600	450
Jefferson Davis St JC	605	605	450
Jefferson St JC	615	615	450
John C Calhoun St CC	600	600	450
Judson C	3,620	3,620	0
Lawson St CC	600	600	450
Livingston U*	1,263	1,263	0
Lurleen B Wallace St JC	600	600	450
Marion Military Inst	5,010	5,150	0
Miles C*	3,500	3,660	0
Mobile C	3,750	4,070	0
Muscle Shoals St Tech C	600	600	450
N F Nunnelly St Tech C	600	610	450
National Education Ctr National Inst of Tech	4,025	4,800	0
Northeast Alabama St JC	600	600	450
Northwest Alabama St JC	600	600	450
Northwest Ala St Tech C	600	600	450
Oakwood C	4,956	5,148	0
Patrick Henry St JC	600	600	450
Reid St Tech C	605	605	450
RETS Electronics Inst	2,960	3,120	0
S D Bishop St JC	621	621	450
Samford U	4,290	4,530	0
Selma U	1,730	1,730	0
Shelton St CC	600	600	450
Snead St JC	600	600	450
Southeastern Bible C	3,240	3,240	0
Southern JC	3,630	3,630	0
Southern Union St JC	600	600	450
Southwest St Tech C	600	600	450
Spring Hill C	7,130	7,700	0
Stillman C	2,734	3,100	0
Talladega C	3,309	3,709	0
Trenholm St Tech C	606	606	450
Troy St U			
Dothan	1,086	1,110	264
Montgomery	1,125	1,125	0
Tuskegee U	4,500	4,850	0
U of Alabama			
Birmingham	1,590	1,725	1,560
Huntsville	1,500	1,737	1,737
U of North Alabama	1,050	1,090	400
U of South Alabama	1,491	1,626	600
Walker C	1,616	1,740	0
Walker St Tech C	602	602	450
ALASKA			
Alaska Bible C	$1,935	$1,935	$ 0
Alaska Pacific U	4,700	5,900	0
Sheldon Jackson C	4,856	4,896	0
U of Alaska			
Anchorage*	1,036	988	1,824
Fairbanks*	1,310	1,250	1,824
Southeast*	994	946	1,824
Prince Wm Sound CC*	740	740	1,440
ARIZONA			
American Indian Bible C	$2,532	$2,842	$ 0
Arizona C of the Bible	3,550	3,550	0
Arizona St U	1,196	1,278	3,588
Central Arizona C	510	546	3,804
Cochise C	540	570	3,540
DeVry Inst of Tech	3,990	4,175	0
Eastern Arizona C	500	500	3,124
Embry Riddle Aero U Prescott*	4,230	4,690	0
Grand Canyon C	3,360	3,750	0
Maricopa Co CC Dist			
Gateway CC	615	675	3,750
Glendale CC	615	675	3,750
Mesa CC	615	675	3,750
Scottsdale CC	615	675	3,750
Navajo CC	380	380	0
Northern Arizona U	1,196	1,278	3,056
Pima County CC	408	480	2,448

	1987-88	1988-89	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
ARIZONA—Continued			
Prescott C	$4,775	$5,175	$ 0
Southwestern C	3,460	3,750	0
U of Arizona	1,196	1,278	3,588
Western International U	2,850	3,300	0
Yavapai C	510	536	3,946
ARKANSAS			
Arkansas Baptist C	$1,420	$1,670	$ 0
Arkansas C	4,500	4,810	0
Arkansas C of Tech	3,800	4,350	0
Arkansas St U			
Main campus	1,070	1,220	1,250
Beebe*	772	772	518
Arkansas Tech U	1,090	1,090	1,050
Capital City JC of Business	4,080	4,320	0
Central Baptist C	1,100	2,000	0
Crowley's Ridge C	2,910	3,006	0
East Arkansas CC	480	504	336
Garland County CC*	552	624	1,128
Harding U	3,568	3,795	0
Henderson St U	892	1,070	1,050
Hendrix C	5,010	5,575	0
John Brown U	3,780	4,145	0
Mississippi County CC	660	576	1,176
North Arkansas CC	528	528	504
Ouachita Baptist U	3,700	3,930	0
Philander Smith C*	1,766	2,130	0
Phillips County CC	528	528	456
Rich Mountain CC	552	580	1,242
Shorter C	1,700	1,700	0
Southern Arkansas U			
Main campus	1,080	1,080	630
El Dorado	720	720	360
Tech	720	720	360
Southern Baptist C	2,494	2,614	0
U of Arkansas			
Main campus	1,230	1,280	1,900
Little Rock	1,200	1,250	1,900
Pine Bluff	1,105	1,155	1,500
U of the Ozarks	2,110	2,410	0
Westark CC	600	600	840
CALIFORNIA			
Academy of Art C	$4,000	$4,255	$ 0
Allan Hancock C	100	119	2,730
American Acad of Dramatic Arts-West	4,600	5,100	0
Antelope Valley C	100	100	2,700
Antioch U			
Los Angeles	5,400	5,700	0
San Francisco	5,400	5,970	0
Santa Barbara	5,400	5,700	0
Armstrong U	3,249	3,249	0
Art Center C of Design	7,025	7,916	0
Azusa Pacific U	6,690	7,160	0
Bakersfield C	100	110	2,700
Barstow C	100	100	2,640
Bay-Valley Tech	4,605	4,605	0
Bethany Bible C	4,400	4,650	0
Biola U	6,516	7,296	0
Brooks C	4,880	5,280	0
Brooks Inst	3,900	4,300	0
Butte C	140	155	3,640
Cabrillo C	142	157	2,760
California Baptist C	4,844	4,832	0
Calif C of Arts and Crafts	6,960	7,760	0
California Inst of Tech	11,159	11,789	0
California Inst of the Arts	8,500	9,250	0
California Lutheran U	8,130	8,350	0
California Maritime Acad	998	1,111	2,420
California St U			
Cal Poly St San Luis Obispo*	860	870	4,410
Cal St Poly U Pomona*	706	760	4,680
Fullerton	734	848	4,680
Hayward*	720	774	3,744
Humboldt St U*	788	843	4,515
Long Beach*	742	796	4,680
Los Angeles*	732	786	4,410
Northridge*	772	822	4,680
Sacramento*	734	858	4,680
San Bernardino*	765	837	4,680
San Diego St U*	718	718	4,410
San Francisco St U*	750	800	4,680
San José St U*	800	854	4,680
Sonoma St U*	764	818	4,680
Stanislaus*	744	820	5,598
Cerritos CC	116	100	2,910
Cerro Coso CC	100	100	2,670
Chabot C	100	100	2,835
Chaffey C	100	100	2,880
Chapman C	9,800	10,600	0
Christ C Irvine	5,850	6,285	0
Christian Heritage C	4,640	5,280	0
Citrus C	100	110	2,700
City C San Francisco	100	100	2,880
Claremont McKenna C	11,080	11,870	0
Coast CC Dist			
Coastline CC	100	100	2,910
Orange Coast C	100	151	3,061
Golden West C*	100	115	2,910
Cogswell C	5,800	6,280	0
Coleman C	6,900	6,900	0
C of Notre Dame	7,000	7,700	0
C of Oceaneering	2,765	3,100	0
C of the Canyons	100	100	2,850
C of the Desert	100	115	3,060
C of the Redwoods	100	100	2,910
C of the Sequoias	100	100	2,640
C of the Siskiyous	100	115	2,730
Columbia C	100	115	2,760
Columbia C Hollywood	3,825	3,975	0
Compton CC	100	100	2,730
Condie JC	4,000	2,720	0
Contra Costa CC System			
Contra Costa C*	100	100	2,760
Diablo Valley C	102	102	2,780
Los Medanos C*	100	100	2,780
Crafton Hills C	100	115	2,730
Cuesta C	135	130	2,730
Cuyamaca C	100	115	2,730
Cypress C	100	115	2,880
D-Q U	3,030	3,030	0
DeVry Inst of Tech	3,990	4,175	0
Dominican C San Rafael	7,400	7,925	0
Dominican Sch of Philosophy and Theol	4,015	4,365	0
Don Bosco Tech Inst	3,010	3,110	0
El Camino C	100	100	2,850
Evergreen Valley C	100	115	2,880
Fashion Inst of Design and Merchandising*	6,525	7,630	0

	1987-88	1988-89	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
CALIFORNIA—Continued			
Foothill De Anza CC Sys			
De Anza C*	$118	$139	$2,970
Foothill C	100	139	2,880
Fresno Pacific C	5,830	6,230	0
Fullerton C	100	120	2,910
Gavilan C*	112	112	2,730
Glendale CC*	100	115	2,880
Golden Gate U	3,838	4,142	0
Grantham C Engineering	1,600	1,800	0
Grossmont CC	100	115	2,730
Hartnell C*	100	100	2,760
Harvey Mudd C	11,180	12,100	0
Heald 4C's C	4,950	4,975	0
Heald Business C Rohnert Park*	4,950	4,950	0
Heald Business C Sacramento	4,950	4,975	0
Heald Business C San Francisco	4,950	4,975	0
Heald Business C San Jose	4,950	4,975	0
Heald Business C Walnut Creek	4,950	4,975	0
Heald Inst of Tech	4,975	4,975	0
Hebrew Union C	5,100	5,500	0
Holy Names C	6,970	7,370	0
Humphreys C*	2,991	3,192	0
Imperial Valley C	100	100	2,730
ITT Tech Inst Buena Park	3,833	4,723	0
ITT Tech Inst Van Nuys	4,413	4,861	0
ITT Tech Inst West Covina	5,400	5,400	0
John F Kennedy U*	4,590	4,631	0
Lake Tahoe CC*	100	100	3,420
Lassen C	100	100	2,730
LIFE Bible C	2,829	3,050	0
Loma Linda U	6,900	7,350	0
Long Beach City C*	100	100	2,760
Los Angeles CC Dist			
East Los Angeles C*	100	100	2,910
Los Angeles City C*	100	100	2,910
Los Angeles Harbor C*	100	100	2,910
Los Angles Mission C*	100	100	2,910
Los Angeles Pierce C*	100	100	2,910
L A Southwest C*	100	100	2,910
L A Trade Tech C	100	100	2,910
Los Angeles Valley C	100	100	2,910
West Los Angeles C*	100	100	2,910
Los Rios CC Dist			
American River C	100	100	2,820
Cosumnes River C	100	100	2,820
Sacramento City C*	106	100	2,820
Loyola Marymount U	7,943	8,615	0
Marin CC	100	106	2,970
Marymount Palos Verdes C*	6,795	7,805	0
Master's C	4,350	4,950	0
Mendocino C*	100	100	2,910
Menlo C	9,770	10,550	0
Merced C	106	116	2,730
Mills C	10,290	11,290	0
Mira Costa C	100	104	2,730
Modesto JC	100	100	2,730
Monterey Inst of International Studies	7,300	8,700	0
Monterey Peninsula C	120	135	2,730
Mount Saint Mary's C	7,400	8,120	0
Mount San Antonio C*	100	115	2,850
Mount San Jacinto C*	100	100	2,730
Napa Valley C*	100	100	2,730
National U	4,455	4,905	0
New C of California*	4,420	4,640	0
Northrop U*	7,720	8,665	0
Occidental C	11,171	12,078	0
Ohlone C*	100	100	2,976
Otis Art Inst	7,690	8,520	0
Pacific Christian C	3,800	4,460	0
Pacific Coast Baptist Bible C*	1,450	1,560	0
Pacific Coast C	5,000	5,000	0
Pacific Oaks C	6,950	6,950	0
Pacific Union C	6,885	7,320	0
Palo Verde C*	100	100	1,170
Palomar C*	100	115	2,730
Pasadena City C	100	115	2,700
Patten C	2,908	3,070	0
Pepperdine U	11,148	12,115	0
Peralta CC Dist			
C of Alameda	100	100	2,730
Feather River C*	106	106	3,000
Laney C*	100	100	2,970
Merritt C*	100	100	2,970
Vista C*	100	100	3,200
Pitzer C	11,914	12,986	0
Point Loma Nazarene C	5,472	5,925	0
Pomona C	11,120	12,000	0
Porterville C	100	120	2,700
Queen of the Holy Rosary C	2,500	2,500	0
Rancho Santiago C*	100	115	2,730
Rio Hondo C	100	100	2,700
Riverside CC*	100	100	2,640
Saddleback CC System			
Irvine Valley C*	100	115	2,730
Saddleback C*	100	115	2,730
Saint John's Seminary C*	3,470	3,870	0
Saint Joseph's C Sem	4,500	4,500	0
Saint Mary's C of Cal	7,900	8,566	0
Samuel Merritt C Nursing	7,930	8,565	0
San Bernardino Valley C	100	115	2,730
San Diego CC Dist			
San Diego City C*	100	100	2,670
San Diego Mesa C*	100	100	2,670
San Diego Miramar C*	100	100	2,670
San Francisco Art Inst	7,680	8,360	0
San Francisco C Mortuary Science*	6,370	6,370	0
San Francisco Conservatory of Music*	6,950	7,350	0
San Joaquin Delta C*	100	100	2,730
San Jose Bible C	3,925	4,185	0
San Jose City C*	100	115	2,880
San Mateo Co CC Dist			
Cañada C	100	115	2,820
C of San Mateo	100	115	2,820
Skyline C*	100	115	2,820
Santa Barbara City C	100	115	2,730
Santa Clara U	8,133	8,784	0
Santa Monica C*	100	115	2,910
Santa Rosa JC*	100	115	2,970
Scripps C	10,880	11,800	0
Shasta C*	100	126	2,730
Sierra C*	100	100	2,790
Simpson C*	4,470	4,904	0
Solano CC*	100	102	2,730
Southern California C*	5,026	5,402	0
S Cal Inst of Architecture	6,860	8,060	0

	1987-88	1988-89	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
CALIFORNIA—Continued			
Southwestern C*	$100	$114	$2,640
Stanford U	11,880	12,564	0
State Center CC Dist			
Fresno City C	100	115	2,730
Kings River CC*	100	115	2,730
Taft C*	100	100	2,730
Thomas Aquinas C*	7,780	8,250	0
U S International U	7,470	7,980	0
U of California			
Berkeley	1,477	1,531	4,506
Davis*	1,467	1,532	4,506
Irvine*	1,529	1,586	4,506
Los Angeles*	1,425	1,491	4,506
Riverside*	1,440	1,500	4,506
San Diego*	1,554	1,623	4,506
San Francisco*	1,596	1,686	4,506
Santa Cruz*	1,583	1,669	4,506
U of Judaism	5,330	5,780	0
U of La Verne	8,257	8,390	0
U of Redlands	10,110	11,110	0
U of San Diego	7,840	8,550	0
U of San Francisco	7,740	8,530	0
U of Southern California	10,564	12,466	0
U of the Pacific	11,042	11,968	0
U of West Los Angeles	3,060	3,240	0
Ventura County CC Dist			
Moorpark C*	100	115	2,850
Oxnard C*	100	115	2,850
Ventura C	100	100	2,850
Victor Valley C*	100	100	2,730
West Coast Christian C*	2,550	2,550	0
West Coast U	6,240	6,240	0
West Hills C	100	100	2,730
W Valley-Mission CC Sys			
Mission C	100	115	2,880
West Valley C*	100	139	2,880
Western St U C of Law			
Orange County*	7,820	8,200	0
San Diego*	7,820	7,820	0
Westmont C	8,030	8,670	0
Whittier C	9,612	10,786	0
Woodbury U	7,230	7,626	0
World C West	6,600	7,100	0
Yuba C	100	115	2,730
COLORADO			
Arapahoe CC	$893	$962	$2,448
Bel-Rea Inst of Animal Tech	3,475	3,475	0
Blair JC	2,800	3,030	0
Colorado Christian C	4,680	4,680	0
Colorado C	9,505	10,240	0
Colorado Inst of Art	5,490	5,850	0
Colorado Mountain C			
Alpine	630	642	3,420
Spring Valley	630	700	3,420
Timberline	630	670	3,420
Colo Northwestern CC	180	190	2,132
Colorado Tech C	3,655	4,751	0
CC of Aurora	784	1,022	2,880
Denver Tech C	5,000	5,500	0
Electronic Tech Inst	4,150	3,995	0
ITT Tech Inst Aurora	4,500	5,800	0
Lamar CC*	1,050	1,050	1,362
Metropolitan St C*	1,196	1,287	3,209
Naropa Inst	6,865	7,595	0
Nazarene Bible C	1,880	2,048	0
Northeastern JC	510	514	1,218
Red Rocks CC	862	862	2,340
Regis C	7,678	8,300	0
Rocky Mountain C of Art and Design	4,225	3,970	0
U of Colorado Denver	1,236	1,236	4,054
U of Denver	9,288	9,858	0
U of Northern Colorado	1,818	1,942	2,560
CONNECTICUT			
Albertus Magnus C	$7,670	$8,070	$ 0
Asnuntuck CC	708	790	1,488
Briarwood C	5,495	5,990	0
Bridgeport Engr Inst	4,125	4,800	0
Connecticut C	11,950	12,800	0
Fairfield U	8,550	9,325	0
Greater Hartford CC	708	790	1,488
Greater New Haven St Tech C	948	1,077	2,259
Hartford C for Women	6,490	7,139	0
Hartford St Tech C	948	1,077	2,259
Holy Apostles C Seminary	3,000	3,000	0
Housatonic CC	708	790	1,488
Manchester CC	708	790	1,488
Mattatuck CC	708	790	1,488
Middlesex CC	708	790	1,488
Mitchell C	7,475	8,300	0
Mohegan CC	708	790	1,488
Northwestern Conn CC	708	790	1,488
Norwalk CC	708	790	1,488
Norwalk St Tech C	968	1,087	2,826
Paier C of Art	6,760	7,090	0
Post C	6,050	6,600	0
Quinebaug Valley CC	708	790	1,488
Quinnipiac C	7,615	8,230	0
Sacred Heart U	5,476	6,600	0
Saint Alphonsus C	3,550	3,550	0
Saint Basil's C	5,090	5,090	0
Saint Joseph C	7,500	7,900	0
South Central CC	704	790	1,488
Thames Valley St Tech C	948	1,077	2,259
Trinity C	12,010	13,200	0
Tunxis CC	708	790	1,488
U of Bridgeport	8,675	9,444	0
U of Connecticut	2,133	2,293	3,630
U of Hartford	9,185	9,620	0
U of New Haven	6,820	7,720	0
Waterbury St Tech C	948	1,077	2,259
Wesleyan U	12,348	13,325	0
Western Conn St U	1,367	1,551	1,980
Yale U	12,360	12,960	0
DELAWARE			
Brandywine C Widener U*	$5,420	$5,880	$ 0
Delaware Tech and CC			
Southern	771	771	1,134
Stanton-Wilmington	771	771	1,134
Terry	771	771	1,134
Goldey Beacom C	3,900	4,170	0
U of Delaware	2,501	2,790	3,740
Wesley C	5,950	6,150	0
Wilmington C	3,790	4,190	0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
American U	$9,744	$10,480	$ 0
Catholic U	8,740	9,550	0

	1987-88	1988-89	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
D.C.—Continued			
Corcoran Sch of Art	$6,300	$6,840	$ 0
Gallaudet U	2,954	3,054	0
George Washington U	9,006	9,771	0
Georgetown U	10,950	11,990	0
Howard U	4,345	5,005	0
Mount Vernon C	8,811	9,582	0
Oblate C	3,050	3,350	0
Southeastern U	4,300	4,510	0
Strayer C	3,240	3,540	0
Trinity C	8,063	8,896	0
U of District of Columbia	644	664	2,400
FLORIDA			
Art Inst Fort Lauderdale	$6,035	$6,150	$ 0
Baptist Bible Inst*	1,140	1,254	0
Barry U	6,670	7,280	0
Bethune-Cookman C	3,775	3,875	0
Clearwater Christian C	3,250	3,790	0
C of Boca Raton	7,500	8,700	0
Eckerd C	8,865	9,840	0
Edward Waters C	3,116	3,116	0
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical U	4,230	4,690	0
Flagler C	3,700	3,880	0
Florida Bible C	2,680	2,680	0
Florida Christian C	2,585	2,635	0
Florida C	3,000	3,150	0
Florida CC Jacksonville	705	705	713
Florida Inst of Tech	5,795	6,201	0
Florida Memorial C	3,550	3,900	0
Florida Southern C	4,800	5,100	0
Fort Lauderdale C*	4,140	4,440	0
Gulf Coast CC*	593	605	575
Hillsborough CC*	675	675	795
Hobe Sound Bible C	2,500	2,685	0
Indian River CC*	600	600	600
International Fine Arts C	6,915	7,260	0
Jacksonville U	6,170	6,620	0
Jones C	2,610	2,610	0
Lake-Sumter CC*	660	725	705
Manatee CC*	615	645	750
Miami Christian C	4,070	4,480	0
National Ed Ctr Bauder	4,470	4,800	0
National Ed Ctr Tampa	5,000	5,382	0
North Florida JC*	623	623	622
Nova U*	4,800	5,150	0
Orlando C	3,195	3,400	0
Palm Beach Atlantic C	4,800	4,960	0
Palm Beach JC*	735	735	668
Pasco-Hernando CC*	690	690	690
Polk CC*	630	700	800
Ringling Sch of Art and Design	6,100	6,600	0
Rollins C	10,005	10,881	0
Saint John Vianney C Seminary	3,045	5,500	0
Saint Johns River CC*	570	630	630
Saint Leo C	6,020	6,450	0
Saint Petersburg JC*	735	735	713
Saint Thomas U	5,825	6,600	0
South Florida CC*	660	720	660
Southeastern C of the Assemblies of God	2,150	2,340	0
Stetson U	7,010	7,675	0
Talmudic C of Florida	4,100	4,500	0
Tampa C	3,165	3,300	0
United Electronics Inst	4,500	4,800	0
U of Miami	9,787	10,801	0
U of Tampa	7,680	8,450	0
Valencia CC*	698	698	847
Warner Southern C	4,257	4,670	0
Webber C	4,680	4,830	0
GEORGIA			
Abraham Baldwin Agricultural C	$1,029	$1,082	$1,641
Agnes Scott C	8,440	9,055	0
Albany St C	1,407	1,476	2,289
American C for the Applied Arts	5,130	5,550	0
Andrew C	2,610	2,850	0
Armstrong St C	1,269	1,311	2,289
Art Inst of Atlanta	5,855	6,155	0
Atlanta Christian C	2,414	2,816	0
Atlanta C of Art	5,900	6,400	0
Augusta C	1,251	1,296	2,289
Bainbridge C	824	902	1,641
Bauder Fashion C	5,015	5,395	0
Berry C	4,965	5,400	0
Brenau Women's C	5,304	5,904	0
Brewton-Parker C	2,550	2,775	0
Brunswick C	924	1,002	1,641
Clark C	4,466	4,968	0
Clayton St C	1,146	1,191	2,289
Columbus C	1,272	1,317	2,289
Covenant C	5,500	5,890	0
Crandall JC	3,012	3,394	0
Dalton C	819	897	1,641
Darton C	879	912	1,641
Dekalb C	870	915	1,395
DeVry Inst Tech Decatur	3,990	4,175	0
East Georgia C	834	912	1,641
Emmanuel C	2,745	2,925	0
Emmanuel C Sch of Christian Ministries	2,745	2,925	0
Emory U	10,190	11,210	0
Oxford C	7,950	8,600	0
Floyd JC	879	912	1,641
Fort Valley St C	1,404	1,467	2,289
Gainesville C	852	930	1,641
Georgia C*	1,296	1,353	2,208
Georgia Inst of Tech	1,704	1,887	3,702
Georgia Military C*	2,503	2,655	0
Georgia Southern C	1,401	1,446	2,289
Georgia Southwestern C	1,332	1,377	2,289
Georgia St U	1,419	1,584	3,690
Gordon C	924	957	1,641
Kennesaw C	1,203	1,248	2,289
LaGrange C	3,585	3,920	0
Macon C	873	906	1,641
Meadows C of Business	2,595	2,595	0
Medical C of Georgia	1,566	1,711	3,036
Mercer U	6,282	7,002	0
Mercer U Atlanta	4,905	5,445	0
Middle Georgia C	999	1,047	1,641
Morehouse C	4,420	4,900	0
Morris Brown C	4,420	4,840	0
North Georgia C	1,305	1,386	2,289
Oglethorpe U	6,700	7,500	0
Paine C	4,100	4,250	0
Phillips C Columbus	2,391	3,182	0
Phillips JC	2,500	2,700	0

Continued on Following Page

1988-89 Tuition and Fees at 2,700 Colleges and Universities

GEORGIA—Continued

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
Piedmont C	$4,430	$2,565	$0
Reinhardt C	2,985	3,120	0
Savannah C of Art and Design	5,250	5,700	0
Savannah St C	1,401	1,461	2,289
Shorter C	4,340	4,700	0
South C*	2,985	3,175	0
South Georgia C	918	980	1,641
Southern C of Tech*	1,212	1,350	2,300
Spelman C	4,804	5,072	0
Thomas C	2,381	2,346	0
Toccoa Falls C	3,605	4,005	0
Truett-McConnell C	3,080	3,213	0
U of Georgia	1,770	1,839	3,036
Valdosta St C	1,305	1,422	2,289
Waycross C	878	912	1,641
Wesleyan C	5,785	6,380	0
West Georgia C	1,317	1,455	2,289
Young Harris C	2,925	3,225	0

HAWAII

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
Brigham Young U Hawaii	$1,300	$1,350	$0
Chaminade U of Honolulu	4,710	5,250	0
Hawaii Loa C	6,800	7,100	0
Hawaii Pacific C	3,750	3,950	0
U of Hawaii			
Hilo	340	400	1,910
Manoa	1,090	1,227	2,550
Honolulu CC	320	360	1,910
Kapiolani CC	325	365	1,910
Kauai CC	320	360	1,910
Leeward CC	320	360	1,910
Maui CC	328	368	1,910
West Oahu C	730	790	1,700
Windward CC	330	370	1,910

IDAHO

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
Boise Bible C	$2,282	$2,500	$0
C of Idaho	6,150	8,032	0
C of Southern Idaho	784	800	930
North Idaho C*	690	715	1,070
Northwest Nazarene C	4,776	5,091	0
Ricks C	1,214	1,285	0

ILLINOIS

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
American Acad of Art	$5,200	$5,360	$0
American Conservatory of Music	6,200	6,200	0
American Islamic C	2,250	2,250	0
Augustana C	7,134	7,848	0
Aurora U	6,270	6,850	0
Barat C	6,001	6,391	0
Belleville Area C	840	850	2,970
Black Hawk C			
Quad Cities	945	1,095	3,090
East	945	1,095	3,090
Blackburn C	6,140	6,520	0
Bradley U	7,114	7,534	0
Brisk Rabbinical C	2,100	2,100	0
Carl Sandburg C	765	880	4,004
Chicago St U*	1,330	1,472	2,664
City C's of Chicago			
Chicago City-Wide	820	820	2,006
Daley	820	820	2,006
Kennedy-King	820	820	2,006
Malcolm X	820	820	2,006
Olive-Harvey	820	820	2,006
Truman	820	820	2,006
Washington	820	820	2,006
Wright	820	820	2,006
C of Du Page	810	810	2,655
C of Lake County	810	873	4,011
C of Saint Francis	5,580	6,110	0
Concordia C	5,105	5,408	0
Danville Area CC	810	810	2,902
De Paul U	6,318	6,894	0
DeVry Inst of Tech Chicago	3,990	4,175	0
DeVry Inst of Tech Lombard	3,990	4,175	0
East-West U	4,407	4,998	0
Eastern Illinois U*	1,579	1,814	2,664
Elgin CC*	930	930	2,649
Elmhurst C	5,942	6,526	0
Eureka C	6,175	6,950	0
Felician C*	2,660	2,960	0
Gem City C	1,950	3,000	0
Governors St U	1,204	1,406	2,712
Greenville C	6,148	6,525	0
Harrington Inst of Interior Design	6,000	6,450	0
Hebrew Theol C	2,615	2,865	0
Highland CC	600	600	1,982
Illinois Benedictine C	6,557	6,900	0
Illinois Central C	720	840	2,760
Illinois C	4,600	5,000	0
Illinois Eastern CC's			
Frontier	450	510	2,342
Lincoln Trail	450	510	2,342
Olney Central	450	450	2,342
Wabash Valley	450	510	2,342
Illinois Inst of Tech	8,850	9,630	0
Illinois St U	1,478	1,937	2,928
Illinois Tech C	3,900	4,275	0
Illinois Valley CC	420	548	2,254
Illinois Wesleyan U	7,900	8,505	0
John A Logan C*	552	552	2,511
John Wood CC	750	870	2,880
Joliet JC	710	820	2,973
Judson C	6,160	6,600	0
Kankakee CC	600	625	4,680
Kaskaskia C	636	787	2,880
Kendall C	5,175	6,051	0
Kishwaukee C	855	880	3,056
Knox C	9,120	9,822	0
Lake Forest C	10,745	11,730	0
Lake Land C	1,029	1,098	3,488
Lewis and Clark CC*	616	708	3,484
Lewis U	5,586	6,060	0
Lincoln Christian C	3,004	3,094	0
Lincoln C	5,500	6,105	0
Loyola U of Chicago	6,590	7,110	0
MacCormac JC*	4,850	5,175	0
MacMurray C	6,400	6,750	0
Mallinckrodt C of the North Shore	3,030	3,780	0
McHenry County C	906	906	3,140
McKendree C	4,801	5,141	0
Mennonite C of Nursing	5,482	5,811	0
Metropolitan Business C	2,700	2,825	0
Midstate C	3,290	3,515	0
Millikin U	7,071	7,771	0
Monmouth C	8,800	9,795	0
Moody Bible Inst*	457	465	0
Moraine Valley CC	$898	$1,080	$2,880
Morrison Inst of Tech	2,890	3,100	0
Morton C	720	720	4,096
Mundelein C	6,450	7,020	0
NAES C*	3,375	3,375	0
National C of Chiropractic	6,050	6,534	0
National C of Education	5,480	5,850	0
North Central C	7,056	7,680	0
North Park C	7,007	7,500	0
Northeastern Illinois U	1,398	1,808	2,688
Northern Illinois U*	1,717	2,019	2,928
Northwestern U	11,637	12,270	0
Oakton CC	540	540	3,000
Olivet Nazarene U	4,744	5,168	0
Parkland C*	863	885	3,600
Parks C of Saint Louis U	4,550	4,900	0
Prairie St C	1,024	1,140	3,500
Principia C	8,748	9,462	0
Quincy C	5,870	6,390	0
Rend Lake C	690	690	3,956
Richland CC	809	799	3,566
Robert Morris C			
Carthage	5,645	5,970	0
Chicago	5,645	5,970	0
Rock Valley C	844	870	3,530
Rockford C	7,030	7,510	0
Roosevelt U	5,832	6,252	0
Rosary C	6,400	6,890	0
Rush U*	6,390	6,710	0
Saint Augustine C	3,870	3,870	0
Saint Xavier C	6,160	6,730	0
Sangamon St U	1,346	1,546	2,626
Sauk Valley CC	870	870	2,320
Sch of the Art Inst of Chicago	8,085	8,400	0
Shawnee C	690	710	2,116
Shimer C	7,200	7,750	0
Southeastern Illinois C	600	630	2,699
Southern Illinois U			
Carbondale	1,659	1,903	2,638
Edwardsville	1,404	1,585	2,558
Spertus C of Judaica	3,465	3,505	0
Spoon River C	930	930	2,967
Springfield C in Illinois	3,690	3,840	0
State CC	742	924	3,990
Thornton CC	1,042	1,106	2,484
Trinity Christian C	5,690	6,080	0
Trinity C	6,330	6,830	0
Triton C	918	1,010	3,701
U of Chicago	12,460	13,285	0
U of Health Sciences Chicago Medical Sch	5,785	6,072	0
U of Illinois			
Chicago	2,202	2,427	3,390
Urbana-Champaign*	2,092	2,398	2,940
VanderCook C of Music	6,400	6,600	0
Waubonsee CC	838	838	2,844
W Suburban C of Nursing	5,105	5,408	0
Western Illinois U	1,576	1,791	2,664
Wheaton C	7,256	7,728	0
William Rainey Harper C	840	840	3,406

INDIANA

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
Ancilla C	$1,504	$1,639	$0
Anderson U	5,610	6,100	0
Ball St U*	1,767	1,875	2,485
Bethel C	5,452	5,720	0
Butler U	7,368	7,992	0
Calumet C of Saint Joseph	2,890	3,106	0
DePauw U	8,850	9,550	0
Earlham C	9,696	10,587	0
Fort Wayne Bible C	4,375	5,120	0
Franklin C of Indiana	6,910	7,310	0
Goshen C	5,720	6,095	0
Grace C	4,880	5,244	0
Hanover C	4,980	5,330	0
Holy Cross JC	2,430	2,794	0
Huntington C	5,695	6,100	0
Indiana Inst of Tech	5,350	5,820	0
Indiana St U	1,760	1,874	2,550
Indiana U			
Bloomington	1,859	2,038	3,561
East	1,544	1,626	2,348
Kokomo	1,523	1,605	2,348
Northwest	1,544	1,626	2,348
South Bend	1,544	1,626	2,348
Southeast	1,554	1,636	2,348
Purdue U Fort Wayne	1,556	1,638	2,348
Purdue U Indianapolis	1,750	1,854	3,321
Indiana Voc-Tech C			
Central	1,320	1,380	1,130
Columbus	1,320	1,380	1,130
Eastcentral	1,320	1,380	1,130
Kokomo	1,320	1,380	1,130
Lafayette	1,320	1,380	1,130
Northcentral	1,320	1,380	1,130
Northeast	1,320	1,380	1,130
Northwest	1,320	1,380	1,130
Southcentral	1,320	1,380	1,130
Southeast	1,320	1,380	1,130
Southwest	1,320	1,380	1,130
Wabash Valley	1,320	1,380	1,130
Whitewater	1,320	1,380	1,130
Indiana Wesleyan U	5,656	6,010	0
International Business C	6,095	6,100	0
Lockyear C	2,600	2,615	0
Manchester C	6,330	6,700	0
Marian C	5,010	5,505	0
Martin Center C	2,400	3,600	0
Oakland City C	5,290	5,645	0
Purdue U			
Main campus	1,818	1,916	3,884
Calumet	1,562	1,645	2,400
North Central	1,545	1,583	2,400
Rose-Hulman Inst of Tech	8,025	8,700	0
Saint Francis C	4,498	5,138	0
Saint Joseph's C	6,640	7,260	0
St Mary-of-the-Woods C	6,480	6,970	0
Saint Mary's C	7,863	8,479	0
Saint Meinrad C	3,272	3,486	0
Taylor U	6,898	7,694	0
Tri-State U	5,958	5,965	0
U of Evansville	7,042	7,600	0
U of Indianapolis	6,440	6,920	0
U of Notre Dame	9,650	10,472	0
U of Southern Indiana	1,448	1,531	2,197
Valparaiso U	7,092	8,018	0
Vincennes U	1,377	1,422	2,506
Wabash C	7,545	8,200	0

IOWA

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
American Inst of Business	$3,375	$3,675	$0
Briar Cliff C	$5,460	$5,820	$0
Buena Vista C	7,275	8,139	0
Central C	6,852	7,410	0
Clarke C	6,230	6,730	0
Coe C	7,290	8,010	0
Cornell C	8,286	9,070	0
Des Moines Area CC	1,019	1,214	1,072
Divine Word C	3,950	4,335	0
Dordt C	5,690	5,990	0
Drake U	7,530	8,560	0
Emmaus Bible C	1,530	1,630	0
Faith Baptist Bible C	3,320	3,514	0
Graceland C	5,780	6,245	0
Grand View C	4,870	5,190	0
Grinnell C	9,922	10,870	0
Hamilton Tech C	3,750	3,945	0
Hawkeye Inst of Tech*	1,005	1,005	936
Indian Hills CC	1,028	1,028	450
Iowa Lakes CC*	1,000	1,087	479
Iowa St U	1,564	1,706	3,782
Iowa Valley CC Dist			
Ellsworth CC	1,100	1,260	1,100
Marshalltown CC*	1,100	1,265	1,100
Iowa Wesleyan C	5,720	6,100	0
Iowa Western CC*	1,110	1,176	1,020
Kirkwood CC*	945	1,200	1,050
Loras C	6,340	6,840	0
Luther C	7,330	7,950	0
Maharishi International U	6,060	6,586	0
Marycrest C	6,290	6,790	0
Morningside C	6,486	6,786	0
Mount Mercy C	5,560	6,035	0
Mount Saint Clare C	5,240	5,640	0
North Iowa Area CC*	1,138	1,174	510
Northeast Iowa Tech Inst	1,050	1,050	900
Northwest Iowa Tech C*	1,054	1,098	450
Northwestern C	5,950	6,400	0
Saint Ambrose U	6,330	6,930	0
Simpson C	6,995	7,500	0
Southeastern CC			
North	1,058	1,106	517
South	1,058	1,106	517
Southwestern CC*	1,009	1,140	503
U of Dubuque	6,075	6,435	0
U of Iowa	1,564	1,706	3,782
U of Northern Iowa	1,548	1,690	2,656
Upper Iowa U	6,035	6,535	0
Vennard C	3,271	3,869	0
Waldorf C	4,675	5,080	0
Wartburg C	6,930	7,510	0
Western Iowa Tech CC	845	923	888
Westmar C	6,144	6,420	0
William Penn C	6,670	7,220	0

KANSAS

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
Allen County CC	$570	$570	$1,230
Baker U	5,030	5,560	0
Barton County CC	600	660	1,440
Benedictine C	5,020	5,800	0
Bethany C	5,042	5,723	0
Bethel C	5,031	5,526	0
Brown Mackie C	3,785	4,485	0
Butler County CC	810	855	795
Central C	4,400	4,600	0
Cloud County CC*	750	750	1,230
Coffeyville CC*	580	640	1,504
Colby CC*	750	750	1,750
Cowley County CC	570	570	1,230
Dodge City CC*	690	700	1,880
Donnelly C	1,800	1,960	0
Emporia St U*	1,191	1,221	1,680
Fort Hays St U*	1,248	1,277	1,680
Fort Scott CC*	600	600	1,950
Friends Bible C*	4,200	4,350	0
Friends U	5,317	6,000	0
Garden City CC*	620	680	1,110
Haskell Indian JC	70	90	0
Hesston C	4,450	4,700	0
Highland CC*	734	750	2,040
Hutchinson CC*	660	660	2,115
Independence CC*	570	570	1,230
Johnson County CC*	735	765	1,815
Kansas City Kansas CC*	570	660	1,350
Kansas C of Tech*	745	892	1,600
Kansas Newman C	4,790	5,080	0
Kansas St U*	1,332	1,361	2,420
Kansas Wesleyan	4,985	5,320	0
Labette CC*	510	510	1,230
Manhattan Christian C	2,170	2,420	0
Marymount C of Kansas	4,430	4,630	0
McPherson C	4,900	5,400	0
Mid-America Nazarene C	4,088	4,344	0
Neosho County CC*	530	530	1,950
Ottawa U	4,626	5,150	0
Pittsburg St U*	1,132	1,182	1,344
Pratt CC	590	750	1,140
Saint Mary C	5,070	5,070	0
Saint Mary of Plains C	4,455	5,050	0
Seward County CC*	540	570	1,200
Southwestern C	3,336	3,752	0
Sterling C	4,600	5,050	0
Tabor C	4,710	4,900	0
U of Kansas Medical Ctr*	1,126	1,156	2,430
Washburn U of Topeka*	1,974	2,128	840

KENTUCKY

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
Alice Lloyd C	$80	$140	$0
Asbury C	5,455	5,943	0
Bellarmine C	4,800	5,100	0
Berea C	141	148	0
Bowling Green JC	3,240	3,240	0
Brescia C	4,200	4,400	0
Campbellsville C	3,750	3,990	0
Centre C	7,550	8,050	0
Cumberland C	3,480	3,880	0
Eastern Kentucky U	1,090	1,140	2,080
Georgetown C	4,546	4,900	0
Inst of Electronic Tech	3,945	3,945	0
Kentucky Christian C	2,360	2,646	0
Kentucky C of Business	3,015	3,240	0
Kentucky Wesleyan C	4,710	5,150	0
Lees C	3,000	3,000	0
Lindsey Wilson C	3,864	4,180	0
Louisville Tech Inst	4,865	5,070	0
Mid-Continent Baptist Bible C	1,030	1,240	0
Midway C	3,900	4,100	0
Morehead St U*	1,130	1,170	2,080
Murray St U	1,080	1,120	2,080
Northern Kentucky U	1,080	1,120	2,080
Owensboro JC of Business	3,000	3,000	0
Pikeville C	3,600	3,700	0
RETS Electronic Inst	4,605	5,115	0
Saint Catharine C	3,040	3,200	0
Spalding U	$4,582	$4,872	$0
Sue Bennett C	2,687	3,070	0
Sullivan JC of Business	4,800	4,995	0
Thomas More C	5,800	6,450	0
Transylvania U	7,180	7,750	0
Union C	4,370	4,670	0
U of Kentucky			
Ashland CC	560	580	1,160
Elizabethtown CC	560	580	1,160
Hazard CC	560	580	1,160
Hopkinsville CC	560	580	1,160
Jefferson CC	560	580	1,160
Lexington CC	1,412	1,412	2,640
Madisonville CC	560	580	1,160
Maysville CC*	560	580	1,160
Paducah CC	560	580	1,160
Prestonburg CC	560	580	1,160
Somerset CC	560	580	1,160
Southeast CC	560	580	1,160
U of Louisville	1,420	1,460	2,720
Watterson C	4,320	4,420	0
Western Kentucky U	1,090	1,130	2,080

LOUISIANA

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
Bossier Parish CC	$500	$500	$500
Centenary C of Louisiana	5,110	5,540	0
Dillard U	4,500	4,800	0
Louisiana C	3,035	3,250	0
Louisiana St U A&M C*	1,724	1,727	2,800
Louisiana Tech U*	1,436	1,499	945
Loyola U	6,625	6,819	0
Our Lady of Holy Cross C	3,970	4,290	0
Phillips JC	3,100	3,742	0
Saint Bernard Parish CC	105	105	0
Saint Joseph Sem C	3,850	3,850	0
Southern U			
A&M C*	1,124	1,124	1,522
New Orleans	1,138	1,144	1,558
Tulane U	11,280	12,730	0
U of New Orleans	1,538	1,552	2,376
Xavier U of Louisiana	4,400	4,705	0

MAINE

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
Andover C	$3,125	$3,375	$0
Bates C	12,820	13,920	0
Beal C	2,900	3,104	0
Bowdoin C	11,615	12,565	0
Casco Bay C	3,725	4,025	0
Central Maine Med Ctr Sch of Nursing	2,065	2,074	0
Central Me Voc-Tech Inst	840	1,005	900
Colby C	11,700	12,620	0
C of the Atlantic	7,850	8,500	0
Eastern Me Voc-Tech Inst	900	1,000	900
Husson C	6,175	6,475	0
Kennebec Valley Voc-Tech Inst	835	938	900
Maine Maritime Acad	2,925	3,000	2,130
N Me Voc-Tech Inst	945	1,050	900
Portland Sch of Art	6,365	6,950	0
Saint Joseph's C	5,625	6,225	0
S Me Voc-Tech Inst	905	1,015	900
Thomas C	6,330	6,500	0
Unity C	4,857	5,060	1,126
U of Maine			
Main campus	1,846	1,936	3,060
Augusta	1,515	1,605	2,220
Farmington	1,526	1,630	2,220
Fort Kent	1,500	1,620	2,220
Machias	1,520	1,645	2,220
Presque Isle	1,540	1,630	2,220
U of New England	6,930	7,575	0
U of Southern Maine	1,651	1,741	3,060
Westbrook C	7,500	7,850	0

MARYLAND

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
Allegany CC*	$1,056	$1,056	$1,480
Anne Arundel CC	940	980	2,880
Baltimore Hebrew C	2,130	2,130	0
Bowie St C*	1,787	1,937	1,563
Capitol C	5,127	5,670	0
Catonsville CC	870	978	2,208
Cecil CC	870	930	1,760
Charles County CC	986	1,156	2,220
C of Notre Dame Md	6,775	7,575	0
Columbia Union C*	6,480	6,980	0
CC of Baltimore	1,040	1,040	1,920
Coppin St C*	1,624	1,736	1,468
Dundalk CC	945	1,050	2,400
Eastern Christian C	1,600	2,020	0
Essex CC	945	960	2,172
Frederick CC	1,105	1,203	3,240
Frostburg St U	1,696	1,805	1,468
Garrett CC	840	840	2,160
Goucher C	9,530	10,165	0
Hagerstown Business	2,965	3,120	0
Hagerstown JC	938	1,146	1,568
Harford CC*	972	972	2,310
Hood C	9,010	9,900	0
Howard CC	1,262	1,269	3,043
Johns Hopkins U	11,320	12,340	0
Loyola C	7,420	8,005	0
Md C of Art and Design	5,227	5,227	0
Maryland Inst C of Art	7,900	8,850	0
Montgomery C			
Germantown	1,254	1,320	2,112
Rockville	1,254	1,320	2,112
Takoma Park	1,254	1,320	2,112
Morgan St U	1,646	1,778	1,722
Mount Saint Mary's C	6,600	7,250	0
Ner Israel Rabbinical C	2,600	3,000	0
Prince George's CC	1,290	1,290	3,690
Saint John's C	10,200	11,000	0
Saint Mary's C of Md	2,270	2,400	1,700
Salisbury St C*	1,996	2,070	1,468
Sojourner-Douglass C	4,200	4,200	0
Towson St U*	1,736	1,798	1,468
U of Baltimore	1,710	1,830	1,400
U of Maryland			
Baltimore*	1,788	1,838	3,385
Baltimore County	1,800	2,016	3,385
College Park	1,740	1,906	3,385
Eastern Shore*	1,884	1,818	3,182
U C	2,610	2,855	0
Villa Julie C	4,260	4,580	0
Washington Bible C	3,928	4,228	0
Washington C	8,710	9,600	0
Western Maryland C	8,750	9,450	0
Wor-Wic Tech CC*	822	912	3,450

MASSACHUSETTS

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
American Int'l C	$6,111	$6,510	$0
Amherst C	12,160	13,105	0
Anna Maria C	$6,400	$7,125	$0
Aquinas JC Milton	5,150	5,650	0
Aquinas JC Newton	5,900	6,200	0
Assumption C	7,050	7,750	0
Atlantic Union C	7,130	7,605	0
Babson C	10,308	11,392	0
Bay Path JC	5,600	6,300	0
Bay St JC	5,325	5,825	0
Becker JC Leicester	4,650	5,100	0
Becker JC Worcester	4,650	5,100	0
Bentley C	8,545	9,505	0
Berklee C of Music	5,730	6,530	0
Boston Architectural Ctr	1,860	2,110	0
Boston C	10,203	11,076	0
Boston Conservatory	7,150	7,650	0
Boston U	11,950	12,975	0
Bradford C	8,600	9,100	0
Brandeis U	11,875	13,088	0
Central New England C	6,470	7,100	0
Clark U	11,380	12,170	0
C of the Holy Cross	10,300	11,740	0
Curry C	8,710	9,350	0
Dean JC	7,235	7,235	0
Eastern Nazarene C	5,278	5,786	0
Elms C	7,050	7,750	0
Emerson C	9,385	10,275	0
Emmanuel C	7,500	8,140	0
Endicott C	7,050	7,650	0
Fisher JC	6,600	7,200	0
Forsyth Sch of Dental Hygienists	8,090	8,682	0
Franklin Inst of Boston	6,090	6,390	0
Gordon C	8,348	8,878	0
Hampshire C	12,945	13,845	0
Harvard-Radcliffe C	12,890	13,665	0
Hellenic C	4,350	4,580	0
Katharine Gibbs Sch	6,495	6,795	0
Laboure C	7,650	8,750	0
Lasell JC	7,050	7,645	0
Lesley C	8,530	9,030	0
Marian Court JC	4,700	4,995	0
Mass Bd of Regents Sys			
Southeastern Mass U	1,305	1,510	2,900
U of Massachusetts			
Amherst*	2,048	2,400	3,200
Boston*	1,588	1,696	3,432
Bridgewater St C*	1,356	1,356	2,196
Fitchburg St C*	1,244	1,244	2,196
Framingham St C*	1,351	1,436	2,300
North Adams St C*	1,408	1,498	2,400
Worcester St C*	1,216	1,288	2,384
Bristol CC*	868	884	1,692
Bunker Hill CC*	852	868	2,028
Greenfield CC*	934	954	1,692
Middlesex CC*	914	914	1,692
North Shore CC	888	950	1,920
Northern Essex CC*	1,063	1,098	1,692
Roxbury CC*	843	843	2,400
Mass C of Pharmacy & Allied Health Sciences*	7,275	7,899	0
Mass Inst of Tech	12,500	13,400	0
Merrimack C	7,400	8,100	0
Mount Holyoke C	12,100	12,940	0
Mount Ida C	6,510	7,100	0
New England Banking Inst*	1,850	1,850	0
New England Conservatory of Music	9,875	10,850	0
New England Inst of Applied Arts & Sciences	8,080	8,417	0
Newbury C	5,850	6,350	0
Nichols C	5,741	6,091	0
Northeastern U	8,497	9,058	0
Pine Manor C	10,000	10,700	0
Regis C	7,560	8,215	0
Saint Hyacinth C Sem	3,105	3,705	0
Saint John's Seminary C	3,000	3,200	0
Sch of Museum of Fine Arts of Boston	7,520	8,435	0
Simmons C	10,044	11,028	0
Simon's Rock of Bard C	11,170	12,180	0
Smith C	11,260	12,212	0
Springfield C	6,800	7,502	0
Stonehill C	7,245	8,000	0
Suffolk U	6,350	6,850	0
Tufts U	12,088	13,162	0
Wellesley C	11,680	12,580	0
Wentworth Inst of Tech	6,240	6,634	0
Western New England C	6,262	6,530	0
Wheaton C	11,490	12,370	0
Wheelock C	8,424	8,896	0
Williams C	11,782	12,975	0
Worcester Polytech Inst	10,800	12,000	0

MICHIGAN

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
Adrian C	$7,036	$7,586	$0
Albion C	7,758	8,432	0
Alma C	8,026	8,536	0
Andrews U	6,690	7,125	0
Aquinas C	6,300	6,840	0
Baker C	3,620	3,690	0
Bay de Noc CC	902	962	1,140
Calvin C	5,650	6,180	0
Ctr for Creative Studies	6,375	7,285	0
Central Michigan U	1,610	1,850	2,835
Charles S Mott CC	980	1,050	870
Cleary C	3,645	3,870	0
Concordia C	4,964	5,648	0
Davenport C of Business	4,775	4,955	0
Delta C	1,034	1,122	2,268
Detroit C of Business	4,115	4,455	0
Eastern Michigan U*	1,472	1,564	2,200
Ferris St U	1,749	1,995	2,049
Glen Oaks CC	862	862	420
GMI Engineering & Management Inst	5,872	6,272	0
Gogebic CC	690	742	312
Grace Bible C	2,850	3,000	0
Grand Rapids Baptist C	4,216	4,510	0
Grand Rapids JC	1,040	1,130	990
Great Lakes Bible C	2,663	2,825	0
Great Lakes JC of Business	3,080	3,590	0
Henry Ford CC	995	1,080	390
Highland Park CC	910	1,065	600
Hillsdale C	7,410	8,100	0
Hope C	7,290	7,930	0
Jackson CC	990	1,282	567
Jordan C	3,900	4,100	0
Kalamazoo C	8,868	9,801	0
Kalamazoo Valley CC	690	690	1,260
Kellogg CC	735	780	1,232
Kendall C of Art & Design	5,670	6,900	0
Kirtland CC	793	890	900
Lake Michigan C	830	930	540

MICHIGAN—Continued

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
Lake Superior St U*	$1,608	$1,776	$1,578
Lansing CC	825	825	788
Lawrence Inst of Tech	3,306	3,780	0
Lewis C of Business	3,900	4,100	0
Madonna C	2,840	3,110	0
Marygrove C*	4,793	4,955	0
Mercy C of Detroit	5,260	5,750	0
Michigan Christian C	3,452	3,590	0
Mid Michigan CC	874	910	750
Monroe County CC	590	630	300
Montcalm CC	774	864	810
Muskegon Business C	3,620	3,860	0
Muskegon CC	900	870	690
Nazareth C	6,152	6,570	0
North Central Mich C*	811	895	180
Northern Michigan U*	1,626	1,666	2,000
Northwestern Michigan C	1,113	1,209	864
Northwood Inst	5,805	6,180	0
Oakland CC	910	1,040	1,410
Olivet C	5,560	6,060	0
Reformed Bible C	3,865	4,022	0
Sacred Heart Seminary C	2,750	2,750	0
Saint Clair County CC	990	1,085	1,190
Saint Mary's C	3,090	3,390	0
Schoolcraft C	923	953	975
Siena Heights C	5,190	5,640	0
Southwestern Mich C	900	930	360
Spring Arbor C	6,335	6,549	0
Suomi C	7,300	8,300	0
U of Detroit	6,960	7,560	0
U of Michigan*	2,739	2,900	6,635
Walsh C Accountancy & Business Admin	3,044	3,290	0
Washtenaw CC	870	870	930
Wayne County CC	860	900	900
Wayne St U	1,805	2,045	2,350
West Shore CC	869	919	1,050
William Tyndale C	3,220	3,620	0

MINNESOTA

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
Alexandria Tech Inst*	$1,345	$1,435	$1,400
Augsburg C	7,385	8,115	0
Bethany Lutheran C	4,900	4,890	0
Bethel C	7,100	7,800	0
Carleton C	11,015	12,485	0
C of Saint Benedict	6,730	7,765	0
C of Saint Catherine	7,026	7,756	0
C of Saint Scholastica	6,639	7,281	0
C of Saint Teresa	6,850	7,150	0
C of Saint Thomas	6,881	7,524	0
Concordia C Moorhead	6,755	7,155	0
Concordia C Saint Paul	5,610	6,120	0
Dr Martin Luther C	2,055	2,525	0
Gustavus Adolphus C	8,425	9,250	0
Hamline U	8,225	9,070	0
Macalester C	9,730	10,508	0
Mankato St U	1,620	1,663	878
Medical Inst of Minnesota	4,170	4,260	0
Minneapolis C of Art Design	6,940	7,540	0
Minnesota Bible C	2,400	2,550	0
Minnesota CC's Sys			
Anoka-Ramsey CC	1,238	1,305	653
Austin CC	1,238	1,305	653
Brainerd CC	1,238	1,305	653
Fergus Falls CC	1,238	1,305	653
Hibbing CC	1,238	1,305	653
Inver Hills CC	1,238	1,305	653
Itasca CC	1,238	1,305	653
Lakewood CC	1,238	1,305	653
Mesabi CC	1,238	1,305	653
Minneapolis CC	1,238	1,305	653
Normandale CC	1,238	1,305	653
North Hennepin CC	1,236	1,305	653
Northland CC	1,238	1,305	653
Rainy River CC	1,238	1,305	653
Rochester CC	1,238	1,305	653
Vermilion CC	1,238	1,305	653
Willmar CC	1,238	1,305	653
Worthington CC	1,238	1,305	653
National Education Ctr Brown Inst	4,800	4,900	0
North Central Bible C*	3,880	3,880	0
Northwest Tech Inst	4,665	4,705	0
Northwestern C	6,525	6,980	0
Pillsbury Baptist Bible	2,750	2,750	0
Saint John's U	6,730	7,765	0
Saint Mary's C	6,710	7,065	0
Saint Olaf C	8,215	9,165	0
Saint Paul Bible C	4,140	4,700	0
Sch of Associated Arts	4,300	4,400	0
St U Sys of Minnesota			
Bemidji St U	1,622	1,721	878
Metropolitan St U	1,397	1,440	679
Moorhead St U	1,577	1,656	878
Saint Cloud St U	1,604	1,670	878
Southwest St U	1,652	1,680	878
Winona St U	1,652	1,679	878
U of Minnesota			
Duluth	2,006	2,136	2,778
Morris	1,977	2,081	2,776
Twin Cities	2,057	2,163	2,776
Tech C Crookston	1,944	2,031	2,776
Tech C Waseca	1,913	2,011	2,776

MISSISSIPPI

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
Alcorn St U*	$1,550	$1,650	$1,182
Belhaven C	4,890	5,130	0
Blue Mountain C	2,784	2,940	0
Clarke C	2,600	2,780	0
Copiah-Lincoln JC	610	610	600
East Central JC	670	750	400
East Mississippi JC	670	670	600
Hinds CC	600	630	1,286
Holmes JC	600	710	1,000
Itawamba CC	600	600	660
Jackson St U*	1,500	1,500	1,176
Jones County JC	536	536	600
Mary Holmes C	1,995	1,995	0
Meridian CC*	600	600	600
Millsaps C	6,625	7,385	0
Mississippi C	3,850	4,336	0
Mississippi Delta JC	565	565	1,000
Mississippi Gulf Coast JC			
Jackson County	660	660	480
Jefferson Davis	660	660	480
Perkinston	660	660	480
Mississippi St U*	1,777	1,777	1,182
Mississippi U for Women*	1,580	1,580	1,182
Mississippi Valley St U*	1,680	1,680	1,182
Northeast Mississippi JC	600	650	650
Northwest Mississippi CC	754	754	600
Pearl River JC	550	550	906
Phillips JC	3,125	3,350	0

MISSISSIPPI—Continued

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
Phillips JC of Jackson	$3,025	$3,025	$ 0
Rust C	3,050	3,450	0
Southeastern Baptist C	1,800	1,920	0
Southwest Mississippi JC	500	550	700
Tougaloo C	3,538	3,758	0
U of Mississippi			
Main campus*	1,780	1,780	1,182
Medical Center*	1,667	1,667	1,182
Wesley C	1,600	1,700	0
William Carey C	3,070	3,550	0
Wood JC	1,590	1,680	0

MISSOURI

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
Avila C	$5,180	$5,590	$ 0
Baptist Bible C	1,420	1,420	0
Basic Inst of Tech	3,715	4,075	0
Calvary Bible C	2,900	3,200	0
Central Bible C	2,530	2,680	0
Central Christian C	1,700	1,838	0
Central Methodist C	5,150	5,400	0
Central Missouri St U	1,330	1,400	1,186
Clayton U	2,600	6,200	0
Columbia C	5,070	5,690	0
Conception Seminary C	3,980	4,180	0
Cottey C	3,000	3,500	0
Crowder C	558	606	864
Culver-Stockton C	5,190	5,500	0
Deaconess C of Nursing	4,300	4,580	0
DeVry Inst of Tech	3,990	4,175	0
Drury C	5,415	5,775	0
Evangel C	3,936	4,508	0
Fontbonne C	5,950	6,310	0
Hannibal-LaGrange C	3,800	4,050	0
Harris Stowe St C	1,026	1,185	1,155
ITT Tech Inst	4,420	6,000	0
Jefferson C	495	570	570
Kansas City Art Inst	7,800	8,600	0
Kemper Military Sch & C	5,900	6,700	0
Lincoln U	1,200	1,200	1,200
Lindenwood C	5,760	6,230	0
Maryville C St Louis	5,950	6,300	0
Metropolitan CC Sys			
Longview CC	720	750	990
Maple Woods CC	750	810	960
Penn Valley CC	810	810	990
Mineral Area C	480	480	690
Missouri Baptist C	4,200	4,620	0
Missouri Southern St C	1,050	1,080	900
Missouri Valley C	6,370	6,790	0
Moberly Area JC	510	510	1,570
Northeast Missouri St U	1,270	1,320	1,180
Northwest Missouri St U	1,080	1,200	990
Ozark Christian C	2,200	2,230	0
Park C	5,160	5,500	0
Platt C	4,100	4,238	0
Research C of Nursing	5,910	6,440	0
Rockhurst C	5,910	6,480	0
Rutledge C	3,985	3,995	0
Saint Louis Christian C	2,410	2,592	0
Saint Louis C of Pharmacy	4,020	4,370	0
Saint Louis CC Forest Park	795	855	630
Saint Louis Conservatory of Music	6,765	7,275	0
Saint Louis U	6,500	7,090	0
Saint Mary's C of O'Fallon	3,336	3,336	0
Sch of the Ozarks	5,100	6,100	0
Southeast Missouri St U	1,210	1,300	1,210
Southwest Baptist U	4,340	4,940	0
Southwest Missouri St U	1,248	1,272	1,272
State Fair CC	426	540	1,008
Stephens C	8,400	9,000	0
Tarkio C	5,070	5,480	0
Three Rivers CC	634	634	780
Trenton JC	620	620	810
U of Missouri			
Columbia	1,570	1,690	3,153
Kansas City	1,660	1,770	3,153
Rolla	1,822	1,918	3,153
St Louis	1,614	1,720	3,153
Washington U	11,512	12,574	0
Webster U	5,600	5,900	0
Westminster C	6,100	6,550	0
William Jewell C	5,530	6,140	0
William Woods C	6,500	6,800	0

MONTANA

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
Blackfeet CC	$935	$1,306	$ 0
Carroll C	4,302	4,670	0
C of Great Falls	3,580	3,670	0
Dawson CC	486	501	450
Flathead Valley CC	450	558	504
Little Big Horn C	705	975	0
Miles CC	531	606	450
Montana U Sys			
Eastern Montana C	1,125	1,125	1,458
Mont C of Mineral Science and Tech	1,089	1,091	1,818
Montana St U	1,307	1,343	1,318
Northern Montana C	1,041	1,059	1,458
U of Montana	1,238	1,250	1,818
Rocky Mountain C	4,890	5,240	0
Salish Kootenai C	1,083	1,083	0

NEBRASKA

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
Bellevue C	$2,050	$2,380	$ 0
Bishop Clarkson C of Nursing	2,431	2,606	0
Central CC	750	792	390
Chadron St C*	1,121	1,121	630
C of Saint Mary	5,450	5,980	0
Concordia Teachers C	5,090	5,764	0
Creighton U	6,126	6,762	0
Dana C	5,680	6,090	0
Doane C	6,120	6,600	0
Grace C of the Bible	3,140	3,264	0
Hastings C	6,160	6,530	0
Lincoln Sch of Commerce	3,286	4,275	0
McCook CC	650	764	153
Metropolitan Tech CC	786	833	833
Mid-Plains CC	615	645	135
Midland Lutheran C	5,960	6,400	0
Nebraska Christian C	1,980	2,110	0
Nebraska Indian CC	968	968	0
Nebraska Wesleyan U	5,977	6,468	0
Northeast CC	711	756	120
Southeast CC Area			
Beatrice*	786	834	266
Lincoln*	750	807	348
Milford*	762	813	252

NEBRAKSA—Continued

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
Union C	$6,380	$6,670	$ 0
U of Nebraska			
Lincoln	1,585	1,683	2,497
Medical Center	1,455	1,567	2,497
Omaha	1,381	1,460	2,310
Western Tech CC Area			
Scottsbluff	780	825	080
Sidney	785	825	080
York C	3,460	3,480	0

NEVADA

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
Sierra Nevada C	$3,100	$4,200	$ 0
U of Nevada			
Las Vegas	1,080	1,200	2,200
Reno	1,080	1,200	2,200
Clark County CC	615	639	2,200
Northern Nevada CC	600	600	2,200
Truckee Meadows CC	660	660	2,200
Western Nevada CC	600	600	2,200

NEW HAMPSHIRE

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
Castle JC	$2,910	$3,150	$ 0
Colby-Sawyer C	9,100	9,980	0
Daniel Webster C	7,900	8,476	0
Dartmouth C	12,474	13,336	0
Franklin Pierce C	7,985	8,610	0
Hawthorne C	7,080	7,425	0
Hesser C	4,600	4,900	0
New England C	8,300	9,020	0
New Hampshire C	7,704	8,280	0
NH Tech Inst	1,600	1,600	2,480
NH Voc-Tech C's			
Berlin	1,480	1,480	2,400
Claremont	1,485	1,485	2,400
Laconia	1,500	1,500	2,400
Manchester	1,485	1,485	2,400
Nashua	1,465	1,495	2,400
Stratham	1,465	1,495	2,400
Notre Dame C	5,320	6,100	0
Rivier C	5,990	6,950	0
Saint Anselm C	7,550	8,170	0
U Sys of New Hampshire			
U of New Hampshire	2,754	2,798	6,180
Keene St C	2,020	2,046	3,350
Plymouth St C	1,936	2,026	3,350
Sch Lifelong Learning	2,030	2,120	0
Manchester	1,800	2,030	2,800
White Pines C	4,600	5,250	0

NEW JERSEY

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
Assumption C for Sisters	$1,200	$1,200	$ 0
Atlantic CC	1,055	1,073	2,670
Bergen CC	1,054	1,109	2,736
Berkeley Sch	5,950	6,300	0
Beth Medrash Govoha	2,900	2,800	0
Bloomfield C	6,070	6,400	0
Brookdale CC*	1,024	1,076	2,808
Caldwell C	6,150	6,338	0
Centenary C	6,500	7,570	0
C of Saint Elizabeth	6,650	7,175	0
Cumberland County C	1,030	1,080	2,820
Don Bosco C	3,010	3,010	0
Drew U	11,271	12,498	0
Essex County C*	1,105	1,275	2,220
Fairleigh Dickinson U			
Edward Williams C	5,885	6,710	0
Florham Park-Madison	6,806	7,170	0
Rutherford	6,806	7,170	0
Teaneck	6,806	7,170	0
Felician C	5,000	5,500	0
Georgian Court C	5,330	5,705	0
Glassboro St C	1,660	1,792	600
Gloucester County C	1,050	1,140	2,940
Hudson County CC*	910	1,030	900
Jersey City St C	1,718	1,822	600
Mercer County CC*	980	980	1,900
Middlesex County C*	977	1,013	1,776
Monmouth C	7,388	8,240	0
Northeastern Bible C	4,890	4,930	0
Ocean County C*	1,024	1,061	940
Passaic County CC*	1,146	1,152	900
Princeton U	12,550	13,380	0
Rabbinical C America*	3,500	3,800	0
Ramapo C of NJ	1,755	1,911	600
Raritan Valley CC	1,024	1,179	3,075
Rider C	7,580	8,410	0
Rutgers U			
Camden C	2,455	2,628	2,280
Nursing	2,431	2,604	2,280
Cook C	2,667	2,860	2,406
Douglass C	2,548	2,728	2,280
Livingston C	2,579	2,759	2,280
Newark C	2,436	2,611	2,280
Rutgers C	2,562	2,744	3,007
Saint Peter's C*	5,387	5,718	0
Salem CC*	1,077	1,077	480
Seton Hall U	6,770	7,440	0
Stevens Inst of Tech	10,550	12,025	0
Stockton St C	1,605	1,695	600
Talmudical Acad of NJ	3,100	3,300	0
Trenton St C	1,764	2,080	600
Union County C	875	950	2,250
Upsala C	7,475	8,083	0
Westminster Choir C	8,190	9,350	0
William Patterson C	1,656	1,776	600

NEW MEXICO

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
C of Santa Fe	$5,350	$5,576	$ 0
C of the Southwest	2,060	2,260	0
Eastern New Mexico U			
Main campus	1,030	1,092	2,736
Roswell	508	550	894
New Mexico Highlands U	959	1,270	3,217
New Mexico Inst of Mining and Tech*	1,032	1,140	3,250
New Mexico JC	380	380	480
New Mexico Military Inst	1,105	1,160	1,300
New Mexico St U			
Main campus	1,152	1,204	3,686
Alamogordo	456	528	1,056
Carlsbad*	432	660	1,080
Grants	456	528	1,080
Parks C	3,750	3,695	0
Saint John's C	10,350	11,200	0
San Juan C	380	380	240
Santa Fe CC*	520	520	840
U of New Mexico			
Main campus	1,152	1,272	3,300
Gallup	444	630	1,080

NEW YORK

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
Adelphi U	$7,372	$8,000	$ 0
Albany Business C	4,000	4,200	0
Albany C Pharmacy	5,400	5,800	0
Alfred U	9,971	10,900	0
American Acad McAllister Inst of Funeral Service	3,750	4,025	0
American Acad of Dramatic Arts	4,800	5,100	0
Bard C	12,396	13,560	0
Barnard C	12,104	12,918	0
Betzer Yeshiva Machzikei Torah Sem	2,350	2,380	0
Berkeley Sch of Long Island	5,925	6,300	0
Berkeley Sch New York City*	5,925	6,300	0
Berkeley Sch Westchester	6,300	6,675	0
Beth Hatalmud Rabbinical C	2,500	2,900	0
Beth Jacob Hebrew Teachers C	2,780	2,960	0
Beth Medrash Emek Halacha Rabbinical C*	2,600	2,800	0
Bnos Jerusalem Sem	2,350	2,360	0
Boricua C	4,227	4,228	0
Bryant & Stratton Business Inst Syracuse	3,645	3,915	0
Bryant & Stratton Business Inst Buffalo	3,915	4,176	0
Bryant & Stratton Business Inst Rochester	3,645	4,176	0
Canisius C	6,315	6,830	0
Cathedral C of the Immaculate Conception	4,000	4,000	0
Catholic Medical Ctr Sch of Nursing*	2,480	2,480	0
Cazenovia C	6,102	6,635	0
Central City Business Inst	3,470	3,870	0
Central Yeshiva Tomchei Tmimmin Lubevitz of US*	4,000	4,100	0
City U of New York			
Baruch C*	1,323	1,323	1,300
Borough of Manhattan CC*	1,305	1,305	800
Bronx CC*	1,325	1,325	800
Brooklyn C*	1,352	1,352	1,300
City C*	1,333	1,333	1,300
C of Staten Island*	1,344	1,344	1,300
Hostos CC*	1,250	1,250	800
Hunter C*	1,342	1,342	1,300
John Jay C*	1,316	1,316	1,300
La Guardia CC*	1,287	1,287	800
Lehman C*	1,302	1,302	1,300
Medgar Evers C*	1,277	1,277	800
New York City Tech C	1,299	1,299	1,300
Queens C*	1,432	1,432	1,300
Queensboro CC*	1,290	1,315	800
York C*	1,322	1,322	1,300
Clarkson U	9,720	10,665	0
Colgate U	11,395	12,350	0
C for Human Services	6,000	6,600	0
C of Aeronautics	4,400	5,240	0
C of Insurance	5,760	6,800	0
C of Mount Saint Vincent	6,700	7,590	0
C of New Rochelle	7,200	7,650	0
C of New Resources	3,990	4,125	0
C of Saint Rose	6,140	6,760	0
Columbia U			
Columbia C	12,052	12,878	0
Engr & Applied Science	11,986	12,878	0
General Studies*	11,080	11,080	0
Nursing	12,120	13,150	0
Concordia C	5,680	6,160	0
Cooper Union	300	300	0
Cornell U	12,300	13,140	0
Culinary Inst of America	7,276	8,575	0
D'Youville C	6,120	6,380	0
Daemen C	6,320	6,740	0
Darkei No'am Rabbinical C*	3,000	3,400	0
Dominican C of Blauvelt	4,470	4,970	0
Dowling C	5,220	6,030	0
Eastman Sch of Music	10,775	11,400	0
Elizabeth Seton C*	5,190	5,300	0
Elmira C	7,600	8,200	0
Eugene Lang C-New Sch for Social Research	7,730	8,380	0
Five Towns C	4,250	4,800	0
Fordham U	7,800	8,525	0
Friends World C	6,000	6,500	0
Hamilton C	11,700	12,750	0
Hartwick C	9,450	10,200	0
Helene Fuld Sch of Nursing	4,570	4,570	0
Hilbert C	4,376	4,682	0
Hobart C	11,450	12,620	0
Hofstra U	7,240	7,730	0
Holy Trinity Orthodox Seminary	800	800	0
Houghton C	6,270	6,874	0
Inst of Design and Construction	2,460	2,460	0
Interboro Inst*	4,228	4,400	0
Iona C*	6,050	6,650	0
Ithaca C	8,500	9,200	0
Jamestown Business C	3,615	3,915	0
Jewish Theol Seminary	4,504	4,945	0
Juilliard Sch	7,450	8,250	0
JC of Albany	4,620	4,920	0
Katharine Gibbs Sch Melville	6,020	6,545	0
Katharine Gibbs Sch New York	6,045	6,545	0
Kehilath Yakov Rabbinical Seminary*	3,700	4,000	0
Keuka C	6,480	6,770	0
King's C	6,240	6,747	0
Kol Yaakov Torah Ctr*	2,800	2,800	0
Laboratory Inst of Merchandising	6,520	6,940	0
Le Moyne C	6,605	7,000	0
Long Island C Hospital Sch of Nursing	3,132	3,132	0
Long Island U			
C W Post	7,370	7,950	0
Southampton	7,540	7,990	0
Manhattan C	6,950	7,450	0
Manhattan Sch of Music	7,750	8,150	0
Manhattanville C	9,100	9,775	0
Mannes C of Music	7,100	7,900	0
Maria C	3,050	3,350	0
Marist C	6,852	7,352	0
Marymount C	7,340	8,020	0

NEW YORK—Continued

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
Marymount Manhattan C	$6,630	$7,290	$ 0
Mater Dei C	3,351	3,631	0
Medaille C	5,250	5,610	0
Mercy C	4,960	5,480	0
Mesivta Eastern Parkway	3,500	3,900	0
Mesivta Tifereth Jerusalem*	2,800	3,000	0
Mesivta Torah Vodaath Seminary	3,465	3,985	0
Mirrer Yeshiva Central Inst	2,000	2,000	0
Molloy C	6,030	6,500	0
Mount Saint Mary C	5,300	5,565	0
Nazareth C of Rochester	6,252	6,822	0
New York Inst Tech	5,370	6,200	0
NY Sch Interior Design	5,930	7,700	0
New York U	11,130	12,250	0
Niagara U	6,580	7,120	0
Nyack C	5,791	6,196	0
Ohr Someyach Inst	2,600	2,700	0
Olean Business Inst	3,035	3,200	0
Pace U			
New York	6,110	7,180	0
White Plains	6,110	7,180	0
Pleasantville	6,110	7,180	0
Parsons Sch of Design	8,670	9,380	0
Paul Smith's C	5,820	6,475	0
Phillips Beth Israel*	3,946	3,946	0
Plaza Business Inst*	3,975	4,030	0
Polytechnic U	10,040	11,180	0
Polytechnic U Long Island Ctr	10,040	11,180	0
Pratt Inst	8,436	9,122	0
Rabbinical C Beth Shraga	2,350	2,350	0
Rabbinical C Bobover Yeshiva B'nei Zion	3,200	3,350	0
Rabbinical C Ch'san Sofer of NY*	3,200	3,600	0
Rabbinical C of Long Island	3,500	5,250	0
Rabbinical Seminary Adas Yereim	3,000	3,500	0
Rabbinical Seminary M'Kor Chaim	2,400	3,600	0
Rabbinical Sem America	3,000	3,000	0
Rensselaer Poly Inst	11,850	12,600	0
Rika Breuer Teachers Sem	1,070	1,570	0
Roberts Wesleyan C*	6,646	6,880	0
Rochester Business Inst	3,465	3,710	0
Rochester Inst of Tech	8,406	9,240	0
Russell Sage C	7,750	8,270	0
Saint Bonaventure U	6,710	7,295	0
Saint Francis C	4,650	4,920	0
Saint John Fisher C	6,800	7,295	0
Saint John's U	5,500	6,100	0
Saint Joseph's C			
New York	4,630	5,030	0
Suffolk	4,640	5,056	0
Saint Lawrence U	11,445	12,300	0
Saint Thomas Aquinas C	4,500	5,000	0
Sarah Lawrence C	12,375	13,280	0
Sch of Visual Arts	8,080	8,580	0
Sh'or Yoshuv Rabbinical C	3,300	3,500	0
Siena C	6,385	6,890	0
Skidmore C	11,530	12,440	0
State U of New York			
Albany	1,478	1,478	2,600
Binghamton	1,506	1,515	2,600
Buffalo	1,465	1,465	2,600
Stony Brook	1,501	1,495	2,600
Empire St C	1,387	1,387	2,600
C at Brockport	1,475	1,490	2,600
C at Buffalo	1,465	1,465	2,600
C at Cortland	1,480	1,480	2,600
C at Fredonia	1,487	1,487	2,600
C at Geneseo	1,475	1,475	2,600
C at New Paltz	1,477	1,495	2,600
C at Old Westbury	1,445	1,445	2,600
C at Oneonta	1,504	1,550	2,600
C at Oswego	1,475	1,475	2,600
C at Plattsburgh	1,492	1,480	2,600
C at Potsdam	1,475	1,475	2,600
Health Science Ctr Brooklyn	1,465	1,465	2,600
Health Science Ctr Stonybrook	1,490	1,496	2,600
Health Science Ctr Syracuse*	1,440	1,440	2,600
A&T C at Canton	1,495	1,495	2,600
A&T C at Cobleskill	1,498	1,475	2,600
A&T C at Farmingdale	1,607	1,607	2,600
A&T C at Morrisville	1,605	1,625	2,600
C of Environmental Science and Forestry	1,440	1,445	2,600
C of Tech Utica-Rome	1,475	1,475	2,600
Fashion Inst of Tech*	1,500	1,500	1,350
Adirondack CC*	1,250	1,315	1,230
Broome CC*	1,240	1,240	1,150
Cayuga County CC	1,412	1,452	1,350
Clinton CC*	1,247	1,297	1,200
Columbia-Greene CC*	1,256	1,256	1,180
CC of the Finger Lakes*	1,464	1,464	1,344
Erie CC			
City*	1,340	1,340	1,280
North*	1,340	1,340	1,280
South*	1,340	1,340	1,280
Fulton-Montgomery CC*	1,368	1,368	1,275
Genesee CC*	1,301	1,301	1,300
Hudson Valley CC*	1,279	1,279	[illegible]
Jamestown CC*	1,400	1,468	1,350
Jefferson CC*	1,450	1,450	0
Mohawk Valley CC*	1,397	1,397	1,300
Monroe CC*	1,432	1,437	1,360
Niagara County CC*	1,190	1,340	1,280
North Country CC*	1,430	1,430	1,325
Onondaga CC*	1,414	1,414	2,700
Orange County CC*	1,385	1,385	1,300
Suffolk County CC*	1,448	1,458	1,350
Sullivan County CC	1,510	1,430	1,350
Tompkins-Cortland CC*	1,370	1,395	[illegible]
Ulster County CC	1,375	1,425	1,300
Syracuse U			
Main campus	8,970	9,820	0
Utica C	7,640	8,310	0
Talmudical Inst of Upstate New York	2,200	2,200	0
Talmudical Seminary Oholei Torah	4,000	4,000	0
Tech Career Inst	3,625	3,895	0
Tobe-Coburn Sch of Fashion Careers*	7,600	7,600	0
Touro C	4,460	5,500	0
Trocaire C	3,800	4,150	0

Continued on Following Page

1988-89 Tuition and Fees at 2,700 Colleges and Universities

NEW YORK—Continued

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
Union C	$11,103	$12,313	$ 0
United Talmudical Acad	2,800	2,800	0
U of Rochester	11,456	12,305	0
U of St of NY			
Regents C Degrees	250	285	0
Utica Sch of Commerce	3,280	3,665	0
Vassar C	11,290	12,490	0
Villa Maria C of Buffalo	4,090	4,240	0
Wadhams Hall Sem C	2,995	2,995	0
Wagner C	7,210	7,646	0
Wells C	9,780	10,410	0
Westchester Bus Inst	6,045	6,405	0
William Smith C	11,465	12,620	0
Wood Sch	6,125	6,535	0
Yeshiva Bnei Torah	2,200	2,200	0
Yeshiva Karlin Stolin Inst*	2,650	2,750	0
Yeshiva of Nitra			
Rabbinical C	2,800	3,000	0
Yeshiva Ohel Shmuel	2,500	2,500	0
Yeshiva Shaar Hatorah	2,450	2,550	0
Yeshiva U	7,940	8,540	0

NORTH CAROLINA

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
Alamance CC*	$243	$243	$1,881
Asheville Buncombe			
Tech C*	246	246	1,881
Atlantic Christian C	4,540	4,830	0
Barber-Scotia C	3,230	3,230	0
Beaufort County CC*	243	243	1,881
Belmont Abbey C	5,186	5,722	0
Bennett C	4,265	4,465	0
Bladen Tech C*	246	246	1,881
Blanton's JC	2,375	2,585	0
Blue Ridge Tech C*	241	241	1,881
Brevard C	3,900	4,150	0
Brunswick CC*	246	246	1,881
Caldwell CC & Tech Inst*	240	240	1,881
Campbell U	5,636	5,896	050
Cape Fear CC*	240	240	1,881
Carteret CC*	238	238	1,881
Catawba C	5,600	6,200	0
Catawba Valley CC*	243	243	1,881
Cecils JC*	2,585	2,625	0
Central Carolina CC*	243	243	1,881
Central Piedmont CC*	231	231	1,881
Chowan C	3,650	3,880	0
Cleveland CC*	249	249	1,881
Coastal Carolina CC*	240	240	1,881
C of the Albemarle*	253	253	1,881
Craven CC*	252	252	1,881
Davidson C	9,405	10,235	0
Davidson County CC*	248	248	1,881
Duke U	10,320	12,286	0
Durham Tech CC*	234	234	1,881
East Coast Bible C	2,350	2,450	0
Edgecombe CC*	234	234	1,881
Elon C	4,950	5,460	0
Fayetteville Tech CC*	234	234	1,881
Forsyth Tech CC*	240	240	1,881
Gardner-Webb C	4,930	5,330	0
Gaston C*	233	233	1,881
Greensboro C	4,750	5,156	0
Guilford C	6,958	7,910	0
Guilford Tech CC*	246	246	1,881
Halifax CC*	246	246	1,881
Hardbarger JC			
of Business	2,425	3,622	0
Haywood CC*	245	245	1,881
High Point C	4,900	5,285	0
Isothermal CC*	253	253	1,881
James Sprunt CC*	249	249	1,881
John Wesley C	2,650	2,890	0
Johnson C Smith U	3,870	4,348	0
Johnston CC*	246	246	1,881
Lees-McRae C	4,010	4,320	0
Lenoir CC*	252	252	1,881
Lenoir-Rhyne C	5,940	6,730	0
Livingstone C	3,405	3,574	0
Louisburg C	4,175	4,480	0
Mars Hill C	4,840	5,100	0
Martin CC*	240	240	1,881
Mayland CC*	243	243	1,881
McDowell Tech C*	244	244	1,881
Meredith C	4,350	4,650	0
Methodist C	5,700	6,150	0
Mitchell CC*	252	252	1,881
Montgomery CC*	248	248	1,881
Montreat-Anderson C*	3,500	4,108	0
Nash CC*	234	234	1,881
NC Wesleyan C	5,350	6,000	0
Pamlico CC*	240	240	1,881
Peace C	3,380	3,595	0
Pfeiffer C	5,030	5,535	0
Piedmont Bible C	2,800	2,890	0
Piedmont CC*	247	243	1,881
Pitt CC*	243	243	1,881
Queens C	6,150	6,750	0
Randolph CC*	247	247	1,881
Richmond CC*	252	328	2,508
Roanoke Bible C	1,637	1,683	0
Roanoke-Chowan CC*	243	243	1,881
Robeson CC*	243	240	1,881
Rowan Tech C*	246	246	1,881
Rutledge C Charlotte*	3,995	3,995	0
Rutledge C Raleigh*	3,995	3,995	0
Rutledge C			
Winston-Salem*	3,995	3,995	0
Rutledge C Fayetteville*	3,995	3,995	0
Rutledge C Greensboro*	3,995	3,995	0
Saint Andrews			
Presbyterian C	6,575	7,100	0
Saint Augustine's C	3,300	3,500	0
Saint Mary's C	5,095	5,300	0
Salem C	6,920	7,720	0
Sampson CC*	252	252	1,881
Sandhills CC*	249	249	1,881
Shaw U	4,355	4,355	0
Southeastern CC*	251	251	1,881
Southwestern CC*	245	245	1,881
Stanly CC*	243	243	1,881
Surry CC*	243	243	1,881
Tri-County CC*	231	238	1,881
U of North Carolina			
Asheville*	828	838	3,076
Chapel Hill*	845	845	3,602
Wilmington*	911	911	3,500
Appalachian St U*	953	953	4,453
Elizabeth City St U*	982	982	3,076
Fayetteville St U*	960	960	3,500
NC Sch of the Arts*	1,293	1,293	3,927
North Carolina St U*	896	896	3,602
Western Carolina U*	952	887	3,500
Winston-Salem St U	829	849	3,076
Vance-Granville CC*	240	240	1,881
Wake Forest U	7,250	7,950	0

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
Wake Tech C*	$234	$234	$1,881
Warren Wilson C	6,250	6,650	0
Wayne CC*	243	243	1,881
Western Piedmont CC*	248	253	1,881
Wilkes CC*	245	245	1,881
Wilson County Tech C*	240	240	1,881
Wingate C	3,870	4,420	0

NORTH DAKOTA

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
Fort Berthold CC	$1,560	$1,560	$ 0
Jamestown C	5,720	5,920	0
Little Hoop CC*	1,490	1,490	0
ND St Bd of Higher Ed			
U of North Dakota			
Main campus	1,412	1,472	1,884
Lake Region	1,228	1,302	1,680
Williston	1,250	1,304	1,680
North Dakota St U			
Main campus	1,311	1,389	1,884
Bottineau	1,229	1,283	1,680
Dickinson St U	1,243	1,299	1,680
Mayville St U	1,238	1,292	1,680
Minot St U	1,197	1,254	1,680
ND St Sch of Science	1,143	1,197	1,680
Valley City St U	1,224	1,278	1,680
Bismarck St C	1,188	1,242	1,680
Trinity Bible C	2,868	3,090	0
Turtle Mountain CC	936	936	0
U of Mary	4,350	4,650	0

OHIO

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
ATES Tech Inst	$3,520	$3,520	$ 0
Antioch C	9,420	10,460	0
Antonelli Inst of Art			
and Photography	4,980	5,580	0
Art Acad of Cincinnati	4,825	5,300	0
Ashland C	7,505	7,955	0
Baldwin-Wallace C	7,260	7,845	0
Belmont Tech C	750	750	150
Bluffton C	5,985	6,525	0
Borromeo C of Ohio	3,800	4,100	0
Bowling Green St U			
Main campus	2,208	2,480	2,980
Firelands	1,696	1,912	2,980
Capital U	7,980	8,700	0
Case Western Reserve U	10,400	11,000	0
Cedarville C	4,218	4,730	0
Central Ohio Tech C	1,383	1,509	576
Central St U	1,728	1,890	1,839
Chatfield C*	2,550	2,800	0
Cincinnati Bible Sem	2,550	2,670	0
Cincinnati C			
of Mortuary Science	4,200	4,660	0
Cincinnati Tech C	1,440	1,620	1,080
Circleville Bible C	5,795	6,051	0
Clark Tech C	1,440	1,632	1,488
Cleveland C			
of Jewish Studies	1,500	3,000	0
Cleveland Inst of Art	7,158	7,876	0
Cleveland Inst of Music	8,438	9,046	0
Cleveland St U	2,067	2,277	2,277
C of Mount Saint Joseph*	5,704	6,368	0
C of Wooster	9,940	10,600	0
Columbus C of Art			
and Design	6,000	6,400	0
Columbus St CC	1,260	1,403	1,584
Cuyahoga CC			
Eastern	1,080	1,157	1,575
Metro	1,080	1,157	1,575
Western	1,080	1,157	1,575
Davis JC of Business*	3,748	3,946	0
Defiance C	5,590	6,530	0
Denison U	10,440	11,360	0
DeVry Inst of Tech	3,990	4,175	0
Dyke C	3,830	3,830	0
Edison St CC	1,193	1,350	1,102
Electronic Tech Inst	4,200	3,450	0
Findlay C	6,329	6,730	0
Franciscan U			
of Steubenville	5,420	5,670	0
Franklin U	2,950	3,205	0
God's Bible Sch and C	2,173	2,570	0
Heidelberg C	8,670	9,390	0
Hiram C	8,935	9,604	0
Hocking Tech C*	1,287	1,287	1,287
ITT Tech Inst Dayton	4,650	4,650	0
ITT Tech Inst			
Youngstown	5,550	6,050	0
Jefferson Tech C	765	765	675
John Carroll U	6,304	6,784	0
Kent St U			
Main campus	2,388	2,630	2,200
Ashtabula	1,938	2,171	2,200
East Liverpool	1,938	2,171	2,200
Salem	1,938	2,171	2,200
Stark	1,938	2,171	2,200
Trumbull	1,938	2,171	2,200
Tuscarawas	1,938	2,171	2,200
Kenyon C	11,017	11,840	0
Kettering C			
of Medical Arts	2,600	3,060	0
Lake Erie C	6,840	7,200	0
Lakeland CC	1,222	1,294	1,778
Lima Tech C	1,200	1,350	1,500
Lorain County CC	1,193	1,350	2,565
Lourdes C	3,700	4,210	0
Malone C	5,835	6,207	0
Marietta C	8,700	9,450	0
Marion Tech C	1,296	1,654	1,692
Miami U			
Hamilton	2,126	2,206	3,564
Middletown	2,126	2,206	3,564
Oxford	2,834	3,026	3,564
Miami-Jacobs JC			
of Business	3,000	3,000	0
Mount Union C	8,660	9,320	0
Mount Vernon			
Nazarene C	4,384	4,654	0
Muskingum Area Tech C	1,350	1,587	1,350
Muskingum C	8,655	9,380	0
North Central Tech C*	1,470	1,854	1,281
Northwest Tech C	1,260	1,350	1,260
Northwestern Business C	3,255	3,255	0
Notre Dame C	4,680	5,000	0
Oberlin C	11,864	12,926	0
Ohio C of Business			
& Tech	3,325	3,775	0
Ohio Dominican C	5,520	5,900	0
Ohio Northern U	7,230	8,385	0
Ohio St U			
Ag Tech Inst	1,812	1,962	3,588
Columbus	1,890	2,040	3,588
Lima	1,812	1,962	3,588
Mansfield	1,812	1,962	3,588

OHIO—Continued

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
Ohio St U			
Marion	$1,812	$1,962	$3,588
Newark	1,812	1,962	3,588
Ohio U			
Main campus	2,253	2,394	2,559
Belmont	1,827	2,156	2,569
Chillicothe	1,827	1,941	2,559
Lancaster	1,086	1,941	2,559
Ohio Wesleyan U	9,200	10,076	0
Otterbein C	7,656	8,268	0
Owens Tech C	1,056	1,452	1,260
Pontifical C Josephinum	2,510	2,755	0
RETS Tech Center	3,880	3,880	0
Rio Grande C & CC	1,260	1,575	2,895
Shawnee St U	1,269	1,593	375
Sinclair CC	1,125	1,215	1,080
Southern Ohio C	4,100	4,400	0
Southern St CC	1,152	1,723	1,521
Stark Tech C	1,475	1,610	900
Terra Tech C	1,221	1,221	1,299
Tiffin U	4,080	4,700	0
Union for Experimenting			
C's and U's	4,900	4,975	0
U of Akron			
Main campus	1,942	2,078	2,624
Wayne General & Tech C	1,942	2,078	2,624
U of Cincinnati			
Main campus	2,259	2,532	3,504
Clermont	2,259	2,532	3,504
Raymond Walters C	2,259	2,532	3,504
U of Dayton	6,290	6,920	0
U of Toledo	1,908	2,094	2,094
Urbana U	5,391	5,676	0
Ursuline C	4,800	5,400	0
Virginia Marti C			
of Fashion & Art	5,250	5,925	0
Walsh C	4,390	4,775	0
Washington Tech C	1,125	1,377	816
West Side Inst of Tech	7,000	7,000	0
Wilberforce U	4,370	5,330	0
Wilmington C	6,550	6,980	0
Wittenberg U	9,855	10,702	0
Wright St U			
Main campus	1,896	2,124	2,124
Lake	1,698	1,905	2,124
Xavier U	6,450	7,000	0
Youngstown St U	1,600	1,800	1,125

OKLAHOMA

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
Bacone C	$2,265	$2,620	$ 0
Bartlesville Wesleyan C	4,500	4,495	0
Carl Albert JC	588	590	1,150
Eastern Oklahoma St C*	618	783	1,125
El Reno JC*	618	625	1,238
Flaming Rainbow U	3,230	3,230	0
Hillsdale Free Will			
Baptist C	2,000	2,230	0
Murray St C*	603	705	1,381
National Ed Ctr-Spartan*	7,060	7,280	0
Oklahoma Baptist U	3,356	3,510	0
Oklahoma Christian C	3,300	3,540	0
Oklahoma City CC*	618	686	1,294
Oklahoma City U	3,960	4,228	0
Okla JC Business & Tech	2,588	3,000	0
Okla St U Tech			
Okmulgee*	767	767	2,004
Oral Roberts U	4,880	5,075	0
Phillips U	4,404	4,624	0
Rogers St C*	633	633	1,125
Saint Gregory's C	2,725	2,925	0
Seminole JC	603	603	1,125
Southern Nazarene U	3,950	4,190	0
Southwestern C of			
Christian Ministries*	2,320	2,320	0
U of Tulsa	6,240	7,000	0

OREGON

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
Bassist C	$5,400	$6,400	$ 0
Blue Mountain CC	648	648	1,620
Central Oregon CC	645	675	2,751
Chemeketa CC	720	720	1,980
Clackamas CC	630	690	1,710
Clatsop CC	648	720	2,088
Columbia Christian C	4,636	4,636	0
Concordia C	5,985	6,585	0
Eugene Bible C	2,915	2,993	0
George Fox C*	6,618	6,880	0
Lane CC*	741	810	2,226
Lewis and Clark C	9,348	10,401	0
Linfield C	7,970	8,812	0
Linn-Benton CC	756	756	2,376
Marylhurst C*	5,500	5,725	0
Mount Angel Seminary	3,030	3,030	0
Mount Hood CC	675	675	2,565
Multnomah Sch			
of the Bible	4,070	4,350	0
NW Christian C	4,585	4,818	390
Oregon Inst of Tech*	1,566	1,674	2,868
Oregon Polytech Inst	3,645	3,946	0
Pacific NW C of Art	5,400	5,520	0
Pacific U	7,835	8,700	0
Portland CC	675	675	2,700
Portland St U*	1,545	1,581	2,868
Reed C	10,600	11,350	0
SW Oregon CC	660	720	1,440
Treasure Valley CC	660	660	660
Umpqua CC	795	828	3,816
U of Portland	6,900	7,800	0
Warner Pacific C	6,014	6,344	0
Western Baptist C	5,157	5,205	0
Willamette U	9,080	9,480	0

PENNSYLVANIA

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
Acad of New Church	$2,436	$2,637	$ 0
Albright C	9,070	9,935	0
Allegheny C	9,575	10,425	0
Allentown C St Francis	5,644	6,070	0
Alvernia C	4,348	5,158	0
American Inst of Design	4,790	5,350	0
Antioch U Phildelphia	4,270	4,490	0
Antonelli Inst of Art			
and Photography	5,870	6,000	0
Art Inst of Philadelphia	5,875	6,275	0
Art Inst of Pittsburgh	5,625	6,000	0
Baptist Bible C of Pa	4,654	4,752	0
Beaver C	7,600	8,460	0
Berean Inst	2,410	2,560	0
Bryn Mawr C	11,250	12,155	0
Bucknell U	11,605	12,460	0
Bucks County CC	1,256	1,256	2,464
Butler County CC	1,122	1,182	2,664
Cabrini C	5,790	6,335	0
Carlow C	7,062	7,560	0

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
Carnegie Mellon U	$11,160	$12,080	$ 0
Cedar Crest C	8,370	8,960	0
Central Pa Business Sch	3,365	3,625	0
Chatham C*	8,000	8,553	0
Chestnut Hill C	5,550	6,450	0
CHI Inst	4,875	5,225	0
C Misericordia	5,290	5,850	0
Combs C of Music	5,175	5,700	0
CC of Allegheny County	1,056	1,152	2,304
CC of Beaver County	1,190	1,250	2,940
CC of Philadelphia	1,504	1,600	3,120
Curtis Inst of Music	125	125	0
Dean Inst of Tech	4,320	4,320	0
Delaware County CC	986	1,014	1,938
Delaware Valley C			
of Science & Agriculture	6,416	7,470	0
Dickinson C	11,335	12,230	0
Drexel U	8,094	8,916	0
Duquesne U	6,825	7,350	0
Eastern C	6,980	7,530	0
Electronic Inst Midtown	3,350	3,670	0
Elizabethtown C	8,050	8,835	0
Erie Business Center	3,660	3,880	0
Franklin & Marshall C	11,400	12,460	0
Gannon U	5,650	6,040	0
Geneva C	5,710	6,170	0
Gettysburg C	10,840	12,200	0
Gratz C*	1,250	1,550	0
Grove City C	3,600	3,800	0
Gwynedd-Mercy C	5,600	6,000	0
Hahnemann U			
Health Sci Ctr*	5,730	6,050	0
Harcum JC	4,775	5,108	0
Harrisburg Area CC	1,035	1,095	2,140
Haverford C	11,600	12,770	0
Holy Family C	4,990	5,490	0
Hussian Sch of Art	4,525	5,025	0
Immaculata C*	5,000	5,550	0
Johnson Tech Inst	2,945	3,255	0
Juniata C	8,750	9,540	0
Keystone JC	5,525	5,690	0
King's C	5,940	6,400	0
La Roche C	5,050	5,400	0
La Salle U	6,700	7,350	0
Lackawanna JC	3,300	3,720	0
Lafayette C	10,850	12,025	0
Lancaster Bible C	4,940	5,320	0
Lebanon Valley C	8,150	8,960	0
Lehigh County CC	1,245	1,305	2,520
Lehigh U	11,400	12,450	0
Lincoln Tech Inst	5,300	5,700	0
Luzerne County CC	1,170	1,320	2,460
Lycoming C	7,680	8,440	0
Manor JC	4,840	5,270	0
Marywood C	5,050	5,650	0
McCarrie Schs of Health			
Sciences and Tech	3,508	3,508	0
Mercyhurst C	6,555	7,000	0
Messiah C	6,170	6,750	0
Montgomery County CC	1,144	1,254	2,400
Moore C of Art	7,900	8,700	0
Moravian C	9,085	9,880	0
Mount Aloysius JC	5,290	5,590	0
Muhlenberg C	9,980	11,720	0
National Education Ctr			
Vale Tech Inst	5,790	6,048	0
Neumann C	5,480	6,100	0
Northampton Co Area CC	1,380	1,440	2,940
NE Christian JC	3,920	4,208	0
Peirce JC	4,660	4,900	0
Penn Tech Inst	4,430	4,880	0
Pennsylvania Inst			
of Tech*	4,755	5,069	0
Philadelphia C			
of the Bible	4,825	5,150	0
Philadelphia C of			
Pharmacy and Science	6,675	7,175	0
Philadelphia C of			
Textiles and Science	6,400	6,950	0
Pinebrook JC	4,144	4,500	0
Pittsburgh Tech Inst	5,500	5,500	0
Point Park C	6,282	6,452	0
Robert Morris C	3,720	4,060	0
Rosemont C	6,726	7,240	0
Saint Charles			
Borromeo Seminary*	3,050	3,550	0
Saint Francis C	6,290	7,360	0
Saint Joseph's U	6,800	7,600	0
Saint Vincent C	6,110	6,908	0
Seton Hill C	6,670	7,020	0
Spring Garden C	6,310	6,860	0
State Sys of Higher Ed			
Bloomsburg U of Pa*	1,990	1,990	1,436
Clarion U of Pa*	2,038	2,133	1,455
Kutztown U of Pa*	2,022	2,022	1,436
Susquehanna U	8,625	9,565	0
Swarthmore C	12,150	13,230	0
Talmudical Yeshiva			
of Philadelphia	2,690	3,050	0
Temple U*	3,564	3,894	2,908
Thaddeus Stevens St			
Sch of Tech	2,935	3,010	0
Thiel C	7,200	7,730	0
Tracey-Warner Sch	3,675	4,125	0
Triangle Tech			
Greensburg Center*	4,542	4,542	0
Triangle Tech Pittsburgh	4,896	4,896	0
United Wesleyan C	4,600	5,090	0
U of Pennsylvania	11,976	12,750	0
U of Pittsburgh			
Main campus	3,486	3,836	3,350
Bradford	3,480	3,810	3,680
Greensburg	3,380	3,710	3,680
Johnstown*	3,430	3,760	3,680
Titusville	3,360	3,690	3,520
U of Scranton	5,890	7,184	0
Ursinus C	8,250	9,000	0
Valley Forge Christian C	2,396	2,600	0
Valley Forge Military JC	6,610	7,805	0
Villa Maria C	6,015	6,395	0
Villanova U	8,250	9,100	0
Washington and			
Jefferson C	8,740	9,740	0
Waynesburg C	6,078	6,386	0
Westminster C	7,090	7,700	0
Widener U	7,650	8,290	0
Wilkes C	6,430	7,185	0
Williamson Free Sch	150	200	0
Williamsport Area CC*	1,575	1,693	3,842
Wilson C	8,236	8,774	0
York C of Pa	3,716	3,736	0

RHODE ISLAND

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
Brown U	$12,876	$13,759	$ 0
Bryant C	6,650	7,648	0

RHODE ISLAND—Continued

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
CC of Rhode Island	$900	$950	$ 0
Johnson & Wales C	6,285	6,810	0
New England Inst of Tech	5,280	5,925	0
Providence C	8,400	9,550	0
Rhode Island C	1,378	1,500	2,868
RI Sch of Design	10,430	11,350	0
Roger Williams C	7,240	8,006	0
Salve Regina C	7,600	8,400	0
U of Rhode Island	2,231	2,331	3,926

SOUTH CAROLINA

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
Aiken Tech C	$600	$600	$ 30
Allen U*	3,330	3,330	0
Anderson C	4,320	4,800	0
Baptist C Charleston	5,290	5,554	0
Beaufort Tech C	675	675	225
Benedict C	3,655	4,001	0
Bob Jones U	2,980	3,160	0
Central Wesleyan C	5,050	5,300	0
Citadel	2,182	2,285	2,678
Claflin C	3,242	3,568	0
Clinton JC*	1,175	1,175	0
Coker C	6,052	6,400	0
C of Charleston*	2,110	2,110	1,800
Columbia Bible C	3,669	4,013	0
Columbia C	6,200	6,900	0
Columbia JC of Business	2,135	2,145	0
Converse C	6,900	7,600	0
Denmark Tech C*	800	620	1,000
Erskine C	6,700	7,420	0
Florence-Darlington C	685	685	375
Francis Marion C*	1,340	1,400	1,400
Furman U	7,314	8,100	0
Greenville Tech C	558	561	398
Horry-Georgtown			
Tech C	600	600	600
Limestone C	5,460	5,596	0
Midlands Tech C*	750	750	750
Morris C	3,079	3,218	0
Newberry C	5,900	6,200	0
Nielsen Electronics Inst	1,809	2,700	0
North Greenville C	4,000	4,400	0
Orangeburg-Calhoun C	570	600	300
Piedmont Tech C*	705	765	375
Presbyterian C	6,757	7,807	0
Rutledge C Columbia*	3,995	3,995	0
Rutledge C Greenville*	3,995	3,995	0
Rutledge C Spartanburg*	3,995	3,995	0
Spartanburg Methodist C	3,700	4,000	0
Sumter Area Tech C*	614	614	342
Trident Tech C*	765	765	765
U of South Carolina*	2,230	2,230	2,332
Voorhees C	2,900	3,053	0
Williamsburg Tech C*	600	600	0
Wofford C	6,235	7,135	0
York Tech C	450	450	450

SOUTH DAKOTA

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
Augustana C	$6,890	$7,345	$ 0
Black Hills St C*	1,497	1,572	1,155
Dakota St C*	1,502	1,545	1,155
Dakota Wesleyan U	4,555	5,000	0
Huron C	4,690	5,090	0
Kilian CC*	3,427	3,755	0
Mount Marty C	4,935	5,335	0
National C	5,025	5,460	0
Northern St C*	1,461	1,500	1,155
Oglala Lakota C	870	870	0
Presentation C	4,250	4,668	0
Sinte Gleska C	980	1,580	0
Sioux Falls C	5,280	5,750	0
Sisseton-Wahpeton CC	1,830	1,950	0
SD Sch of Mines & Tech*	1,674	1,713	1,365
South Dakota St U*	1,605	1,669	1,365
U of South Dakota*	1,632	1,708	1,365

TENNESSEE

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
American Baptist C			
of ABT Seminary	$1,650	$1,650	$ 0
Aquinas JC	2,360	2,660	0
Belmont C	3,750	4,200	0
Bethel C	3,300	3,600	0
Bristol U	2,850	3,600	0
Bryan C	4,650	4,680	0
Carson-Newman C	4,780	5,030	100
Christian Brothers C	5,290	5,790	0
Cooper Inst	2,710	2,710	0
Cumberland U	3,600	4,010	0
David Lipscomb C	3,564	3,950	0
Draughon's JC Knoxville	3,375	3,600	0
Draughon's JC Nashville	2,700	2,925	0
Fisk U	4,315	4,600	0
Free Will Baptist Bible C	2,455	2,710	0
Freed-Hardeman C	3,550	3,920	0
Hiwassee C	2,670	2,970	0
John A Gupton C	2,935	2,964	0
Johnson Bible C	2,350	2,500	0
King C	4,500	4,950	0
Knoxville Business C	2,160	2,790	0
Knoxville C	4,590	4,890	0
Lambuth C	4,182	4,182	0
Lane C	3,540	3,704	0
Lee C	3,262	3,444	0
LeMoyne-Owen C	3,380	3,380	0
Lincoln Memorial U	3,430	3,700	0
Martin Methodist C	3,550	3,750	0
Maryville C	5,785	6,315	0
McKenzie C*	3,168	3,168	0
Memphis C of Art	5,715	6,215	0
Milligan C	4,716	5,316	0
O'More C of Design	4,600	5,170	0
Rhodes C	8,580	9,612	0
Rutledge C*	3,995	3,995	0
Southern C of			
Seventh-Day Adventists	5,500	5,800	0
St U & CC Sys			
Chattanooga St			
Tech CC*	684	710	2,430
Columbia St CC*	685	719	2,430
Dyersburg St CC*	681	726	2,430
Shelby St CC*	684	731	2,600
Tri-Cities St Tech Inst*	684	759	2,750
Tennessee Temple U	3,030	3,380	0
Tennessee Wesleyan C	4,074	4,190	0
Tomlinson C	2,888	2,880	0
Trevecca Nazarene C	4,040	4,260	0
Tusculum C	4,509	5,200	0
Union U	3,240	3,685	0
U of the South	10,080	11,050	0
Vanderbilt U	10,725	11,975	0

TEXAS

	1987-88 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Tuition and fees	1988-89 Added out-of-state tuition
Abilene Christian U	$4,050	$4,440	$ 0

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1988-89 Tuition and Fees at 2,700 Colleges and Universities

TEXAS—Continued

	1987-88	1988-89	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Alamo CC Dist			
Saint Philip's C*	$440	$440	$1,030
San Antonio C	440	440	840
Alvin CC	284	284	1,110
Amarillo C*	449	479	1,207
Amber U	3,000	3,000	0
American Tech U*	3,020	3,020	0
Angelina C	492	492	360
Angelo St U	870	915	3,120
Arlington Baptist C	1,945	1,945	0
Austin C	6,475	7,250	0
Austin CC	526	616	2,550
Bauder Fashion C	4,910	5,310	0
Baylor C of Dentistry*	1,300	1,300	0
Baylor U	4,490	4,720	0
Blinn C	606	626	1,600
Brazosport C	186	186	370
Central Texas C*	300	300	600
Cisco JC*	540	540	360
Clarendon C	350	410	400
C of the Mainland	135	135	608
Concordia Lutheran C	4,200	4,500	0
Cooke County C	435	435	390
Criswell C	2,145	2,145	0
Dallas Baptist U	4,330	4,540	0
Dallas Christian C*	1,870	2,040	0
Dallas County CC Dist			
Brookhaven C	304	390	1,640
Cedar Valley C	304	390	1,640
Eastfield C	304	390	1,640
El Centro C	304	390	1,640
Mountain View C	304	390	1,640
North Lake C	304	390	1,640
Richland C	304	390	1,640
Del Mar C	384	384	3,700
DeVry Inst of Tech	3,990	4,175	0
East Texas Baptist U	3,420	3,600	0
East Texas St U			
Main campus*	870	870	3,120
Texarkana	780	780	3,120
El Paso CC	810	820	2,710
Frank Phillips C	370	370	120
Grayson County JC	480	480	1,170
Hardin-Simmons U	4,086	4,327	0
Hill C	525	525	520
Houston Baptist U	3,804	3,960	0
Houston CC	750	750	1,560
Howard County JC	525	525	400
Howard Payne U	3,215	3,520	0
Incarnate Word C	5,170	5,690	0
ITT Tech Inst Arlington	5,975	6,337	0
ITT Tech Inst Houston	4,444	6,237	0
Jacksonville C	2,150	2,500	0
Jarvis Christian C*	3,400	3,720	0
Kilgore C	300	300	870
Lamar U	880	900	3,120
Lee C	302	302	960
LeTourneau C*	5,354	5,780	0
Lon Morris C*	3,660	3,660	0
Lubbock Christian U*	4,470	4,800	0
McLennan CC	432	432	2,040
McMurry C	4,110	4,260	0
Midland C	372	372	550
Midwestern St U*	870	870	3,120
Miss Wades Fashion Merchandizing C	3,090	4,090	0
North Harris County C	260	260	480
Northeast Texas CC*	330	330	212
Odessa C	400	400	240
Our Lady of the Lake U*	4,790	5,130	0
Pan American U*	780	780	3,120
Panola JC	250	250	150
Paris JC*	470	500	540
Paul Quinn C	2,498	2,900	0
Ranger JC	480	540	540
Rice U	5,150	5,525	0
Saint Edward's U	5,514	6,108	0
Saint Mary's U	5,410	5,770	0
Sam Houston St U*	880	880	3,120
San Jacinto C			
North*	310	310	960
Central*	310	310	960
Schreiner C	5,475	5,897	0
South Plains C	478	478	600
Southern Methodist U	8,392	9,064	0
Southwest Texas JC	426	530	1,560
Southwest Texas St U*	902	902	3,120
SW Adventist C	5,662	5,886	0
SW Assemblies of God C*	2,450	2,450	0
Southwestern Christian C	2,770	2,770	0
Southwestern U	6,400	6,950	0
Stephen F Austin St U*	850	850	3,120
Sul Ross St U*	880	880	3,120
Tarrant County JC	264	330	3,300
Temple JC	508	508	1,020
Texarkana C*	396	470	440
Texas A&M U Sys			
Main campus*	950	1,060	3,120
Galveston*	695	695	3,120
Prairie View A&M U	887	887	3,120
Tarleton St U*	866	866	3,120
Texas Christian U	6,000	6,536	0
Texas C	2,930	3,430	0
Texas Lutheran C*	4,400	4,830	0
Texas Southern U	870	870	3,120
Texas Southmost C*	620	620	1,568
Texas St Tech Inst			
Amarillo	545	552	3,240
Harlingen	545	545	3,240
Sweetwater	545	552	3,240
Waco	545	552	3,600
Texas Tech U*	870	911	3,120
Texas Wesleyan C	4,550	4,800	0
Texas Woman's U*	884	884	3,120
Trinity U	7,670	8,160	0
Trinity Valley CC	336	336	1,560
Tyler JC*	320	320	810
U of Dallas	6,000	6,450	0
U of Houston			
Main campus	840	840	3,120
Clear Lake*	854	914	3,120
Downtown*	900	950	3,120
Victoria*	900	900	3,120
U of Mary Hardin-Baylor	3,450	3,870	0
U of North Texas*	896	910	3,120
U of Saint Thomas	4,090	4,520	0
U Sys of South Texas			
Corpus Christi St U*	820	840	3,120
Laredo St U	810	810	3,120
Texas A&I U*	840	840	3,120
U of Texas			
Arlington*	910	910	3,120
Austin*	862	862	3,120
Dallas*	870	870	3,120
El Paso*	840	840	3,120
Permian Basin	816	816	3,120

TEXAS—Continued

	1987-88	1988-89	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
U of Texas			
San Antonio*	$880	$880	$3,120
Tyler*	840	840	3,120
Allied Health Galveston*	654	654	3,120
Nursing Galveston*	655	655	3,120
Vernon Regional JC*	400	400	200
Victoria C*	300	300	1,020
Wayland Baptist U*	3,188	3,376	0
Weatherford C*	410	410	2,400
West Texas St U*	862	880	3,120
Western Texas C*	480	480	160
Wharton County JC*	570	570	960
Wiley C	3,500	3,946	0

UTAH

Brigham Young U	$1,620	$1,720	$ 0
ITT Tech Inst	4,313	4,313	0
Latter-Day Saints Business C	1,540	1,565	0
Stevens-Henager C	3,877	5,490	0
Utah Higher Ed Sys			
U of Utah	1,437	1,644	2,931
Utah St U	1,293	1,374	2,436
Southern Utah St C	1,071	1,167	1,911
Weber St C	1,095	1,200	2,019
C of Eastern Utah	872	915	1,545
Dixie C	990	1,060	1,806
Salt Lake CC	1,077	1,136	2,016
Snow C	873	921	1,518
Utah Valley CC	1,026	1,095	1,896
Westminster C of Salt Lake City	5,250	5,610	0

VERMONT

Bennington C	$14,850	$15,670	$ 0
Burlington C	4,950	5,420	0
Champlain C	5,095	5,500	0
C of Saint Joseph	5,000	5,450	0
Green Mountain C	6,355	6,775	0
Marlboro C	10,320	12,200	0
New England Culinary Inst*	9,970	9,970	0
Saint Michael's C	7,720	8,285	0
Sch for Int'l Training	7,000	7,420	0
Southern Vermont C	4,600	4,900	0
Sterling C	7,900	8,900	0
Trinity C	6,445	7,200	0
Vermont St C's Sys			
Castleton St C	2,406	2,575	2,784
CC of Vermont	1,610	1,760	1,680
Johnson St C	2,400	2,620	2,784
Lyndon St C	2,490	2,625	2,784
Vermont Tech C	2,838	3,163	2,598

VIRGINIA

Averett C	$5,500	$6,250	$ 0
Bluefield C	3,880	4,180	0
Bridgewater C	6,480	6,990	0
Christendom C	6,025	6,330	0
C of William and Mary	2,750	2,966	4,590
Eastern Mennonite C	5,828	5,828	0
Emory and Henry C	5,544	5,870	0
Ferrum C	5,700	6,050	0
Hampden-Sydney C	8,950	9,530	0
Hampton U	4,720	5,150	0
Hollins C	8,600	9,200	0
James Madison U	2,472	2,702	2,352
Liberty U	3,210	4,212	0
Longwood C	2,638	2,598	1,488
Lynchburg C	7,300	7,950	0
Mary Baldwin C	7,150	7,750	0
Mary Washington C	2,122	2,264	2,328
Marymount U	6,700	7,500	0
National Business C	3,270	3,456	0
Norfolk St U	1,370	1,606	1,578
Old Dominion U	2,222	2,414	2,208
Radford U	1,920	2,076	1,398
Randolph-Macon C	7,715	8,425	0
Randolph-Macon Woman's C	8,790	9,410	0
Roanoke C	7,700	8,500	0
Saint Paul's C	3,590	4,342	0
Shenandoah C and Conservatory of Music	6,600	6,900	0
Southern Seminary JC	5,900	6,500	0
Sweet Briar C	9,450	10,140	0
U of Richmond	8,335	9,080	0
U of Virginia			
Main campus*	2,386	2,526	3,810
Clinch Valley	1,472	1,574	980
Virginia CC Sys			
Blue Ridge CC	770	784	3,031
Central Virginia CC	765	779	3,031
Dabney S Lancaster CC	774	774	3,031
Germanna CC	769	785	3,031
J S Reynolds CC	775	791	3,031
John Tyler CC	763	779	3,031
Lord Fairfax CC	778	795	3,031
Mountain Empire CC	763	779	3,031
New River CC	787	803	3,031
Northern Virginia CC	763	779	3,031
Patrick Henry CC	769	785	3,031
Paul D Camp CC	763	779	3,031
Rappahannock CC	774	786	3,031
Southside Virginia CC	769	785	3,031
Southwest Virginia CC	768	784	3,031
Thomas Nelson CC*	769	769	2,986
Tidewater CC	763	779	3,031
Virginia Highlands CC	763	779	3,031
Virginia Western CC	765	779	3,031
Wytheville CC	772	788	3,031
Virginia Intermont C	4,925	5,050	0
Virginia Military Inst	4,055	3,705	3,450
Virginia Poly Inst & St U	2,319	2,544	2,640
Virginia St U	2,349	2,926	1,964
Virginia Union U	4,583	4,961	0
Virginia Wesleyan C	6,200	6,800	0
Washington and Lee U	8,400	9,005	0

WASHINGTON

Antioch U Seattle	$5,550	$5,850	$ 0
Art Inst of Seattle	5,855	6,080	0
Bellevue CC	759	780	2,295
Big Bend CC	759	780	2,295
Central Washington U	1,272	1,317	3,267
Centralia C	759	780	2,295
City U	2,790	3,150	0
Clark C	759	825	2,295
Cogswell C North*	6,470	6,470	0
Columbia Basin CC	780	801	2,295
Cornish C of the Arts*	6,156	6,405	0

WASHINGTON—Continued

	1987-88	1988-89	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Eastern Washington U*	$1,272	$1,317	$3,267
Edmonds CC*	765	780	2,295
Everett CC	753	780	2,295
Evergreen St C	1,272	1,317	3,267
Gonzaga U	7,500	8,300	0
Grays Harbor C	759	780	2,295
Green River CC	759	780	2,295
Griffin C	4,970	4,970	0
Heritage C	3,720	3,840	0
Highline CC	759	780	2,295
Lower Columbia C	759	807	2,295
Lutheran Bible Inst	3,855	4,100	0
Northwest C of the Assemblies of God	4,501	4,878	0
Olympic C	759	780	2,295
Pacific Lutheran U	7,760	8,520	0
Peninsula C	759	765	2,295
Pierce C	759	807	2,295
Puget Sound Christian C	2,700	3,225	0
Saint Martin's C	7,090	7,690	0
Seattle CC Dist			
North Seattle CC	759	780	2,295
Seattle Central CC	759	780	2,295
South Seattle CC	759	780	2,295
Seattle Pacific U	7,200	8,061	0
Seattle U	7,520	8,055	0
Shoreline CC	759	768	2,295
Skagit Valley C	759	780	2,295
South Puget Sound CC	759	780	2,295
Spokane CC	795	816	2,295
Spokane Falls CC	795	816	2,295
Tacoma CC	759	780	2,295
U of Puget Sound	8,340	9,100	0
U of Washington	1,731	1,797	3,201
Walla Walla C	6,825	7,470	0
Walla Walla CC	759	780	2,295
Washington St U	1,731	1,798	3,200
Wenatchee Valley C	759	780	2,295
Western Washington U	1,299	1,344	3,267
Whatcom CC	728	746	2,295
Whitman C	8,610	9,640	0
Whitworth C	7,815	8,415	0
Yakima Valley CC	770	785	2,295

WEST VIRGINIA

Alderson-Broaddus C	$6,178	$6,456	$ 0
Appalachian Bible C	2,945	3,040	0
Beckley C	1,288	1,480	0
Bethany C	8,470	9,150	0
Bluefield St C*	920	920	1,510
Concord C	930	990	1,580
Davis & Elkins C	6,170	6,474	0
Glenville St C	934	974	1,580
Huntington JC of Business	3,600	3,600	0
Marshall U	1,146	1,132	1,820
National Education Ctr			
National Inst of Tech	3,600	4,975	0
Ohio Valley C	3,590	3,764	0
Salem C			
Main campus	5,750	5,750	0
Clarksburg	5,400	5,750	0
Shepherd C	930	990	1,580
U of Charleston	6,000	6,350	0
West Liberty St C*	936	936	1,510
W Va Inst of Tech*	970	1,070	1,560
West Virginia Wesleyan C	6,530	7,100	0
Wheeling Jesuit C	6,695	7,095	0

WISCONSIN

Alverno C	$5,320	$5,632	$ 0
Bellin C Nursing	4,547	4,847	0
Beloit C	9,198	10,004	0
Blackhawk Tech Inst	1,018	1,156	7,394
Cardinal Stritch C	5,360	5,600	0
Carroll C	8,120	8,600	0
Carthage C	6,782	7,540	0
Columbia C of Nursing	8,120	8,600	0
Concordia C	5,200	5,600	0
Edgewood C	5,350	5,700	0
Fox Valley Tech C	1,018	1,086	7,394
Gateway Tech C	1,018	1,157	7,394
Lakeland C	6,200	6,600	0
Lakeshore Tech C	1,018	1,147	7,394
Lawrence U	9,900	10,770	0
Madison Area Tech C	1,018	1,144	7,394
Madison Business C	2,490	2,700	0
Marian C of Fond Du Lac	5,570	5,930	0
Marquette U	6,476	6,984	0
Mid-State Tech C	1,018	1,171	7,394
Milwaukee Area Tech C	1,018	1,147	7,394
Milwaukee Inst of Art and Design*	5,150	5,400	0
Milwaukee Sch of Engineering	6,750	7,200	0
Moraine Park Tech Inst	1,018	1,038	7,394
Mount Mary C	5,240	5,540	0
Mount Senario C	4,600	5,250	0
Nicolet C and Tech Inst	1,270	1,432	4,728
North Central Tech C	1,018	1,147	7,394
Northeast Wis Tech C	1,018	1,085	7,394
Northland C	6,035	6,450	0
Northwestern C	1,930	2,369	0
Ripon C	9,623	10,267	0
Saint Norbert C	6,965	7,690	0
Silver Lake C	5,100	5,500	0
SW Wis Voc-Tech C	1,018	1,147	7,394
Stratton C	4,360	4,880	0
U of Wisconsin			
Eau Claire	1,578	1,641	3,082
Green Bay	1,521	1,585	3,082
La Crosse	1,575	1,600	3,082
Madison	1,737	1,856	3,782
Milwaukee	1,784	1,915	3,782
Oshkosh	1,512	1,579	3,082
Parkside	1,506	1,594	3,082
Platteville	1,586	1,618	3,082
River Falls	1,568	1,587	3,082
Stevens Point	1,599	1,606	3,082
Stout	1,594	1,598	3,082
Superior	1,516	1,576	3,082
Whitewater	1,570	1,611	3,082
Baraboo Sauk Co Ctr	1,349	1,349	2,762
Barron Co Ctr	1,409	1,410	2,762
Fond Du Lac Ctr	1,363	1,369	2,762
Manitowoc Co Ctr	1,359	1,353	2,762
Marinette Co Ctr	1,369	1,365	2,762
Marshfield Wood Ctr	1,373	1,378	2,762
Richland Ctr	1,438	1,456	2,762
Rock Co Ctr	1,352	1,351	2,762
Sheboygan Co Ctr	1,355	1,353	2,762
Washington Co Ctr	1,362	1,371	2,762
Waukesha Co Ctr	1,354	1,346	2,762
Viterbo C	5,560	5,980	0

WISCONSIN—Continued

	1987-88	1988-89	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Waukesha County Tech C	$1,018	$1,147	$7,394
Western Wis Tech C	1,018	1,185	7,432
Wis Indianhead Tech Inst	1,018	1,171	7,394
Wisconsin Lutheran C	5,010	5,860	0
Wis Sch of Electronics	4,500	4,750	0

WYOMING

Casper C	$546	$570	$726
Central Wyoming C	520	580	726
Eastern Wyoming C	500	524	726
Laramie County CC*	566	597	726
Northwest CC	610	634	726
Sheridan C*	602	626	726
U of Wyoming*	778	833	1,772
Western Wyoming CC	490	554	726

PUERTO RICO

American U of PR*	$1,800	$1,800	$ 0
Antillian C	2,260	2,260	0
Bayamon Central U*	1,510	1,680	0
Caguas City C	2,725	2,727	0
Caribbean U C	2,235	2,235	0
Catholic U of PR*	1,965	1,965	0
Conservatory of Music of Puerto Rico	150	150	0

PUERTO RICO—Continued

	1987-88	1988-89	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Electronic Data Processing C of PR	$1,658	$1,974	$ 0
Huertas JC	1,515	1,723	0
Inst Commercial of PR JC	2,213	2,368	0
Inst Tech Commercial JC	1,420	2,100	0
Inter American U of PR			
Metropolitan	1,380	2,370	0
San German	1,960	2,000	0
Puerto Rico JC*	2,044	2,044	0
Ramirez C of Business and Tech	2,165	2,550	0
Tech C of Municipality of San Juan	620	620	0
Turabo U*	2,050	2,050	0
U Metropolitana	2,050	2,050	0
U Polytech of Puerto Rico	2,670	2,670	0
U of Puerto Rico			
Aguadilla Regional C*	340	340	0
Arecibo Tech U C*	377	406	0
Bayamon Tech U C*	340	340	0
Carolina Regional C	340	510	0
Cayey U C	490	490	0
Humacao U C	505	565	0
La Montana Regional C*	340	340	0
Mayaguez	490	582	0
Medical Sciences	565	565	0
Ponce Tech U C*	340	340	0
Rio Piedras	490	562	0
U of the Sacred Heart	2,055	2,055	0

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Gazette

Appointments, Resignations, Deaths, and Coming Events in Academe

- New college and university chief executives: Cleveland Institute of Art, Roger I. DesRosiers; Sioux Falls College, Thomas F. Johnson.

Appointments, Resignations

Janet Albert, former assistant director of admissions at U. of Pennsylvania, to director of student life at Sweet Briar College.

John Allan, director of the tax-policy division at Alberta Treasury Department, to administrative vice-president of U. of Regina.

Robert A. Altenkirch, professor and chairman of mechanical engineering at U of Kentucky, to dean of engineering at Mississippi State U.

A. Harry Andrist, dean of graduate studies at Cleveland State U., to associate provost.

Adrienne C. Austin, vice-president of Olive-Harvey College of City Colleges of Chicago, to assistant to the interim chancellor of the colleges.

Daniel L. Baccari, acting vice-president for finance at U. of Wyoming, to vice-president.

Roger J. Bassett, executive secretary of Oregon Community College Association, to director of Oregon State Office of Educational Policy and Planning.

Thomas Berry, executive associate dean for academic and student affairs in the school of dentistry at U. of Wyoming, to professor and chairman of restorative dentistry at U. of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio.

Michael G. Bolton, assistant vice-president for university relations at Lehigh U., to vice-president for development and university relations.

Gail E. Bowman, associate for youth ministry at United Christian Parish (Reston, Va.), to director of admissions and student relations at Pittsburgh Theological Seminary.

Irving H. Buchen, president of Westfield State College, has resigned.

Arthur Caccese, associate director of development for annual giving and special gifts at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, to vice-president for development and college relations at College of Saint Rose.

Sally Cartwright, director of resource development at Central Iowa Lutheran Home Foundation (Des Moines), to director of development for Grand View College.

Thomas M. Coffman, vice-president for institutional advancement at Albion College, to vice-chancellor for alumni affairs and development at U. of Missouri at Rolla.

Kelvie C. Comer, associate dean of the college of fine and applied arts at U. of Akron, to dean of the school of professional studies at Eastern Connecticut State U.

Charles W. Connell, associate dean of arts and sciences at West Virginia U., to director of the faculty of arts and sciences at the west campus of Arizona State U.

Sue Golden Cramer, former vice-president for public affairs at National Council of Jewish Women (Rochester, N.Y.), to grants-development officer at Nazareth College of Rochester.

Gerald E. Cunico, professor of industrial education at U. of New Mexico, to chairman of industrial technology at California Polytechnic State U. at San Luis Obispo.

Robert DeBard, dean of student development at Old Dominion U., to dean of the Firelands Campus of Bowling Green State U.

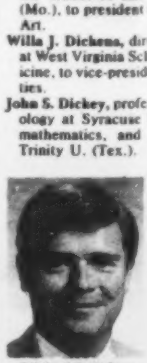
Ralph DeFranzo, associate professor of medicine at Yale U., to professor and chief of the diabetes division at U. of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio.

Althea deGraft-Johnson, director of the Geneva Extension Center of Community College of the Finger Lakes, to executive assistant to the president at State U. of New York Health Science Center at Syracuse.

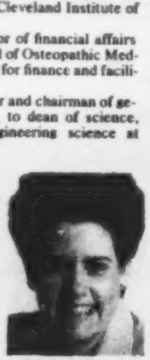
Roger I. DesRosiers, professor and dean of the school of fine arts at Washington U. (Mo.), to president of Cleveland Institute of Art.

Willa J. Dickens, director of financial affairs at West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine, to vice-president for finance and facilities.

John S. Dickey, professor and chairman of geology at Syracuse U., to dean of science, mathematics, and engineering science at Trinity U. (Tex.).



Michael G. Bolton



Kelvie C. Comer

Tom Goldstein

Thomas F. Johnson

Ralph L. Dolgoff, professor and acting dean of the school of social work at Adelphi U., to dean of the school of social work and community planning at U. of Maryland at Baltimore.

John J. Drummond, visiting professor of philosophy at Georgetown U., to chairman of philosophy at Mount Saint Mary's College.

Mary E. Duncan, dean of institutional development at Tri-County Technical College, to dean of planning and development at Catonsville Community College.

Earl Evans, registrar at Pensacola Junior College, to associate dean of student services and admissions at Lake–Sumter Community College.

Linda M. Finke, professor of nursing at U. of Cincinnati, to dean of the school of nursing at U. of Wisconsin at Eau Claire.

Geraldine Garner, director of the youth-employment and training program at National Career Development Association (Washington), to associate dean of the school of community and public affairs at Virginia Commonwealth U.

Paul Gaston, associate vice-president for academic programs at Southern Illinois U. at Edwardsville, to dean of the college of arts and sciences at U. of Tennessee at Chattanooga.

Alice H. Gerow, assistant vice-president and investment officer at U. of Virginia, to treasurer.

Barbara H. Giannecchi, director of the office of school and college relations at U. of Illinois at Chicago, to dean of admissions at Roosevelt U.

Denise M. Glover, assistant director of Amistad Research Center at Tulane U., to director of library services at University College of U. of Maryland.

William E. Goldmann, acting dean of institutional advancement at Pasadena City College, to dean of educational services and executive assistant to the president.

Tom Goldstein, professor of journalism at U. of California at Berkeley, to dean of the graduate school of journalism.

Grover C. Goyne, vice-president for instruction at Cypress College, to dean of institutional advancement at Pasadena City College.

Charles R. Guariglia, senior vice-president for personnel and administration at Ogilvy & Mather (New York), to dean of enrollment management at St. Bonaventure U.

Alan Haney, professor and chairman of natural sciences and mathematics and manager of the college forest at Warren Wilson College, to dean of natural resources at U. of Wisconsin at Stevens Point.

Merle W. Harris, assistant commissioner of Connecticut Department of Higher Education, to deputy commissioner.

Otto J. Helweg, professor of civil and agricultural engineering at Texas A&M U., to chairman of civil engineering at Memphis State U.

Richard S. Hopkins, former vice-president for university advancement at Millersville U., to director of development at St. Bonaventure U.

Gary T. Hunt, director of the school of communication at U. of Idaho, to dean of the college of fine arts and communication at Murray State U.

Nan Hunt, former director of member services and public relations at Valley Rural Electric Cooperative (Pa.), to director of the annual support fund at Juniata College.

James A. Jaksa, professor of communication at Western Michigan U., to associate director of faculty development.

Gerald S. Jakubowski, professor of mechanical engineering and assistant dean of the school of engineering at U. of Toledo, to associate dean of the college of engineering at Memphis State U.

Thomas F. Johnson, professor of New Testament studies at North American Baptist Seminary, to president of Sioux Falls College.

Donna Jurick, former president of Trinity College (D.C.), to academic dean of St. Edward's U.

Kenneth L. Kalkwarf, associate dean for advanced dental education at U. of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, to dean of the dental school.

John D. Lorenz

Theresa L. Smith

Albert K. Karnig, associate vice-president for academic affairs at Arizona State U., to provost and vice-president for academic and student affairs at U. of Wyoming.

Mary K. Kenworthy, interim college-relations officer at Graceland College, to coordinator of public relations.

Susan T. Kitchen, assistant to the vice-president for student affairs at Humboldt State U., to vice-president for student affairs at U. of Maryland–Baltimore County.

Stephen J. Kleinschuster, dean of Cook College of Rutgers U., also to executive dean of agriculture and natural resources.

C. Earl Leininger, professor of philosophy and religion and chairman of humanities at Mars Hill College, to dean of the faculty.

Allen V. Lentino, associate director of admissions counseling at Loyola U. of Chicago, to director.

Jon D. Levenson, professor of Hebrew Bible at U. of Chicago, to professor of Jewish Studies at Harvard Divinity School.

John D. Lorenz, assistant dean for research and graduate studies at GMI Engineering and Management Institute, to provost and dean of faculty.

Anita D. McDonald, acting dean of the evening college at U. of Missouri at St. Louis, to dean.

Eleanor M. McMahon, commissioner of higher education in Rhode Island, has resigned.

Jerome F. Megna, assistant dean of the school of education at Brooklyn College of City U. of New York, to dean of the school of education at Rider College.

Marjorie Millar, director of alumni affairs at U. of Guelph, to vice-president for external affairs at U. of Western Ontario.

Cecil G. Miskel, dean of the school of education at U. of Utah, to professor and dean of the school of education at U. of Michigan, effective October 1.

Jan P. Muczyk, professor of management and labor relations and associate provost at Cleveland State U., also to executive assistant to the interim president.

James A. Norton, professor of government and director of the Institute of Government at U. of Virginia, to interim president of Hiram College.

Rochelle Fortier Nwadibia, lawyer at Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (St. Louis), to director of the office of affirmative action at U. of Missouri at St. Louis.

Martha Rowan Osborne, dean of students at Presbyterian School of Christian Education, to associate dean of students at Columbia Theological Seminary (Ga.).

Lawrence Padberg, assistant dean of the college of arts and sciences at Rockhurst College, to associate dean.

Annette Smith Parker, assistant professor of business and economics at Wilson College, to assistant treasurer at Dickinson College.

Jose L. Perales, director of affirmative action and personnel services at Napa Valley Community College, to dean of personnel services at Pasadena City College.

Raymond P. Pipkin, director of finance at Memphis State U., to associate vice-president for finance.

Anne Province, controller at St. Edward's U., to associate vice-president for planning and information services.

Denise Reynolds, assistant director of residence life at Ferrum College, to director of residence life and housing at Sweet Briar College.

Robert E. Reynolds, associate dean for administration and hospital affairs at Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, to senior associate vice-president for health sciences at U. of Virginia.

Charles Ross, dean of the college of graduate studies at State U. of New York Health Science Center at Syracuse, also to vice-president for research.

Brian Scarfe, vice-president for research at U. of Alberta, to academic vice-president at U. of Regina.

Fredric W. Smith, vice-president for administration and development at West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine, to executive vice-president.

Stephen Smith, professor of law at U. of Louisville, to dean of the college of law at Cleveland State U.

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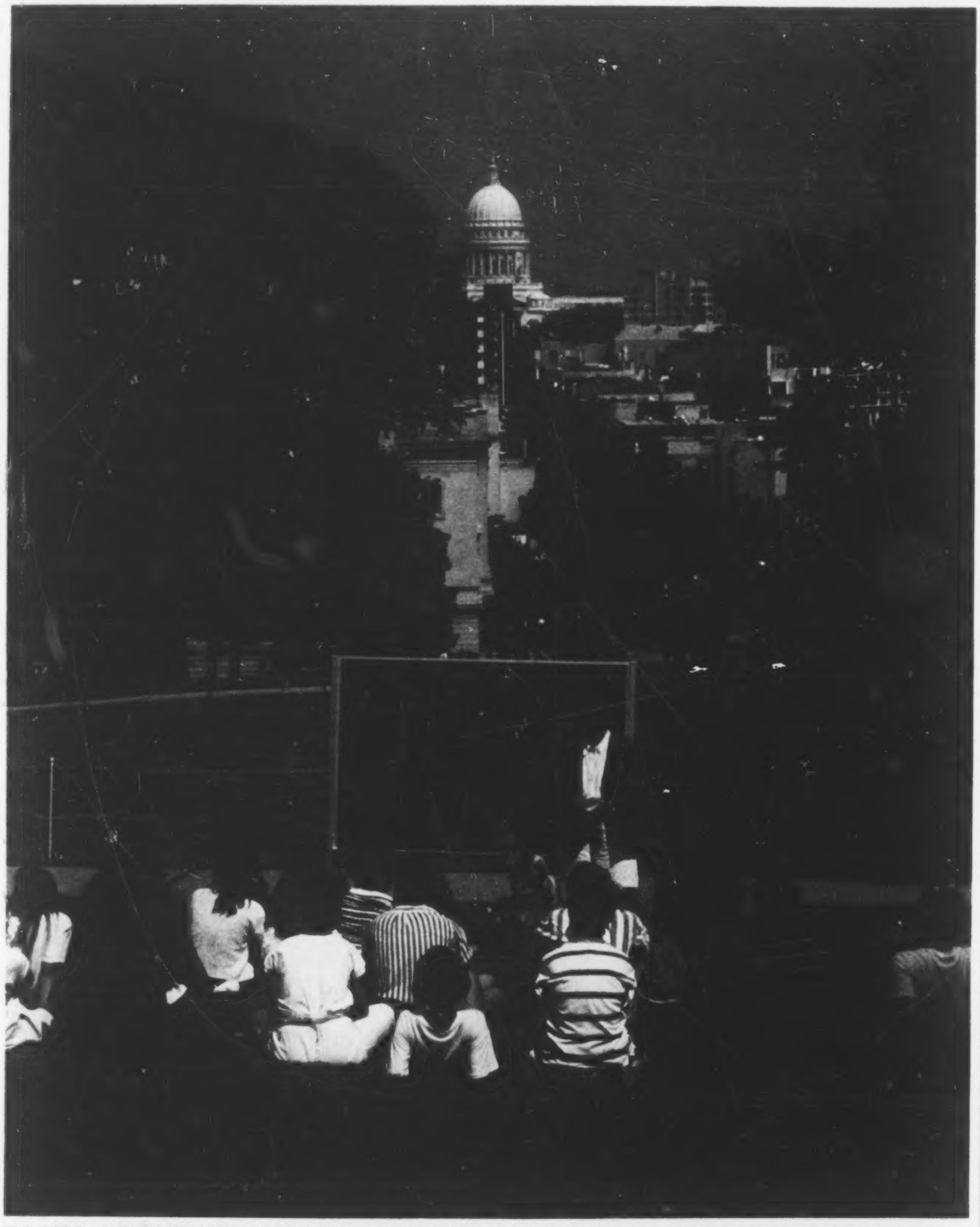
THE CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Almanac

September 1, 1988 ★ $5



FACTS ABOUT HIGHER EDUCATION IN EACH OF THE 50 STATES AND D.C.

Demographics ★ Politics ★ Colleges ★ Faculty ★ Students ★ Degrees ★ Money

The Cover
With the state-capitol dome in the background, a class meets on a lawn at the University of Wisconsin in Madison. Photograph for The Chronicle by Michael Kienitz.

FACTS ABOUT THE U.S., EACH OF THE 50 STATES, AND D.C.

Demographics

Population; age distribution;
racial and ethnic distribution;
educational attainment of adults;
per-capita personal income;
new high-school graduates, 1988-89 and 1998-99;
high-school drop-out rate

★

Political Leadership

Governor; governor's higher-education adviser;
legislature; U.S. Senators; U.S. Representatives

★

Colleges & Universities

Number of institutions by type;
statewide coordinating board;
private-college association;
institutions censured by the AAUP;
institutions under NCAA sanctions

★

Faculty Members

Number of full-time faculty members;
proportion with tenure; proportion who are women;
average pay of full-time professors

★

Students

Enrollment by type of institution;
proportion of female students,
of full-time students, of minority students,
and of foreign students;
10-year change in total enrollment;
residence of new students;
minority students by type of institution;
test-score averages

★

Degrees Awarded

Less-than-4-year; bachelor's;
master's; doctorate; professional

★

Money

Average tuition and fees;
most expensive institutions;
tuition revenue per student;
proportion of revenue from tuition;
expenditures; spending on research
and development by universities;
largest endowment; top fund raisers;
state funds for operating expenses and student aid;
salary of chief executive
of largest public 4-year campus;
federal spending on education
and student aid, and on research and development;
federal student-loan default rate

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THE CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Almanac

September 1, 1988

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THE NATION

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 243,400,000

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.1%
18 to 24	11.1%
25 to 34	17.8%
35 and older	45.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.6%
Asian	1.4%
Black	11.7%
White	83.1%
Other and unknown	3.1%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	6.4%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	66.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	31.9%
At least 4 years of college	16.2%

Per-capita personal income: $15,481

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	2,732,584
1998-99 (estimate)	2,786,228

High-school dropout rate: 28.5%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

President: Ronald Reagan, term ends 1989

Vice-President: George Bush, term ends 1989

Secretary of Education: William J. Bennett (intends to leave the post September 20; Lauro F. Cavazos, president of Texas Tech University, has been nominated to the position)

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	573
Public 2-year institutions	960
Private 4-year institutions	1,497
Private 2-year institutions	376
Total	3,406

Vocational institutions: 8,956

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	288,520
At private institutions	102,211

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	68.9%
At private institutions	54.7%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	28.1%
At private institutions	27.9%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$34,000
At public 2-year institutions	$29,600
At private 4-year institutions	$31,700
At private 2-year institutions	$19,400

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	5,308,076
At public 2-year institutions	4,418,092
At private 4-year institutions	2,517,960
At private 2-year institutions	256,670
Total	12,500,798

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.9%
Full-time	56.9%
Minority	17.9%
Foreign	2.7%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 12.4%

Residence of new students: 85% of all new students attend colleges in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	82.3%
Private institutions	17.7%
4-year institutions	53.3%
2-year institutions	46.7%

Test scores: Students averaged 18.7 on the ACT and 906 on the SAT.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 537,473
Most popular: business, 26%; general studies, 20%

Bachelor's 978,437
Most popular: business, 24%; engineering, 10% social sciences, 10%

Master's 285,881
Most popular: education, 27%; business, 23%

Doctorate 33,584
Most popular: education, 21%; physical sciences, 11%

Professional 73,345
Most popular: law, 48%; medicine, 22%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,414
At public 2-year institutions	$660
At private 4-year institutions	$6,658
At private 2-year institutions	$3,684

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,787	17.9%
Public 2-year	$797	18.1%
Private 4-year	$6,436	51.8%
Private 2-year	$3,583	66.0%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$63,193,853,000
Private institutions	$34,341,889,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $10,570,638,000

Sources:

Federal government	61.8%
State and local governments	8.4%
Industry	6.2%
The institution itself	16.6%
Other	6.9%

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $34,072,400,000

Two-year change: Up 11%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $1,450,761,000; 1,350,803 awards
Merit-based: $165,249,000; 228,782 awards

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$1,224,966,000
GI Bill	$839,044,000
Pell Grants	$3,867,455,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$2,303,304,000

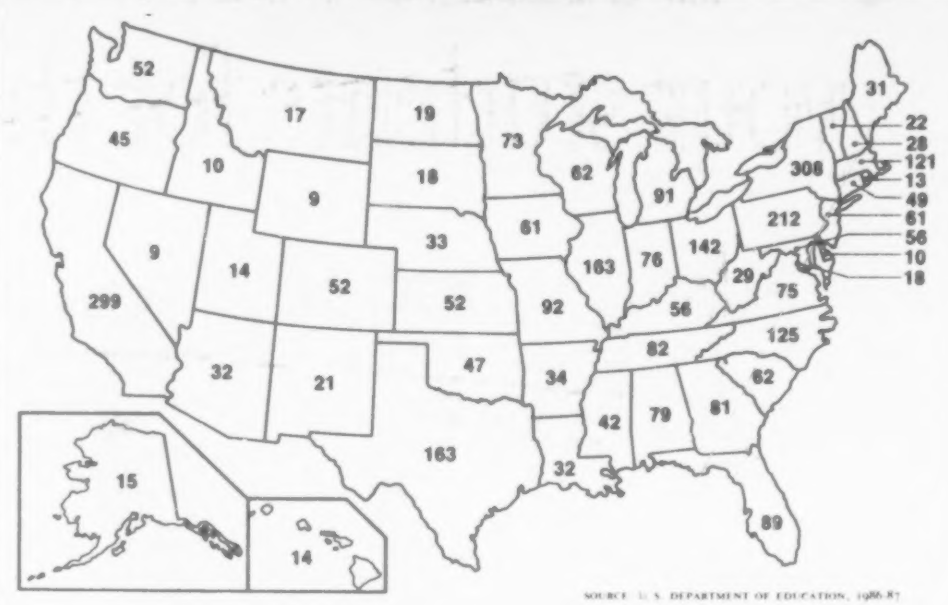
Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$3,212,140,000
National Science Foundation	$983,933,000
Department of Defense	$1,149,664,000
Department of Agriculture	$277,126,000
Department of Energy	$346,928,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 12.1%

Dollars in default: $4,278,963,000

Number of Colleges and Universities



SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, 1986-87

THE NATION: Summary Statistics

	Institutions		Enrollment		Degrees awarded			State appropriations
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Bachelor's	Master's	Ph.D.	
Alabama	53	26	160,437	21,010	16,068	4,096	270	$570,537,000
Alaska	12	3	26,359	1,123	786	300	12	157,156,000
Arizona	19	13	213,566	13,027	10,418	3,797	458	491,911,000
Arkansas	20	14	68,760	10,422	7,283	1,697	134	279,105,000
California	138	161	1,526,039	205,622	88,352	31,085	4,140	4,748,158,000
Colorado	29	23	157,521	19,866	15,018	4,117	588	441,021,000
Connecticut	24	25	98,828	59,450	13,976	6,301	462	414,174,000
Delaware	5	5	28,894	4,999	3,198	568	100	101,339,000
D.C.	2	16	11,800	65,851	6,666	5,284	556	—
Florida	37	52	385,436	91,774	31,972	9,112	1,030	1,365,759,000
Georgia	36	45	147,269	47,854	18,517	6,099	666	759,404,000
Hawaii	9	5	42,593	9,104	3,539	911	132	254,672,000
Idaho	6	4	35,532	9,728	3,086	644	42	139,136,000
Illinois	59	104	530,539	156,356	46,472	16,995	1,974	1,331,564,000
Indiana	29	47	194,134	56,044	26,371	6,610	974	704,703,000
Iowa	21	40	110,439	44,930	15,844	2,890	537	441,458,000
Kansas	29	23	129,839	13,364	12,016	3,048	351	361,178,000
Kentucky	21	35	115,057	29,491	11,773	3,473	248	499,526,000
Louisiana	20	12	146,297	25,041	16,535	4,109	290	514,517,000
Maine	13	18	34,460	11,772	5,178	534	29	141,412,000
Maryland	32	24	199,433	34,059	16,582	5,128	663	614,657,000
Massachusetts	31	90	178,612	238,901	40,383	14,619	1,912	895,299,000
Michigan	44	47	445,760	74,663	37,468	11,468	1,289	1,313,048,000
Minnesota	33	40	178,790	47,766	20,229	3,463	577	815,663,000
Mississippi	25	17	89,925	11,170	8,910	2,288	268	362,036,000
Missouri	28	64	168,883	77,302	23,088	7,806	579	503,403,000
Montana	10	7	30,645	4,046	4,356	740	60	105,106,000
Nebraska	18	15	84,262	16,139	8,331	1,634	210	227,974,000
Nevada	6	3	46,490	306	1,943	431	28	112,551,000
New Hampshire	12	16	28,732	25,144	6,558	1,399	57	66,901,000
New Jersey	31	30	235,773	59,540	23,450	6,303	735	1,013,299,000
New Mexico	18	3	78,565	1,705	4,725	1,771	209	261,649,000
New York	86	222	573,452	432,548	86,719	31,536	3,411	2,936,954,000
North Carolina	74	51	262,639	60,327	25,125	5,665	753	1,284,076,000
North Dakota	14	5	34,898	2,413	4,263	534	67	118,072,000
Ohio	60	82	384,787	135,699	42,456	12,088	1,449	1,265,219,000
Oklahoma	29	18	149,043	21,797	13,498	3,800	412	386,265,000
Oregon	21	24	125,877	18,921	10,877	2,649	433	349,938,000
Pennsylvania	62	150	304,190	241,733	56,669	13,217	1,832	1,176,066,000
Rhode Island	3	10	35,509	34,060	7,743	1,573	183	128,116,000
South Carolina	33	29	108,191	25,925	12,814	3,098	258	521,016,000
South Dakota	8	10	24,036	6,899	3,819	745	60	74,041,000
Tennessee	24	58	149,445	47,625	17,430	4,008	609	639,237,000
Texas	100	63	685,544	90,477	57,714	17,702	1,978	2,231,785,000
Utah	9	5	73,072	33,145	10,516	2,288	371	257,218,000
Vermont	6	16	18,734	13,718	3,999	865	53	49,990,000
Virginia	39	36	265,687	42,631	24,391	5,468	673	915,836,000
Washington	32	20	212,332	30,111	17,263	4,370	527	673,972,000
West Virginia	16	13	67,078	9,705	7,862	1,820	113	236,565,000
Wisconsin	29	33	244,948	38,705	24,531	5,355	747	705,430,000
Wyoming	8	1	23,735	622	1,657	380	75	114,188,000

THE STATES

Alabama

REPUBLICAN GOV. GUY HUNT and many higher-education leaders in Alabama agree on at least one thing: The state can no longer afford the luxury of competing university systems with overlapping academic programs.

With the state's income suffering from declines in the agriculture and oil industries, they say the time has come to end the tradition of rewarding the biggest budgets and plum projects to the institutions with the most clout in the Legislature.

None of the leaders, however, have yet produced a formula that solves the problem and can withstand the considerable power of the fiercely independent institutions. The Governor has promised to find new money for higher education if the issue is resolved.

The desegregation of the state's colleges and universities has been a bitter issue since George Wallace's "stand in the schoolhouse door" 25 years ago. Today, state leaders say they fully support the concept of racial integration in higher education. But—despite decades of court battles—civil-rights activists, the federal government, and Alabama officials still cannot agree on whether segregation still exists and, if so, what should be done about it.

Debates on the issue are expected to continue in courts and the Legislature for years to come.

Black colleges have a long tradition in Alabama. Along with two black senior universities and two black community colleges, the state is home to the private Tuskegee University, which also receives some state financial support.

Intercollegiate athletics are important in Alabama. The football rivalry between the University of Alabama and Auburn is legendary, and for years, the Alabama football coach Bear Bryant was considered one of the most influential people in the state.

Efforts to lure the aerospace and medical-technology industries have been centered on the University of Alabama in Huntsville.

The Alabama Commission on Higher Education serves as the coordinating board for public higher education and has the authority to approve new programs and recommend budgets. But most power lies with the governing boards of the University of Alabama, Auburn, and other public institutions.

Community colleges are governed by the Board of Education, an elected body.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,083,000 (Rank: 22)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.3%
18 to 24	11.4%
25 to 34	17.2%
35 and older	44.1%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.3%
Black	25.6%
White	73.8%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	0.9%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	56.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	24.7%
At least 4 years of college	12.2%

Per-capita personal income: $11,940

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	43,806
1998-99 (estimate)	38,595

High-school dropout rate: 32.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Guy Hunt (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education advisor: Judi McGuire, 11 South Union Street, State House, Montgomery 36130; (205) 261-7130

U.S. Senators: Howell Heflin (D), term ends 1991; Richard C. Shelby (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
5 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Tom Bevill (D), Sonny Callahan (R), William L. Dickinson (R), Ben Erdreich (D), Ronnie G. Flippo (D), Claude Harris (D), Bill Nichols (D)

Legislature: Senate, 30 Democrats, 5 Republicans; House, 89 Democrats, 16 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	16
Public 2-year institutions	37
Private 4-year institutions	17
Private 2-year institutions	9
Total	79

Vocational institutions: 92

Statewide coordinating board:
Commission on Higher Education
One Court Square, No. 221
Montgomery 36197
(205) 269-2700
Joseph T. Sutton, executive director

Private-college association:
Council for the Advancement of
Private Colleges in Alabama
6 Office Park Circle, Suite 112
Birmingham 35223
(205) 879-1673
Wayne Anderson, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Auburn University

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
Alabama A&M University,
Alabama State University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	6,245
At private institutions	787

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	65.5%
At private institutions	42.6%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	32.6%
At private institutions	35.2%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$30,900
At public 2-year institutions	$27,500
At private 4-year institutions	$22,600
At private 2-year institutions	$21,200

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	103,575
At public 2-year institutions	56,862
At private 4-year institutions	16,568
At private 2-year institutions	4,442
Total	181,447

U.S. ROLL CALL: Open-Meeting Laws in Presidential Searches

These states require that searches for presidents of public colleges and universities be subject to open-meeting laws:

Alaska
Arkansas
Florida
Louisiana
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota
Mississippi
Missouri
Nevada
North Dakota
Oregon
Tennessee
Texas
Wyoming

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.5%
Full-time	70.4%
Minority	21.7%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 16.2%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 80% of all new college students enrolled in Alabama; 90% of all Alabama residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	80.7%
Private institutions	19.3%
4-year institutions	52.7%
2-year institutions	47.3%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

Auburn University main campus	4.3%
University of Alabama main campus	10.9%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Samford University	5.9%
Tuskegee University	89.3%

Test scores: Students averaged 18.0 on the ACT, which was taken by 53% of Alabama's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year	11,100
Most popular: health, 25%; business, 20%	
Bachelor's	16,068
Most popular: business, 29%; education, 11%	
Master's	4,096
Most popular: education, 37%; business, 20%	
Doctorate	270
Most popular: education, 37%; psychology, 11%	
Professional	842
Most popular: law, 44%; medicine, 26%	

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,275
At public 2-year institutions	$666
At private 4-year institutions	$4,316
At private 2-year institutions	$2,779

Most expensive public institution:
University of Alabama at Birmingham, $1,590

Most expensive private institution:
Spring Hill College, $7,700

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,510	15.3%
Public 2-year	$580	15.1%
Private 4-year	$4,064	43.4%
Private 2-year	$3,133	63.4%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,324,774,000
Private institutions	$186,596,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $132,303,000

Sources:

Federal government	52.4%
State and local governments	16.9%
Industry	8.2%
The institution itself	16.6%
Other	6.0%

Largest endowment:

University of Alabama	$75,816,000

Top fund raisers:

Auburn University	$20,677,000
University of Alabama at Birmingham	$16,431,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $570,537,000

Two-year change: Down 10%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $2,308,000; 3,218 awards
Merit-based: $3,951,000; 8,537 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
James E. Martin, Auburn University main campus: $105,000 (1987-88)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$34,263,000
GI Bill	$25,748,000
Pell Grants	$75,961,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$17,426,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$47,617,000
National Science Foundation	$3,476,000
Department of Defense	$7,398,000
Department of Agriculture	$7,180,000
Department of Energy	$2,312,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 12.2%

Dollars in default: $19,264,000

MISCELLANY

★ Alabama is the only state in the nation with three land-grant universities, because two black institutions—Alabama A&M University and Tuskegee University—were granted that status, in addition to Auburn University.

★ Military: The Community College of the Air Force, which enrolls more people than any other U.S. service school, is located at Maxwell Air Force Base in Montgomery.

★ The United States Sports Academy, located in Daphne, is a private college offering master's degrees in "sports sciences." That field includes coaching, sports medicine, and sports management.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Alabama is Athens State College, founded in 1822.

Alaska

IN ALASKA, geography and geology have combined to create unique challenges for higher education—and potentially lucrative natural resources to conquer them. But the state's efforts to meet the challenges are in chaos, thanks to boom and bust in the oil business over the past decade.

When high prices kept the oil flowing, the state was awash in income. Political leaders lavished large budg-

NATIONAL SNAPSHOT: Largest Endowments

Harvard University	$4,018,270,000
University of Texas System	2,829,000,000
Princeton University	2,291,110,000
Yale University	2,098,400,000
Stanford University	1,676,950,000
Columbia University	1,387,060,000
Texas A&M University System	1,214,220,000
Washington University (Mo.)	1,199,930,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1,169,740,000
University of California	1,122,160,000
University of Chicago	913,600,000
Rice University	857,155,000
Northwestern University	802,670,000
Emory University	798,549,000
Cornell University	725,096,000

Note: Table lists market value of endowments as of June 30, 1987 for institutions participating in a survey conducted by the National Association of College and University Business Officers.
A table listing the value of 296 endowments appeared in the June 1, 1988 issue of *The Chronicle*.

SOURCE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY BUSINESS OFFICERS ets on Alaska's colleges and universities, and the state started many new higher-education programs, including one of the most generous student-aid packages in the country.

But the collapse of the oil market has forced Alaska to slash budgets dramatically, and the cuts—including restrictions in student aid—have been deep and painful.

Today's tight financial situation will make it more difficult for education leaders to serve the state's isolated population, develop programs to serve the special needs of Alaska natives, and offer the high salaries necessary to attract top faculty members and administrators from the 48 contiguous states.

Last year the state completed a controversial merger of community colleges into the University of Alaska System, but the issue is still boiling. Opponents hope to hold a statewide referendum to reverse the merger.

Alaska has been a pioneer in the use of telecommunications and other sophisticated technology to extend education to residents in the far reaches of the vast state.

The Commission on Postsecondary Education is the statewide coordinating agency, and the University of Alaska Board of Regents is the governing board for all public higher education.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 525,000 (Rank: 50)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	32.6%
18 to 24	12.0%
25 to 34	19.6%
35 and older	35.8%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	16.0%
Asian	2.1%
Black	3.4%
White	77.6%
Other and unknown	0.9%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	2.4%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	82.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	43.7%
At least 4 years of college	21.1%

Per-capita personal income: $18,230

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	6,308
1998-99 (estimate)	9,236

High-school dropout rate: 31.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Steve Cowper (D), term ends 1990

Governor's higher-education adviser: Rosita Worl, State Capitol, Juneau 99801; (907) 465-3500

U.S. Senators: Frank H. Murkowski (R), term ends 1993; Ted Stevens (R), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:
6 Democrats, 1 Republican
Don Young (R)

Legislature: Senate, 8 Democrats, 11 Republicans, 1 vacancy; House, 24 Democrats, 16 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	3
Public 2-year institutions	9
Private 4-year institutions	3
Private 2-year institutions	0
Total	15

Vocational institutions: 58

Statewide coordinating board:
Alaska Postsecondary Education Commission
P.O. Box FP
Juneau 99811
(907) 465-2854
Ronald A. Phipps, executive director

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	729
At private institutions	47

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	26.0%
At private institutions	n/a

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	28.7%
At private institutions	38.3%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$42,600
At public 2-year institutions	$45,100
At private 4-year institutions	$22,400
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	10,574
At public 2-year institutions	15,785
At private 4-year institutions	1,123
At private 2-year institutions	0
Total	27,482

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.5%
Full-time	33.9%
Minority	14.5%
Foreign	3.1%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 48.6%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 87% of all new college students enrolled in Alaska; 43% of all Alaska residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	92.7%
Private institutions	7.3%
4-year institutions	37.8%
2-year institutions	62.2%

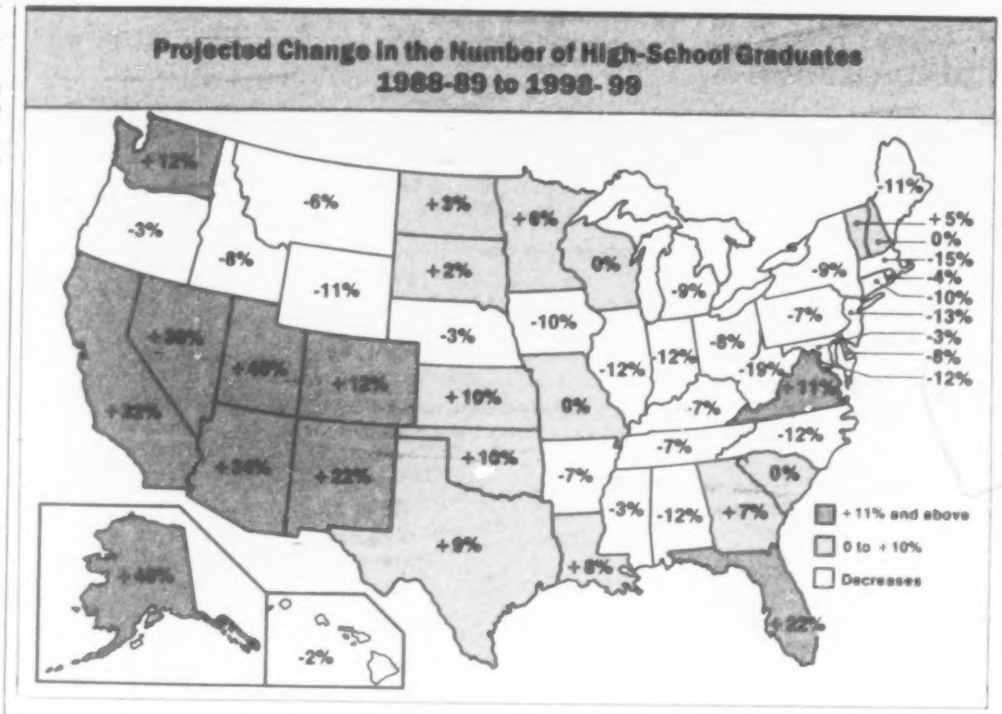
Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

Anchorage Community College	16.1%
University of Alaska at Fairbanks	12.6%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Alaska Pacific University	18.5%
Sheldon Jackson College	45.8%

Sources and notes appear on Page 88


Projected Change in the Number of High-School Graduates 1988-89 to 1998-99

Test scores: Students averaged 18.7 on the ACT, which was taken by 37% of Alaska's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year	849
Most popular: general studies, 31%; business, 20%	
Bachelor's	786
Most popular: business, 20%; education, 15%	
Master's	300
Most popular: education, 37%; engineering, 13%	
Doctorate	12
Most popular: physical sciences, 50%; agriculture, 8%	
Professional	0

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$975
At public 2-year institutions	$824
At private 4-year institutions	$3,719
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institution:
University of Alaska at Fairbanks, $1,250

Most expensive private institution:
Alaska Pacific University, $5,900

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,369	6.2%
Public 2-year	$1,034	12.4%
Private 4-year	$3,790	23.8%
Private 2-year	n/a	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$224,042,000
Private institutions	$10,171,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $27,686,000

Sources:

Federal government	51.6%
State and local governments	13.6%
Industry	3.5%
The institution itself	30.1%
Other	1.1%

Largest endowment:

University of Alaska Foundation	$3,800,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Alaska at Fairbanks	$1,062,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $157,156,000

Two-year change: Down 33%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $240,000; 160 awards
Merit-based: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Patrick J. O'Rourke, University of Alaska at Fairbanks: $104,639 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$5,531,000
GI Bill	$2,446,000
Pell Grants	$2,605,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$483,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$105,000
National Science Foundation	$5,724,000
Department of Defense	$716,000
Department of Agriculture	$1,349,000
Department of Energy	$1,379,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 3.4%

Dollars in default: $700,000

MISCELLANY

★ With the exception of three tiny colleges, private higher education is non-existent in Alaska.

★ More than half of the 5,015 Alaskans who were first-time college students in 1986 went to higher-education institutions outside the state.

★ The northernmost campus in the United States is Chukchi College in Kotzebue. The westernmost is Northwest Community College in Nome. Both are 2-year branch campuses of the University of Alaska.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Alaska is Sheldon Jackson College, founded in 1878.

Arizona

FEW EDUCATORS in Arizona viewed Evan Mecham as a friend of higher education, and most welcomed the state Senate's vote in April to remove the controversial Republican Governor from office. Now, college and university officials hope they can resume their efforts to bring national stature to their institutions.

While Arizona's tradition of financial conservatism has limited the expansion of higher education in the past, enrollment and spending have sharply risen in recent years. The state's community colleges, especially the Maricopa County system, have become national leaders in providing training for jobs.

Arizona has large Hispanic and American Indian populations, and those groups are a growing proportion of the citizenry.

In 1980 Latinos made up 16.2 per cent of the state's total population, but 25.7 per cent of those four years old and younger.

Two boards, both with governing and coordinating responsibilities, oversee the state's public colleges and universities: the Board of Regents for the three universities, and the State Board of Directors for community colleges.

The state's community colleges also have district governing boards that have some governing authority.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,386,000 (Rank: 25)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.1%
18 to 24	11.0%
25 to 34	17.8%
35 and older	44.1%

Continued on Following Page

Arizona
CONTINUED

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	5.7%
Asian	0.9%
Black	2.8%
White	83.2%
Other and unknown	7.5%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	16.2%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	72.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	38.0%
At least 4 years of college	17.4%

Per-capita personal income: $14,315

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	32,287
1998-99 (estimate)	43,208

High-school dropout rate: 37.0%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Rose Mofford (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Mike McCormick, State House, Phoenix 85007; (602) 255-4331

U.S. Senators: Dennis DeConcini (D), term ends 1989; John McCain (R), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 4 Republicans
Jim Kolbe (R), Jon Kyl (R), John J. Rhodes III (R), Bob Stump (R), Morris K. Udall (D)

Legislature: Senate, 11 Democrats, 19 Republicans; House, 24 Democrats, 36 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	3
Public 2-year institutions	16
Private 4-year institutions	9
Private 2-year institutions	4
Total	32

Vocational institutions: 211

Statewide coordinating board:
Arizona Board of Regents
3030 North Central, Suite 1400
Phoenix 85012
(602) 255-4082
Molly C. Broad, executive director

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	4,553
At private institutions	178

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	67.6%
At private institutions	51.8%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	24.6%
At private institutions	35.4%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$35,900
At public 2-year institutions	$31,800
At private 4-year institutions	$26,100
At private 2-year institutions	$17,500

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	86,728
At public 2-year institutions	126,838
At private 4-year institutions	11,004
At private 2-year institutions	2,023
Total	226,593

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.2%
Full-time	42.7%
Minority	17.2%
Foreign	2.7%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 29.7%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 89% of all new college students enrolled in Arizona; 97% of all Arizona residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	93.5%
Private institutions	6.5%
4-year institutions	30.0%
2-year institutions	70.0%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

Arizona State University	10.6%
University of Arizona	11.6%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Phoenix	20.5%
DeVry Institute of Technology	18.6%

Test scores: Students averaged 19.3 on the ACT, which was taken by 38% of Arizona's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 7,997
Most popular: general studies, 29%; health, 29%

Bachelor's 10,418
Most popular: business, 27%; engineering, 12%

Master's 3,797
Most popular: business, 35%; engineering, 24%

Doctorate 458
Most popular: engineering, 31%; physical sciences, 16%

Professional 349
Most popular: law, 74%; medicine, 24%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,136
At public 2-year institutions	$358
At private 4-year institutions	$2,462
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institution:
All four-year institutions, $1,278

Most expensive private institution:
ITT Technical Institute, $10,800

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,937	18.8%
Public 2-year	$690	16.9%
Private 4-year	$4,664	69.9%
Private 2-year	$1,721	16.3%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,017,203,000
Private institutions	$52,887,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $160,678,000

Sources:

Federal government	47.7%
State and local governments	5.0%
Industry	9.0%
The institution itself	33.5%
Other	4.9%

Largest endowment:

University of Arizona	$48,080,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Arizona	$37,686,000
Arizona State University	$18,546,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $491,911,000
Two-year change: Up 14%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $3,254,000; 3,625 awards
Merit-based: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
J. Russell Nelson, Arizona State University: $117,233 (1987-88)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$8,223,000
GI Bill	$18,647,000
Pell Grants	$80,096,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$31,813,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$26,173,000
National Science Foundation	$14,736,000
Department of Defense	$8,441,000
Department of Agriculture	$3,532,000
Department of Energy	$1,048,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 26.4%
Dollars in default: $60,807,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of Arizona is one of 13 institutions in the consortium behind the John von Neumann National Supercomputer Center at Princeton, which is supported by the National Science Foundation.

★ Arizona is a premier spot for ground-based astronomy. The University of Arizona is a leader in constructing a new generation of ground-based telescopes, some of which will be built on nearby Mount Graham. The National Science Foundation operates the National Optical Astronomy Observatories in Tucson, which are responsible for the Kitt Peak National Observatory in Arizona and several others around the world.

★ Arizona is a finalist in the national competition for the Superconducting Supercollider.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Arizona is Arizona State University, founded in 1886.

Arkansas

ARKANSAS's business and political leaders have worked hard in recent years to lift the state from its position near the bottom of many indicators of the quality of educational and economic life. Improving their schools and colleges, they think, is a key to success.

The state's Democratic Governor, Bill Clinton, has made education one of his top priorities and, after several years of focusing primarily on elementary and secondary schools, he has begun to shift his focus toward colleges and universities.

While the General Assembly did not meet in 1988, a special legislative committee has been studying higher education and is expected to make a series of recommendations for action in 1989. It has been investigating the size of university administrations, faculty workloads, charges of wasteful duplication of academic programs, and the financing of college athletics.

The state's business community has also demonstrated growing interest in the quality of higher education. The Arkansas Business Council recently asked the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching to study possible changes.

The foundation's report said that too many Arkansas youths drop out of school and that too many of those who complete high school with good records go to college in other states.

It also called on the General Assembly to give far greater power to a statewide coordinating agency, the Arkansas Board of Higher Education. At present, the board has no governing authority; governance is the responsibility of institutional and local boards.

Arkansas has four historically black colleges: one public (the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff) and three private. The state was one of the original defendants in the Adams case—the lawsuit filed by black students and parents in 1970 to end segregation in higher education. However, Arkansas has been declared to be in compliance with federal law by the Department of Education.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,388,000 (Rank: 33)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.1%
18 to 24	11.1%
25 to 34	15.6%
35 and older	46.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.6%
Asian	0.3%
Black	16.3%
White	82.7%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	0.8%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	55.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	22.3%
At least 4 years of college	10.8%

Per-capita personal income: $11,507

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	29,027
1998-99 (estimate)	27,132

High-school dropout rate: 22.0%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Bill Clinton (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Sam I. Bratton, Jr., State Capitol, Little Rock 72201; (501) 371-2345

U.S. Senators: Dale Bumpers (D), term ends 1993; David Pryor (D), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:
3 Democrats, 1 Republican
Bill Alexander (D), Beryl Anthony, Jr. (D), John Paul Hammerschmidt (R), Tommy F. Robinson (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 31 Democrats, 4 Republicans; House, 91 Democrats, 9 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	10
Public 2-year institutions	10
Private 4-year institutions	10
Private 2-year institutions	4
Total	34

Vocational institutions: 141

Statewide coordinating board:
Department of Higher Education
1220 West Third Street
Little Rock 72201
(501) 371-1441
Paul Marion, director

Private-college association:
Independent Colleges of Arkansas
Twin City Bank Building, Suite 610
One Riverfront Place
North Little Rock 72114
(501) 378-0843
Ben Elrod, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
University of the Ozarks (governing board), Phillips County Community College, Southern Arkansas University

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	2,882
At private institutions	386

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	61.7%
At private institutions	70.7%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	30.0%
At private institutions	22.0%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$29,100
At public 2-year institutions	$22,500
At private 4-year institutions	$21,600
At private 2-year institutions	$13,100

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	54,350
At public 2-year institutions	14,410
At private 4-year institutions	8,879
At private 2-year institutions	1,543
Total	79,182

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.8%
Full-time	69.1%
Minority	14.8%
Foreign	2.1%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 17.4%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 85% of all new college students enrolled in Arkansas; 83% of all Arkansas residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	86.5%
Private institutions	13.5%
4-year institutions	78.3%
2-year institutions	21.7%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Arkansas at Fayetteville	7.4%
University of Arkansas at Little Rock	13.4%

Continued on Page 8

Arkansas

CONTINUED

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Harding University	1.7%
Ouachita Baptist University	7.7%

Test scores: Students averaged 17.8 on the ACT, which was taken by 57% of Arkansas's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 1,921
Most popular: health, 31%; general studies, 30%

Bachelor's 7,283
Most popular: business, 27%; education, 21%

Master's 1,697
Most popular: education, 48%; engineering, 15%

Doctorate 134
Most popular: education, 22%; agriculture, 19%

Professional 355
Most popular: law, 64%; medicine, 36%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$931
At public 2-year institutions	$472
At private 4-year institutions	$3,310
At private 2-year institutions	$2,082

Most expensive public institution:
University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, $1,280

Most expensive private institution:
Hendrix College, $5,575

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,189	13.7%
Public 2-year	$810	16.9%
Private 4-year	$3,326	50.7%
Private 2-year	$2,344	47.3%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$528,831,000
Private institutions	$72,321,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $35,379,000

Sources:

Federal government	35.0%
State and local governments	26.5%
Industry	8.7%
The institution itself	22.2%
Other	7.5%

Largest endowment:
Hendrix College $46,367,000

Top fund raisers:

Harding University	$4,891,000
Ouachita Baptist University	$4,666,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $279,105,000

Two-year change: Down 7%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $3,896,000; 12,891 awards
Merit-based: $722,000; 361 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Daniel E. Ferritor, University of Arkansas main campus: $83,555 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$12,237,000
GI Bill	$10,207,000
Pell Grants	$48,148,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$8,764,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$4,136,000
National Science Foundation	$1,607,000
Department of Defense	$318,000
Department of Agriculture	$4,681,000
Department of Energy	$695,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 6.0%

Dollars in default: $9,179,000

MISCELLANY

★ Faced with several years of big deficits in athletics, the University of Arkansas at Little Rock decided in July to make significant cuts in its sports program and run it without state financing.

★ Former Sen. J. William Fulbright, the creator of the program of international scholarly and student exchanges bearing his name, served as president of the University of Arkansas from 1939 to 1941.

★ Starting this fall, every Arkansas College freshman who remains in good standing for four years will be provided travel and housing expenses for a two-week course overseas during his or her senior year. The foreign-travel opportunity is being financed with an anonymous $1-million gift.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Arkansas is the University of the Ozarks, a United Presbyterian, U.S.A., institution founded in 1834.

California

CALIFORNIA'S COLLEGES and universities include some of the most widely respected and strongly criticized institutions in American higher education.

Altogether, the institutions enroll more than 1.6 million students each year and are as diverse as the Golden State itself.

The University of California at Berkeley, with 11 Nobel laureates on its faculty, is considered by many people to be the premier public university in the United States. Along with Stanford University and other institutions and businesses in the San Francisco Bay area, it helped create the prosperous Silicon Valley industrial complex.

Institutions of higher education throughout the state are also renowned for the quality of their research. Three of the country's top 10 research libraries are located in the state—at Berkeley, U.C.L.A., and Stanford. The University of California at Santa Barbara is home to the world-famous Institute for Theoretical Physics, and the university's Irvine campus has recently emerged as a leading center for study in the humanities.

California's community colleges include some institutions that offer excellent job-training and academic programs, and some where many politicians charge that few students learn very much and that millions of state dollars have been wasted.

The governance of public higher education in California is credited with many strengths and blamed for many weaknesses. Twenty-five years ago, a "master plan" divided public higher education into three, separately governed systems: the University of California, the California State University, and the community colleges.

U.C. is the only doctorate-granting system and offers admission to the top eighth of the state's high-school graduates. Cal State offers bachelor's- and master's-degree programs to students from the top third of high-school graduates. The community colleges admit any Californian with a high-school diploma.

By limiting expensive doctoral and research programs to the U.C. system, California has avoided some of the costly competition between systems that is found in other states. But some say the emphasis on research and graduate programs at U.C. has hurt the quality of undergraduate education. The community colleges, in theory, provide an inexpensive way for students to prepare for the four-year institutions, but relatively few students actually transfer.

The financial picture for public higher education is mixed. California will spend just over $5-billion on colleges this academic year—more than any other state. Whether that will be enough is the subject of much debate. Former Democratic Gov. Jerry Brown imposed extremely tight budgets on higher education. While Republican Gov. George Deukmejian has provided more generous increases, the state revenue flow to colleges is starting to slow down once again.

California voters passed a series of anti-tax measures during the 1970's that limited the ability of the state to spend funds and severely hampered local community-college districts in raising property taxes.

California residents are strong proponents of the state's low-tuition policies. Community-college tuition, for example, is $100 a year.

Both public and private colleges are ambitious private fund raisers. Stanford is in the midst of a $1.1-billion campaign. The University of Southern California is seeking $550-million. U.C.L.A. hopes to raise $300-million.

California's growing minority populations are presenting new challenges to the college systems. Few black and Hispanic students qualify for enrollment in the selective institutions, and those who do enroll complain about hostile campus environments. Asian-American students claim that the elite universities have imposed informal quotas to limit their enrollment and that the community colleges do not offer needed programs for recent immigrants. Political leaders from all the minority groups closely watch college actions and use their growing clout to change them.

Faculty unions are also a strong political force, particularly at the community-college level, where they play a key role in the election of the trustees of local governing boards.

Other higher-education issues facing the state include fears that California, after failing in its bid to be designated as the site for the Superconducting Supercollider and several other research projects, is losing its edge in attracting science programs; charges raised in a closely watched lawsuit that the U.C. land-grant programs favor large businesses over small farmers; and debate over whether the state exercises enough oversight of the community colleges and proprietary institutions.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 27,663,000 (Rank: 1)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.4%
18 to 24	10.9%
25 to 34	19.3%
35 and older	43.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.0%
Asian	5.5%
Black	7.7%
White	77.0%
Other and unknown	8.8%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	19.2%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	73.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	42.0%
At least 4 years of college	19.6%

Per-capita personal income: $17,821

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	262,287
1998-99 (estimate)	346,540

High-school dropout rate: 33.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: George Deukmejian (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Peter G. Mehas, 1400 10th Street, Room 109, Sacramento 95814; (916) 323-0611

U.S. Senators: Alan Cranston (D), term ends 1993; Pete Wilson (R), term ends 1989

U.S. Representatives:
27 Democrats, 18 Republicans
Glenn M. Anderson (D), Robert E. Badham, (R), Jim Bates (D), Anthony C. Beilenson (D), Howard L. Berman (D), Douglas H. Bosco (D), Barbara Boxer (D), George E. Brown, Jr. (D), Tony Coelho (D), William E. Dannemeyer (R), Ronald V. Dellums (D), Julian C. Dixon (D), Robert K. Dornan (R), David Dreier (R), Mervyn M. Dymally (D), Don Edwards (D), Vic Fazio (D), Elton Gallegly (R), Augustus F. Hawkins (D), Wally Herger (R), Duncan Hunter (R), Ernest L. Konnyu (R), Robert J. Lagomarsino (R), Tom Lantos (D), Richard H. Lehman (D), Mel Levine (D), Jerry Lewis (R), Bill Lowery (R), Dan Lungren (R), Matthew G. Martinez (D), Robert T. Matsui (D), Alfred A. McCandless (R), George Miller (D), Norman Y. Mineta (D), Carlos J. Moorhead (R), Ron Packard (R), Leon E. Panetta (D), Charles Pashayan, Jr. (R), Nancy Pelosi (D), Edward R. Roybal (D), Fortney H. (Pete) Stark (D), Norman D. Shumway (R), William M. Thomas (R), Esteban E. Torres (D), Henry A. Waxman (D)

Legislature: Senate, 24 Democrats, 15 Republicans, 1 Independent; House, 44 Democrats, 36 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	32
Public 2-year institutions	106
Private 4-year institutions	138
Private 2-year institutions	23
Total	299

Vocational institutions: 1,301

Statewide coordinating board:
California Postsecondary
Education Commission
1020 12th Street, 3rd Floor
Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-7933
Kenneth O'Brien, acting director

Private-college association:
Association of Independent California
Colleges and Universities
1100 11th Street, Suite 205
Sacramento 95814
(916) 446-7626
William J. Moore, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
University of Judaism, Sonoma State University

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
University of California at Los Angeles

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	30,583
At private institutions	3,841

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	81.0%
At private institutions	57.8%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	26.4%
At private institutions	25.6%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$42,100
At public 2-year institutions	$36,100
At private 4-year institutions	$32,800
At private 2-year institutions	$20,600

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NATIONAL SNAPSHOT: Leading Non-Profit Defense Contractors

	Amount		Amount
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	$407,640,000	University of California System	$33,085,000
Johns Hopkins University	354,925,000	University of Southern California	32,813,000
Mitre Corporation	347,539,000	Analytic Services, Inc.	22,745,000
Aerospace Corporation	338,926,000	Riverside Research Institute	20,319,000
Charles S. Draper Laboratory	164,672,000	University of Washington	19,626,000
SRI International	67,699,000	University of Dayton	18,983,000
IIT Research Institute	65,651,000	University of Illinois System	18,017,000
Institute for Defense Analyses	57,372,000	Utah State University	14,836,000
Rand Corporation	43,425,000	Logistics Management Institute	14,415,000
Carnegie Mellon University	41,516,000	University of Maryland	13,652,000
University of Texas System	39,049,000	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution	13,239,000
Pennsylvania State University	38,994,000	New Mexico State University	13,229,000
Stanford University	37,021,000	Southwest Research Institute	11,881,000
Battelle Memorial Institute	34,674,000	University of New Mexico	11,355,000
Georgia Institute of Technology	33,293,000		

Note: Includes 1987 Department of Defense contracts to colleges, universities, and non-profit organizations for research, development, testing, and evaluation for military projects and for civilian water-resource projects.
A list of organizations that received contracts over $1-million appeared in the April 13, 1988 issue of *The Chronicle*.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

California
CONTINUED

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	487,602
At public 2-year institutions	1,038,437
At private 4-year institutions	194,220
At private 2-year institutions	11,402
Total	1,731,661

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.0%
Full-time	43.7%
Minority	30.3%
Foreign	3.5%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 0.2%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 92% of all new college students enrolled in California; 95% of all California residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	92.5%
Private institutions	7.5%
4-year institutions	34.7%
2-year institutions	65.3%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

San Diego State University	20.6%
University of California at Los Angeles	35.5%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Southern California	24.6%
Stanford University	19.5%

Test scores: Students averaged 906 on the SAT, which was taken by 46% of California's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 62,697
Most popular: general studies, 24%; business, 19%

Bachelor's 88,352
Most popular: business, 22%; social sciences, 12%

Master's 31,085
Most popular: business, 25%; education, 18%

Doctorate 4,140
Most popular: engineering, 13%; physical sciences, 13%; psychology, 13%

Professional 7,797
Most popular: law, 51%; medicine, 12%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,031
At public 2-year institutions	$96
At private 4-year institutions	$8,073
At private 2-year institutions	$4,655

Most expensive public institution:
University of California at San Diego, $1,548

Most expensive private institution:
Pitzer College, $12,986

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,760	12.9%
Public 2-year	$262	6.5%
Private 4-year	$7,377	51.1%
Private 2-year	$5,898	74.8%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$8,515,440,000
Private institutions	$3,641,630,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $1,369,799,000

Sources:

Federal government	70.9%
State and local governments	1.7%
Industry	4.3%
The institution itself	17.4%
Other	5.6%

Largest endowment:
Stanford University . $1,676,950,000

Top fund raisers:

Stanford University	$198,535,000
University of Southern California	$91,204,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $4,748,158,000

Two-year change: Up 13%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $138,412,000; 71,178 awards
Merit-based: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Thomas B. Day, San Diego State University: $105,476 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$59,755,000
GI Bill	$102,145,000
Pell Grants	$319,083,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$86,459,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$468,530,000
National Science Foundation	$166,816,000
Department of Defense	$148,209,000
Department of Agriculture	$13,853,000
Department of Energy	$58,588,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 18.4%

Dollars in default: $454,304,000

MISCELLANY

★ California community colleges enrol: one of every 11 college students in the country.

★ Military: The Naval Postgraduate School is located in Monterey.

★ Along with Texas and Massachusetts, California has two universities in the top 10 in endowments. Stanford's endowment is valued at $1.6-billion and the University of California's at $1.1-billion.

★ Thomas Aquinas College was founded in 1971 by a group of educators who believed that Catholic colleges had strayed from their tradition and were not sufficiently intellectual.

★ Clark Kerr, who became president of the University of California in 1958, was fired by the university's regents in 1967 shortly after Ronald Reagan, a Kerr critic, took office as Governor. Mr. Kerr went on to become one of academe's most influential figures as head of the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education.

★ Professor Scott Rice of San Jose State University is the sponsor of the Bulwer-Lytton Fiction Contest for bad writing. Edward Bulwer-Lytton wrote "It was a dark and stormy night . . ." to begin his novel *Paul Clifford*.

★ The oldest institutions of higher education in California are the University of the Pacific (an independent institution) and Santa Clara University (a Roman Catholic institution), both founded in 1851.

U.S. ROLL CALL:
Tax-Exempt Bonds for College Savings

These states allow families to purchase tax-exempt bonds for college savings:

Colorado
Connecticut
Illinois
Iowa
Kentucky
Minnesota
Missouri
North Carolina
North Dakota
Oregon
Rhode Island
Virginia
Washington
West Virginia

Colorado

COLORADO has a diverse higher-education system that political leaders in the state subject to close scrutiny.

Legislators regularly come up with new issues that they want Colorado's colleges and universities to address. In recent years, laws have set in motion a reform of the state's teacher-education programs and have pushed colleges to start measuring what students actually learn. Higher-education officials in the state complain, though, that money has not always followed the interest of the legislators.

The Commission on Higher Education, the state coordinating board, generally is assigned the task of monitoring the legislation and working with the six governing boards.

Although Colorado's public colleges have never had the prestige of those in California, for instance, the state is a haven for students from across the country. The University of Colorado at Boulder is among the nation's most popular public universities among people attending college outside their home states.

In the past few years, Colorado colleges, led by Boulder, have tried with some success to attract more high-technology research projects to the state. Colorado is a finalist for the Superconducting Supercollider, and a consortium of regional telephone companies recently selected the state for its $20-million research laboratory.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,296,000 (Rank: 26)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.5%
18 to 24	11.1%
25 to 34	20.5%
35 and older	41.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.7%
Asian	1.2%
Black	3.5%
White	89.7%
Other and unknown	4.9%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	11.8%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	78.6%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	44.1%
At least 4 years of college	23.0%

Per-capita personal income: $15,584

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	36,830
1998-99 (estimate)	41,102

High-school dropout rate: 26.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Roy Romer (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Joel Kohn, State Capitol, Room 136, Denver 80203; (303) 866-5790

U.S. Senators: William L. Armstrong (R), term ends 1991; Timothy E. Wirth (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
3 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Hank Brown (R), Ben Nighthorse Campbell (D), Joel Hefley (R), Dan Schaefer (R), Patricia Schroeder (D), David E. Skaggs (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 10 Democrats, 25 Republicans; House, 24 Democrats, 41 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	14
Public 2-year institutions	15
Private 4-year institutions	14
Private 2-year institutions	9
Total	52

Vocational institutions: 149

Statewide coordinating board:
Commission on Higher Education
Colorado Heritage Center
1300 Broadway, 2nd Floor
Denver 80203
(303) 866-4034
David A. Longanecker,
executive director

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Colorado School of Mines,
University of Northern Colorado

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	4,721
At private institutions	723

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	73.1%
At private institutions	65.6%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	21.1%
At private institutions	27.1%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$32,900
At public 2-year institutions	$24,300
At private 4-year institutions	$29,700
At private 2-year institutions	$20,100

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	106,116
At public 2-year institutions	51,405
At private 4-year institutions	15,552
At private 2-year institutions	4,314
Total	177,387

Enrollment highlights:

Women	51.7%
Full-time	57.7%
Minority	14.9%
Foreign	2.7%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 18.7%

Residence of new students: n/a

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	91.1%
Private institutions	8.9%
4-year institutions	48.0%
2-year institutions	52.0%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Colorado at Boulder	8.6%
Colorado State University	6.8%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Denver	9.7%
Regis College	9.0%

Test scores: Students averaged 19.9 on the ACT, which was taken by 63% of Colorado's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 5,981
Most popular: business, 19%; health, 18%

Bachelor's 15,018
Most popular: business, 25%; engineering, 12%

Master's 4,117
Most popular: education, 24%; business, 22%

Doctorate 588
Most popular: education, 20%; physical sciences, 16%

Professional 904
Most popular: law, 52%; medicine, 18%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,482
At public 2-year institutions	$623
At private 4-year institutions	$7,913
At private 2-year institutions	$586

Most expensive public institution:
Colorado School of Mines, $3,308

Most expensive private institution:
Colorado College, $10,240

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$2,398	26.1%
Public 2-year	$1,142	22.2%
Private 4-year	$6,991	64.1%
Private 2-year	$1,599	32.9%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,057,558,000
Private institutions	$160,193,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $175,760,000

Sources:

Federal government	71.5%
State and local governments	3.8%
Industry	5.0%
The institution itself	12.5%
Other	7.1%

Continued on Page 14

Colorado
CONTINUED

Largest endowment:

Colorado College	$113,102,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Colorado	$32,821,000
Colorado College	$14,575,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $441,021,000

Two-year change: Up 10%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $10,126,000; 14,340 awards
Merit-based: $8,430,000; 11,981 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
James N. Corbridge, Jr., University of Colorado at Boulder: $109,000 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$15,746,000
GI Bill	$21,884,000
Pell Grants	$42,645,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$19,121,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$48,250,000
National Science Foundation	$20,778,000
Department of Defense	$9,268,000
Department of Agriculture	$4,085,000
Department of Energy	$5,124,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 8.6%

Dollars in default: $33,227,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of Colorado at Boulder is seeking to become the nation's premier university in space studies, with programs in space medicine, space law, and space science. More than a quarter of the research money on the campus is space-related, and the university ranks fourth in total funds received from NASA.

★ Three public universities—Colorado State University, Fort Lewis College, and the University of Southern Colorado—are governed by the State Board of Agriculture.

★ Military: The United States Air Force Academy is located in Colorado Springs.

★ The Naropa Institute in Boulder is the country's only Buddhism-based college.

★ Colorado College is one of the few institutions where students take courses under a block system, studying just one subject for several weeks at a time.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Colorado is the University of Denver, an independent institution founded in 1864.

Connecticut

For many years, Connecticut relied on private colleges and universities to educate its citizens. Yale University, for example, founded in 1701, is 180 years older than the University of Connecticut.

Institutions like Yale, Connecticut College, Trinity College, and Wesleyan University have attracted top students from across the nation, in addition to serving Connecticut. The private colleges have been extremely influential in state politics. The state's student-aid program provides generous grants to people enrolled at private colleges, and most new state higher-education policies are analyzed, in part, based on how they would affect the private institutions.

In the last 10 years, however, public higher education has assumed a new role. Students in Connecticut are now older, more likely to want to study part-time, and more likely to be members of minority groups. And many of this "new breed" of student have enrolled in the public colleges and universities.

A boom in the New England economy has allowed the state to provide substantial increases in state funds to the public colleges recently, easing the transition for them.

The Board of Governors for Higher Education serves as the statewide coordinating board. Its influence has grown in recent years as it has developed policies on a series of tough issues: how to attract more minority students, how student-aid dollars should be distributed, and how colleges should respond to students and employees with AIDS.

Four boards of trustees act as governing boards for the state's public-college systems.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,211,000 (Rank: 28)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	23.6%
18 to 24	11.0%
25 to 34	16.7%
35 and older	48.7%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.7%
Black	7.0%
White	90.5%
Other and unknown	1.7%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	4.0%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	70.3%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	35.9%
At least 4 years of college	20.7%

Per-capita personal income: $21,266

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	36,154
1998-99 (estimate)	32,712

High-school dropout rate: 10.2%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: William A. O'Neill (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: David J. McQuade, State Capitol, Hartford 06106; (203) 566-4840

U.S. Senators: Christopher J. Dodd (D), term ends 1993; Lowell P. Weicker, Jr. (R), term ends 1989

U.S. Representatives:
3 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Sam Gejdenson (D) Nancy L. Johnson (R), Barbara B. Kennelly (D), Bruce A. Morrison (D), John G. Rowland (R), Christopher Shays (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 25 Democrats, 11 Republicans; House, 93 Democrats, 57 Republicans, 1 vacancy

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	7
Public 2-year institutions	17
Private 4-year institutions	21
Private 2-year institutions	4
Total	49

Vocational institutions: 148

Statewide coordinating board:
Department of Higher Education
61 Woodland Street
Hartford 06105
(203) 566-5766
Norma Foreman Glasgow, commissioner of higher education

Private-college association:
Connecticut Conference of Independent Colleges
36 Gillett Street
Hartford 06105
(203) 522-0271
Monte P. Shepler, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
University of Bridgeport

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	3,039
At private institutions	2,591

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	78.2%
At private institutions	58.6%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	26.3%
At private institutions	24.9%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$38,600
At public 2-year institutions	$30,000
At private 4-year institutions	$36,600
At private 2-year institutions	$22,400

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	58,998
At public 2-year institutions	39,830
At private 4-year institutions	57,666
At private 2-year institutions	1,784
Total	158,278

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.0%
Full-time	51.5%
Minority	9.1%
Foreign	2.3%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 9.1%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 81% of all new college students enrolled in Connecticut; 68% of all Connecticut residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	66.8%
Private institutions	33.2%
4-year institutions	61.3%
2-year institutions	38.7%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Connecticut	7.8%
Central Connecticut State University	6.0%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Yale University	13.3%
University of Hartford	5.7%

Test scores: Students averaged 912 on the SAT, which was taken by 72% of Connecticut's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 5,467
Most popular: business, 35%; general studies, 26%

Bachelor's 13,976
Most popular: business, 25%; social sciences, 14%

Master's 6,301
Most popular: business, 27%; education, 26%

Doctorate 462
Most popular: physical sciences, 15%; life sciences, 14%

Professional 931
Most popular: law, 61%; medicine, 20%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,527
At public 2-year institutions	$573
At private 4-year institutions	$8,534
At private 2-year institutions	$7,367

Most expensive public institution:
University of Connecticut, $2,293

Most expensive private institution:
Trinity College, $13,200

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,786	21.0%
Public 2-year	$854	23.2%
Private 4-year	$7,722	45.0%
Private 2-year	$5,762	75.6%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$562,696,000
Private institutions	$836,949,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $195,173,000

Sources:

Federal government	65.8%
State and local governments	2.2%
Industry	3.0%
The institution itself	21.0%
Other	8.0%

Largest endowment:

Yale University	$2,098,400,000

Top fund raisers:

Yale University	$120,064,000
University of Connecticut	$18,154,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $414,174,000

Two-year change: Up 26%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $16,337,000; 13,600 awards
Merit-based: $200,000; 20 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
John T. Casteen, III, University of Connecticut: $114,450 (1987-88)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$20,064,000
GI Bill	$5,427,000
Pell Grants	$22,729,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$41,305,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$113,239,000
National Science Foundation	$11,992,000
Department of Defense	$7,844,000
Department of Agriculture	$1,317,000
Department of Energy	$7,798,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 10.3%

Dollars in default: $137,662,000

MISCELLANY

★ Military: The U.S. Coast Guard Academy is located in New London.

★ Yale University, as part of an effort to improve relations with the City of New Haven, recently pledged that it would invest $50-million from its endowment in projects in the city.

★ Trustees of Trinity College, which was founded in 1823, decided to locate the institution in Hartford after local workers and shopkeepers pledged $4,000 in goods and services to add to the $16,000 already promised to the college by individuals and the city.

★ Yale is the oldest institution of higher education in Connecticut. It was founded in 1701.

Delaware

Despite its small size, Delaware has a well-articulated system of higher education, with two public four-year institutions—the University of Delaware and the historically black Delaware State College—and three community-college campuses.

The economic fate of those institutions is linked closely to the state economy. That in turn is linked to the national economy, since Delaware is home to many major corporations. Since the stock-market upheavals in October 1987, the watchword among legislators has been caution.

The dominant business corporation throughout much of the state's history has been E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, a significant contributor to the state's higher-education system. The company's role has sometimes been a source of contro-

NATIONAL SNAPSHOT: Origins of Foreign Students in the U.S.

Taiwan	25,660	Mexico	5,330
Malaysia	21,640	West Germany	5,090
China	20,030	Venezuela	4,870
Republic of Korea	19,940	Singapore	4,530
India	18,350	Philippines	4,250
Canada	15,700	Greece	4,240
Japan	15,070	France	3,910
Iran	12,230	Colombia	3,740
Nigeria	11,700	Kuwait	3,250
Hong Kong	11,010	Brazil	2,760
Indonesia	9,240	Vietnam	2,700
Thailand	6,480	Israel	2,630
Lebanon	6,450	Turkey	2,490
United Kingdom	6,240	Jamaica	2,300
Pakistan	5,950	Trinidad & Tobago	2,150
Saudi Arabia	5,840	Egypt	2,100
Jordan	5,650	Peru	2,080

Note: The figures cover 1986-87. Additional information on foreign students, listing their countries of origin and the institutions in which they study, appeared in the October 28, 1987 issue of *The Chronicle*.

SOURCE: INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

versy, and in the 1970's charges circulated—in a report by a Ralph Nader study group—that the company's influence had curtailed political activity by faculty members and pressured the legislature to protect the university from state audits of its private funds.

University officials say, however, that such reports failed to distinguish between the Du Pont Company and members of the du Pont family, who have been major donors to the university. As one historian noted recently, many people believe a more serious problem for the state could be an attitude on the part of lawmakers and government officials that the presence of du Pont family money might allow them to "shirk their responsibilities" toward education and social services.

Separate governing boards control the University of Delaware, Delaware State College, and the two-year colleges, and the statewide coordinating board—the Delaware Postsecondary Education Commission—has limited powers.

Delaware is one of the states included in the Adams case—the lawsuit filed by black students and parents in 1970 to end segregation in higher education. The U.S. Education Department has declared the state to be close to compliance with federal laws. All it must do is to complete some promised facilities for historically black Delaware State College by the end of this year. It is expected to do so.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 644,000 (Rank: 47)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.2%
18 to 24	11.8%
25 to 34	18.3%
35 and older	44.7%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.8%
Black	16.1%
White	82.1%
Other and unknown	0.8%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	1.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	68.6%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	32.4%
At least 4 years of college	17.5%

Per-capita personal income: $16,696

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	8,025
1998-99 (estimate)	7,425

High-school dropout rate: 29.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Michael N. Castle (R), term ends 1989

Governor's higher-education adviser: Helen Foss, 820 North French Street, Wilmington 19801; (302) 571-3210

U.S. Senators: Joseph R. Biden, Jr. (D), term ends 1991; William V. Roth, Jr. (R), term ends 1989

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 0 Republicans
Thomas R. Carper (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 13 Democrats, 8 Republicans; House, 19 Democrats, 22 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	2
Public 2-year institutions	3
Private 4-year institutions	4
Private 2-year institutions	1
Total	10

Vocational institutions: 22

Statewide coordinating board:
Delaware Postsecondary Education Commission
820 North French Street
Wilmington 19801
(302) 571-3240
John F. Corrozi, executive director

Private-college association:
Delaware Association of Independent Colleges
Goldey Beacom College
4701 Limestone Road
Wilmington 19808
(302) 998-8814
William R. Baldt, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	1,192
At private institutions	55

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	62.9%
At private institutions	52.3%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	31.1%
At private institutions	41.8%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$33,800
At public 2-year institutions	$26,500
At private 4-year institutions	$21,300
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	20,958
At public 2-year institutions	7,936
At private 4-year institutions	4,999
At private 2-year institutions	n/a
Total	33,893

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.2%
Full-time	61.5%
Minority	13.4%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 8.7%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 61% of all new college students enrolled in Delaware; 70% of all Delaware residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	56.5%
Private institutions	43.5%
4-year institutions	72.2%
2-year institutions	27.8%

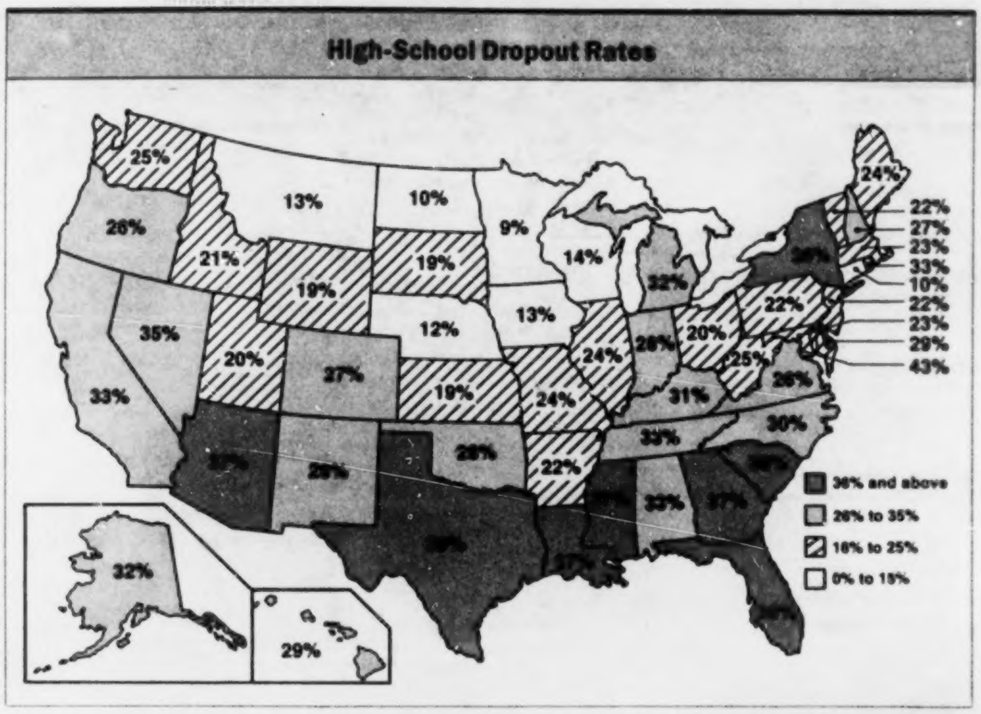
Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Delaware	5.8%
Delaware Technical Community College Stanton–Wilmington	15.7%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Goldey Beacom College	13.8%
Wilmington College	23.8%

Test scores: Students averaged 910 on the SAT, which was taken by 64% of Delaware's high-school seniors.



High-School Dropout Rates

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 1,476
Most popular: business, 41%; health, 19%

Bachelor's 3,198
Most popular: business, 26%; social sciences, 13%

Master's 568
Most popular: business, 26%; education, 21%

Doctorate 100
Most popular: engineering, 22%; physical sciences, 21%

Professional 265
Most popular: law, 100%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$906
At public 2-year institutions	$932
At private 4-year institutions	$2,794
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institution:
University of Delaware, $2,790

Most expensive private institution:
Wesley College, $6,150

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$3,654	32.5%
Public 2-year	$402	9.6%
Private 4-year	$4,483	81.9%
Private 2-year	n/a	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$229,377,000
Private institutions	$15,855,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $28,798,000

Sources:

Federal government	43.7%
State and local governments	5.7%
Industry	12.3%
The institution itself	32.5%
Other	5.8%

Largest endowment:

University of Delaware	$293,033,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Delaware	$10,352,000
Wesley College	$624,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $101,339,000
Two-year change: Up 11%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $1,002,000; 1,345 awards
Merit-based: $201,000; 201 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Russell C. Jones, University of Delaware: n/a

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$6,692,000
GI Bill	$1,529,000
Pell Grants	$12,953,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$7,063,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$2,024,000
National Science Foundation	$5,827,000
Department of Defense	$1,437,000
Department of Agriculture	$1,598,000
Department of Energy	$260,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 5.5%
Dollars in default: $6,055,000

MISCELLANY

★ Delaware's legislature, the General Assembly, granted a charter for the University of Delaware—then known as Newark College—in 1833, but the institution traces its history to 1743, when Francis Alison, a Presbyterian minister, opened a "free school" about eight miles from the site of the present campus.

★ When historically black Delaware State College accepted its first students in 1893, it offered high-school as well as college instruction, since no high schools in Delaware outside of Wilmington were open to blacks.

★ S. B. Woo, Delaware's Lieutenant Governor and a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate this year, is on leave from a position as professor of physics at the University of Delaware.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in the state is the University of Delaware, founded in 1833.

Sources and notes appear on Page 88

District of Columbia

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA has a troubled public university and several elite and unique private universities.

The University of the District of Columbia is an open-admissions institution serving as the land-grant university for D.C. residents. It has been plagued by financial scandals, turnover of administrators, and faculty unrest. Its new president, Rafael L. Cortada, wants U.D.C. to start a community college and to improve its academic standards.

Several other District colleges and universities have close ties to the federal government. The Defense Intelligence College is in the District, as is the U.S. Department of Agriculture Graduate School, which offers adult-education programs but not degrees. Two ostensibly private universities, Gallaudet and Howard, receive substantial operating support from the federal government. Gallaudet is the only university in the country for the hearing impaired, and Howard is a prestigious black institution.

Private higher education is thriving in the District of Columbia. Georgetown, George Washington, and American Universities have been growing in recent years. All take advantage of their location with many program offerings in law and American government. Georgetown will mark its bicentennial during this academic year.

Relations between the private colleges and the District government have sometimes been poor. City neighborhoods have opposed university expansion, and local officials criticize the universities for not recruiting enough students from the Washington area.

The only formal public governing board for the District is U.D.C.'s Board of Trustees. However, the Mayor has an Office of Postsecondary Education. The Consortium of Universities of the Washington Metropolitan Area coordinates joint programs and planning among colleges in D.C. as well as in the District's Maryland and Virginia suburbs.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 622,000 (Rank: 48)

Continued on Page 18

District of Columbia

CONTINUED

Age distribution:

Up to 17	21.9%
18 to 24	10.8%
25 to 34	21.0%
35 and older	46.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	1.1%
Black	70.3%
White	27.4%
Other and unknown	1.1%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	2.8%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	67.1%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	41.5%
At least 4 years of college	27.5%

Per-capita personal income: $20,457

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	4,516
1998-99 (estimate)	3,978

High-school dropout rate: 43.2%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Mayor: Marion S. Barry, Jr. (D), term ends 1991

Mayor's higher-education adviser: Rolin Sidwell, District Building, Room 400, Washington 20004; (202) 939-8103

U.S. Senators: n/a

U.S. Representative: Delegate Walter E. Fauntroy (D); non-voting

Legislature: n/a

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	2
Public 2-year institutions	0
Private 4-year institutions	16
Private 2-year institutions	0
Total	18

Vocational institutions: 38

Statewide coordinating board:
Office of Postsecondary Education
Research and Assistance
1331 H Street, N.W., Room 600
Washington 20005
(202) 727-3685
Eloise C. Turner, chief

Private-college association:
Consortium of Universities
of the Washington Metropolitan Area
1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Suite 101
Washington 20036
(202) 265-1313
John P. Whalen, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	548
At private institutions	3,061

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	n/a
At private institutions	62.0%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	38.3%
At private institutions	31.0%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$33,700
At public 2-year institutions	n/a
At private 4-year institutions	$35,300
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	11,800
At public 2-year institutions	0
At private 4-year institutions	65,851
At private 2-year institutions	0
Total	77,651

Enrollment highlights:

Women	51.5%
Full-time	60.9%
Minority	35.2%
Foreign	11.3%
10-year change in total enrollment	Down 3.4%

Residence of new students: District residents make up 22% of all new college students enrolled in the District of Columbia; 58% of all District residents who attend college do so in the District of Columbia.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	38.8%
Private institutions	61.2%
4-year institutions	100.0%
2-year institutions	0.0%

Proportion of students at largest public institution who are minority-group members:

University of the District of Columbia	95.0%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

George Washington University	12.0%
Georgetown University	13.5%

Test scores: Students averaged 842 on the SAT, which was taken by 56% of the District of Columbia's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 592
Most popular: health, 39%; engineering, 12%

Bachelor's 6,666
Most popular: social sciences, 25%; business, 21%

Master's 5,284
Most popular: business, 23%; social sciences, 10%

Doctorate 556
Most popular: education, 18%; social sciences, 18%

Professional 2,643
Most popular: law, 67%; medicine, 18%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$634
At public 2-year institutions	n/a
At private 4-year institutions	$7,128
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institution: University of the District of Columbia, $664

Most expensive private institution: Georgetown University, $11,990

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$881	6.7%
Public 2-year	n/a	n/a
Private 4-year	$7,842	49.1%
Private 2-year	n/a	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$88,462,000
Private institutions	$1,307,377,000

U.S. ROLL CALL: Tests of Competence in English Language for Teaching Assistants

These states require public colleges and universities to test teaching assistants for competence in English:

Arizona
California
Florida
Idaho
Illinois
Kansas
Missouri
North Dakota
Ohio
Oklahoma
Texas
Utah

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $70,343,000

Sources:

Federal government	80.4%
State and local governments	0.3%
Industry	5.1%
The institution itself	8.6%
Other	5.6%

Largest endowment:

George Washington University	$216,253,000

Top fund raisers:

Georgetown University	$30,516,000
George Washington University	$15,251,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: n/a

Two-year change: n/a

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $1,106,000; 787 awards
Merit-based: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Rafael L. Cortada, University of the District of Columbia: $85,500 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$10,249,000
GI Bill	$1,139,000
Pell Grants	$14,556,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$15,634,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$28,317,000
National Science Foundation	$3,999,000
Department of Defense	$4,880,000
Department of Agriculture	$740,000
Department of Energy	$1,039,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 27.7%

Dollars in default: $22,604,000

MISCELLANY

★ Catholic University of America is the only higher-education institution in the country with a charter from the Pope.

★ After student protests this year, Irving King Jordan, Jr., became the first deaf president of Gallaudet University.

★ The District of Columbia is the home of most of the country's major higher-education associations. Many of them are located at One Dupont Circle.

★ The District attracts students from around the world. American, George Washington, and Georgetown Universities each enroll students from more than 100 different nations.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the District of Columbia is Georgetown University, a Roman Catholic institution founded in 1789. Georgetown's colors are blue and gray, representing the unification of the North and South after the Civil War.

Florida

POLITICAL and business leaders in Florida want to shed the state's image as a land of oranges, sunburned tourists, and little else. Improving the national stature of public colleges and universities in the economically changing state is a key part of their strategy.

But like most other public programs in the booming state (an average of 800 new arrivals a day have made it the fourth most populous in the country) the 9 universities and 28 community colleges face financial squeezes.

Budgets have steadily increased. But pressure to keep taxes low has hindered the efforts of colleges and universities to obtain state money to meet rising costs, particularly for expensive new programs in such high-tech fields as engineering and laser-optics.

This year lawmakers sidestepped a call to change the formula for allocating university budgets, but the issue is likely to reappear because of pressure from universities in the faster-growing south and central portions of the state. Many of the newer universities there believe Florida State University and the flagship University of Florida get a disproportionate share of state money.

The Legislature did allocate extra money this year to expand programs at Florida International University and Florida Atlantic University, which serve residents of the southeast portion of the state.

Higher-education officials have used videos, direct mail, and other innovative techniques to encourage high-school students to attend state institutions. Faculty members, too, are being aggressively recruited by the Sunshine State, through an Eminent Scholars program. Begun in 1980 and paid for partly by private sources, it has produced 67 fully financed faculty chairs. An additional 64 are in the works.

Florida has been a leader in the national movement to measure how college students are being taught. But its college-skills test, which students must pass before graduating from community colleges or enrolling in junior-level courses, has been controversial. Some question whether a new passing standard will be unfair to minority students with weak academic backgrounds.

Florida's Spanish-speaking population continues to grow, particularly in the Miami area, where Hispanic residents make up 44 per cent of the population. They, like residents over age 65—who make up nearly 20 per cent of the state's population—are important targets for higher-education officials, both as potential students and potential donors.

Much of the interest in non-traditional students comes from community colleges. Miami-Dade Community College has been particularly active. One of the few community colleges in the country to have a capital campaign, it just raised $5-million. (It is also one of the few community colleges to have endowed chairs.)

Florida has four historically black colleges, including a land-grant institution, Florida A&M University.

The state's higher-education system has been operating under a court-ordered desegregation plan, but the Education Department this year found that the state was close to compliance with anti-bias laws.

The Legislature has traditionally kept a close watch over financial matters, but additional power resides in two boards appointed by the Governor—the Board of Regents, which runs the nine state universities, and the State Board of Community Colleges, which sets policy for the community colleges' local boards of trustees.

Long-range policies are set by the Postsecondary Education Planning Commission, which serves as the coordinating board in Florida. It is not as influential as the governing boards of the systems.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 12,023,000 (Rank: 4)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	22.5%
18 to 24	10.0%
25 to 34	15.7%
35 and older	51.8%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	0.6%
Black	13.8%
White	84.0%
Other and unknown	1.3%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	8.8%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	66.7%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	31.6%
At least 4 years of college	14.9%

Per-capita personal income: $15,584

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	100,947
1998-99 (estimate)	123,297

High-school dropout rate: 38.0%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Bob Martinez (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Jean Diesen, State Capitol, Tallahassee 32399; (904) 488-4512

U.S. Senators: Lawton Chiles (D), term ends 1989; Bob Graham (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
12 Democrats, 7 Republicans
Charles E. Bennett (D), Michael Bilirakis (R), Bill Chappell, Jr. (D), Dante B. Fascell (D), Sam M. Gibbons (D), Bill Grant (D), Earl Hutto (D), Andy Ireland (R), William Lehman (D), Tom Lewis (R), Connie Mack (R), Buddy MacKay (D), Bill McCollum (R), Dan Mica (D), Bill Nelson (D), Claude D. Pepper (D), E. Clay Shaw, Jr. (R).

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Florida
CONTINUED

Lawrence J. Smith (D), C.W. Bill Young (R)

Legislature: Senate, 25 Democrats, 15 Republicans; House, 75 Democrats, 45 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	9
Public 2-year institutions	28
Private 4-year institutions	40
Private 2-year institutions	12
Total	89

Vocational institutions: 381

Statewide coordinating board:
Postsecondary Education
Planning Commission
Knott Building, Room 304
Tallahassee 32399
(904) 488-7894
William Proctor, executive director

Private-college association:
Independent Colleges and Universities of Florida
5005 Central Avenue
St. Petersburg 33710
(813) 321-2258
George P. Russell, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	10,772
At private institutions	2,521

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	67.4%
At private institutions	51.0%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	29.7%
At private institutions	24.2%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$33,100
At public 2-year institutions	$24,800
At private 4-year institutions	$28,800
At private 2-year institutions	$18,200

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	150,177
At public 2-year institutions	235,259
At private 4-year institutions	84,649
At private 2-year institutions	7,125
Total	477,210

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.4%
Full-time	48.1%
Minority	21.0%
Foreign	3.1%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 38.0%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 83% of all new college students enrolled in Florida; 83% of all Florida residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	78.8%
Private institutions	21.2%
4-year institutions	46.1%
2-year institutions	53.9%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

Miami–Dade Community College	66.0%
University of Florida	12.9%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Miami	27.8%
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University	11.9%

Test scores: Students averaged 893 on the SAT, which was taken by 48% of Florida's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 37,916
Most popular: general studies, 56%; health, 17%

Bachelor's 31,972
Most popular: business, 28%; engineering, 11%

Master's 9,112
Most popular: education, 32%; business, 28%

Doctorate 1,030
Most popular: education, 39%; psychology, 16%

Professional 1,878
Most popular: law, 66%; medicine, 20%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,055
At public 2-year institutions	$608
At private 4-year institutions	$1,367
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institution:
University of South Florida, $1,179

Most expensive private institution:
Rollins College, $10,881

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,219	12.0%
Public 2-year	$889	21.1%
Private 4-year	$5,327	65.2%
Private 2-year	$2,847	61.7%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,782,180,000
Private institutions	$723,270,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $235,241,000

Sources:

Federal government	48.0%
State and local governments	4.6%
Industry	9.5%
The institution itself	31.6%
Other	6.3%

Largest endowment:

University of Florida Foundation	$160,450,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Miami	$58,437,000
University of Florida	$51,436,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,365,759,000
Two-year change: Up 21%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $17,189,000; 17,018 awards
Merit-based: $20,882,000; 20,007 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Marshall C. Criser, University of Florida: $119,190 (1987-88)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$26,890,000
GI Bill	$45,011,000
Pell Grants	$145,853,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$78,017,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$55,631,000
National Science Foundation	$19,887,000
Department of Defense	$13,382,000
Department of Agriculture	$9,229,000
Department of Energy	$13,023,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 13.8%
Dollars in default: $106,442,000

MISCELLANY

★ The Florida Sinkhole Research Institute is located at the University of Central Florida. Researchers there study ways for city planners, builders, and others to deal with sinkholes.

★ Miami-Dade Community College is the country's largest community college, with 40,000 students. It has 5,000 foreign students—more than any other U.S. institution.

★ The Cuban Exile Archives, the largest collection of material on Cuba in the United States, is housed at the University of Miami's Richter Library. The university also has an endowed chair in Cuban studies.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is Florida State University, founded in 1857.

Georgia

IN 1961, when Charlayne Hunter became one of the first two black students to enroll at the University of Georgia, she needed police protection. This year, the university invited Ms. Hunter-Gault, now a reporter on the MacNeil/Lehrer News Hour, to give the graduation address.

Times have changed in Georgia, and Ms. Hunter-Gault was warmly received at the commencement, where university officials boasted about a successful drive to hire more minority faculty members. But Georgia's colleges are not known for racial harmony. The state has not yet been declared by the Education Department to be in compliance with anti-bias laws. And Georgians are divided by conflicts about the treatment of black students at predominantly white colleges and by disagreements over the future role of predominantly black colleges.

On other higher-education issues, too, Georgia has made progress but still finds itself trapped by tradition. In recent years, state officials have pushed with some success for higher standards at all levels of education. But a case in which a University of Georgia instructor sued the institution for trying to force her to give passing grades to an athlete hurt the state's academic image nationally.

Even with those problems, however, a consensus exists in the state that its colleges and universities are improving. The Board of Regents, the coordinating and governing board for the state, has prodded the institutions to make improvements and has helped them obtain increases in state funds to do so. In recent years, the regents have paid particular attention to efforts to improve the facilities of the state's colleges and universities, and to link higher education with businesses in an effort to help the state's economy.

Private higher education is also active in Georgia. Emery University has used a series of major gifts from the Woodruff family (of Coca-Cola fame) to improve its programs. Together with the public universities in Atlanta, particularly the Georgia Institute of Technology, it has worked to improve the city's image as an international trading center.

Atlanta is also home to some of the nation's most prestigious black colleges. Morehouse and Spelman Colleges have for years attracted top black high-school graduates from across the country.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 6,222,000 (Rank: 11)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.9%
18 to 24	11.8%
25 to 34	17.8%
35 and older	42.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.5%
Black	26.8%
White	72.3%
Other and unknown	0.2%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	1.1%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	56.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	27.9%
At least 4 years of college	14.6%

Per-capita personal income: $14,300

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	68,886
1998-99 (estimate)	73,489

High-school dropout rate: 37.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Joe Frank Harris (D), term ends 1991

Governor's hig[illegible]education adviser: Nellie Hoene[illegible]c Capitol, Room 111, Atlanta 3[illegible]04) 656-1713

U.S. Senators: Wy[illegible] Fowler, Jr. (D), term ends 1993; S[illegible] Nunn (D), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:
8 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Doug Barnard, Jr. (D), George W. Darden (D), Newt Gingrich (R), Charles Hatcher (D), Ed Jenkins (D), John Lewis (D), Richard B. Ray (D), J. Roy Rowland (D), Pat Swindall (R), Robert Lindsay Thomas (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 44 Democrats, 10 Republicans, 2 vacancies; House, 153 Democrats, 27 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	18
Public 2-year institutions	18
Private 4-year institutions	29
Private 2-year institutions	16
Total	81

Vocational institutions: 164

Statewide coordinating board:
Board of Regents
University System of Georgia
244 Washington Street, S.W.
Atlanta 30334
(404) 656-2203
H. Dean Propst, chancellor

Private-college association:
Association of Private Colleges and Universities in Georgia
First Atlanta Tower, Suite 2129
Atlanta 30383
(404) 525-9831
Cheatham Hodges, executive director

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Talladega College

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	6,296
At private institutions	1,982

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	62.2%
At private institutions	46.4%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	30.1%
At private institutions	32.3%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$32,300
At public 2-year institutions	$26,300
At private 4-year institutions	$27,700
At private 2-year institutions	$18,800

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	116,634
At public 2-year institutions	30,635
At private 4-year institutions	38,920
At private 2-year institutions	8,934
Total	195,123

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.6%
Full-time	68.0%
Minority	19.9%
Foreign	2.7%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 15.0%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 81% of all new college students enrolled in Georgia; 83% of all Georgia residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	63.6%
Private institutions	36.4%
4-year institutions	78.4%
2-year institutions	21.6%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Georgia	6.6%
Georgia State University	19.3%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Emory University	9.9%
Mercer University main campus	16.2%

Test scores: Students averaged 840 on the SAT, which was taken by 60% of Georgia's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 6,138
Most popular: general studies, 43%; health, 22%

Bachelor's 18,517
Most popular: business, 29%; education, 12%

Master's 6,099
Most popular: education, 44%; business, 21%

Doctorate 666
Most popular: education, 32%; philosophy or theology, 11%

Professional 2,083
Most popular: law, 31%; chiropractic, 24%

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Georgia
CONTINUED

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,369
At public 2-year institutions	$799
At private 4-year institutions	$5,688
At private 2-year institutions	$2,626

Most expensive public institution: University of Georgia, $1,770

Most expensive private institution: Emory University, $11,210

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,573	15.2%
Public 2-year	$983	23.7%
Private 4-year	$5,083	40.2%
Private 2-year	$1,976	60.3%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,255,964,000
Private institutions	$696,734,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $284,933,000

Sources:

Federal government	47.7%
State and local governments	11.7%
Industry	10.5%
The institution itself	27.4%
Other	2.6%

Largest endowment:

Emory University	$798,549,000

Top fund raisers:

Emory University	$29,509,000
Georgia Institute of Technology	$24,304,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $759,404,000

Two-year change: Up 14%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $4,934,000; 14,300 awards
Merit-based: $13,363,000; 15,153 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Charles B. Knapp, University of Georgia: $125,250 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$27,037,000
GI Bill	$27,015,000
Pell Grants	$55,387,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$310,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$48,292,000
National Science Foundation	$13,353,000
Department of Defense	$37,396,000
Department of Agriculture	$6,940,000
Department of Energy	$9,627,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 10.5%

Dollars in default: $44,692,000

MISCELLANY

★ Former President Jimmy Carter is a professor at Emory University.

★ The University of Georgia and the University of North Carolina both claim to be the oldest public university in the country.

★ Atlanta University, founded in 1865, is the oldest predominantly black graduate school in the country.

★ The University of Georgia's first commencement, in 1804, was held amid fears of Indian attacks on the procession. To protect the group, the sheriff led the way with his sword drawn. The Clarke County sheriff still performs the duty each year.

★ When Richard Nixon visited Nikita Khrushchev in Moscow in 1959, they sang Georgia Tech's fight song during the "Kitchen Debate." Excerpt: "Like all the good jolly fellows, I drink my whisky clear/I'm a ramblin' wreck from Georgia Tech and a hell of an engineer."

★ The University of Georgia library holds nearly 60,000 pieces of material about the author of *Gone With the Wind*, Margaret Mitchell.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Georgia, founded in 1785.

Hawaii

HAWAII's colleges and universities make good use of their Pacific island locale.

The University of Hawaii System is known for its programs in marine biology and astronomy and is among the university systems most active in the growing field of "Pacific Rim" studies, which examines the cultures, economies, and histories of the nations that border the Pacific Ocean.

The University of Hawaii owns the land at the summit on Mauna Kea, where some of the largest and most advanced telescopes in the world are situated.

The Governor of Hawaii, John Waihee, a Democrat, is a strong proponent of increased higher-education financing. But he has told campus officials that they must constantly evaluate the need for and the value of existing programs, and use savings from cutbacks in their weaker academic areas to finance expansion in fields where the university system is best suited to excel. He has also urged colleges to find ways to assess what their students learn, and to examine their curricular requirements.

The Board of Regents of the University of Hawaii System serves as the coordinating and governing board for all public higher education in the state. Within the university system, the board operates six community-college campuses.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,083,000 (Rank: 39)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.4%
18 to 24	11.9%
25 to 34	18.2%
35 and older	43.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	61.2%
Black	1.8%
White	34.4%
Other and unknown	2.3%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	7.4%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	73.8%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	38.8%
At least 4 years of college	20.3%

Per-capita personal income: $15,679

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	12,769
1998-99 (estimate)	12,503

High-school dropout rate: 29.2%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: John Waihee (D), term ends 1990

Governor's higher-education adviser: Richard Kosaki, State Capitol, Honolulu 96813; (808) 548-3031

U.S. Senators: Daniel K. Inouye (D), term ends 1993; Spark M. Matsunaga (D), term ends 1989

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 1 Republican
Daniel K. Akaka (D), Patricia F. Saiki (R)

Legislature: Senate, 20 Democrats, 5 Republicans; House, 40 Democrats, 11 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	3
Public 2-year institutions	6
Private 4-year institutions	5
Private 2-year institutions	0
Total	14

Vocational institutions: 41

Statewide coordinating board:
University of Hawaii
2444 Dole Street
Honolulu 96822
(808) 948-8207
Albert J. Simone, president

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	1,641
At private institutions	126

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	67.3%
At private institutions	28.2%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	28.5%
At private institutions	34.1%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$32,400
At public 2-year institutions	$28,000
At private 4-year institutions	$20,400
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	22,687
At public 2-year institutions	19,906
At private 4-year institutions	9,104
At private 2-year institutions	0
Total	51,697

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.0%
Full-time	58.0%
Minority	66.4%
Foreign	3.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 9.7%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 87% of all new college students enrolled in Hawaii; 83% of all Hawaii residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	91.0%
Private institutions	9.0%
4-year institutions	56.7%
2-year institutions	43.3%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Hawaii at Manoa	73.7%
Leeward Community College	76.6%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Hawaii Pacific College	34.9%
Chaminade University of Honolulu	38.1%

Test scores: Students averaged 881 on the SAT, which was taken by 55% of Hawaii's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year ... 3,322
Most popular: business, 27%; general studies, 24%

Bachelor's ... 3,539
Most popular: business, 29%; social sciences, 11%

Master's ... 911
Most popular: business, 23%; education, 20%

Doctorate ... 132
Most popular: social sciences, 30%; life sciences, 16%

Professional ... 131
Most popular: law, 58%; medicine, 42%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$972
At public 2-year institutions	$281
At private 4-year institutions	$3,020
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institution: University of Hawaii at Manoa, $1,227

Most expensive private institution: Hawaii Loa College, $7,100

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,134	9.2%
Public 2-year	$353	9.2%
Private 4-year	$3,103	79.6%
Private 2-year	n/a	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$312,248,000
Private institutions	$20,964,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $57,383,000

Sources:

Federal government	61.6%
State and local governments	32.7%
Industry	0.9%
The institution itself	3.6%
Other	1.3%

Largest endowment:

University of Hawaii	$24,027,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Hawaii	$8,109,000
Hawaii Loa College	$1,256,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $254,672,000

Two-year change: Up 22%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $734,000; 1,000 awards
Merit-based: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Albert J. Simone, University of Hawaii at Manoa: $95,000 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$8,575,000
GI Bill	$6,209,000
Pell Grants	$6,511,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$5,734,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$5,675,000
National Science Foundation	$7,468,000
Department of Defense	$1,643,000
Department of Agriculture	$3,554,000
Department of Energy	$1,390,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 13.0%

Dollars in default: $6,985,000

MISCELLANY

★ The oldest research institute of the University of Hawaii, the Hawaii Institute for Marine Biology, is located on the 24-acre Coconut Island, just 200 yards off the coast of Oahu.

★ The East-West Center, adjacent to the University of Hawaii's Manoa campus, was established by Congress in 1960 "to promote better relations and understanding between the United States and the nations of Asia and the Pacific through cooperative study, training, and research."

NATIONAL SNAPSHOT: Highest-Paying Jobs on Campuses

Academic	
Dean of medicine	$120,000
Dean of dentistry	96,900
Dean of law	95,000
Dean of public health	94,200
Dean of veterinary medicine	86,000
Chief executive of a system	85,000
Dean of pharmacy	77,500
Chief executive of a single institution	74,483
Dean of engineering	74,076
Dean of agriculture	71,016
Administrative	
Administrator of hospital medical center	$96,200
Director of student health services (physician)	63,326
General counsel	58,422
Chief planning and budget officer	55,500
Chief development and public-relations officer	55,020
Chief business officer	53,500
Chief planning officer	52,330
Chief development officer	49,500
Director of housing and food services	48,360
Director of information systems	47,300

Note: A more complete listing, based on a 1987-88 survey of 1,564 institutions, appeared in the March 9, 1988 issue of *The Chronicle*.

SOURCE: COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION

★ Brigham Young University has a Hawaii campus at Laie, Oahu.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Hawaii is the University of Hawaii at Manoa, founded in 1907.

Idaho

When higher-education officials in Idaho talk about domination by Moscow, they're worried not about the Soviet Union, but about the University of Idaho, which is in the Idaho city of that name.

A gnawing issue is whether the state should shift some of its financial support from the flagship university to other public institutions of higher education, particularly Boise State University, which is located in the major urban center and capital of the Gem State.

The question has taken on new urgency in the past decade. With the sharp downturn in the three mainstays of the Idaho economy—mining, timber, and agriculture—the colleges have had to struggle under uncertain financial conditions that have led to concern that some institutions would lose their accreditation. In some years, budgets were slashed halfway through the school year.

Last year the new Democratic Governor, Cecil D. Andrus, successfully led a fight to increase state support for higher education and has vowed to continue to do so. But it is unclear whether the state's economy will sustain his drive.

Idaho has one board for coordinating and governing all levels of education, from kindergarten through graduate school. It is called the State Board of Education when it is dealing with issues of elementary and secondary schools, and the Board of Regents when dealing with higher-education issues. The regents govern four senior colleges and universities and two junior colleges.

Some have suggested that the state should establish a separate governing board to focus more directly on the issues of higher education.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 998,000 (Rank: 42)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	30.7%
18 to 24	10.6%
25 to 34	17.0%
35 and older	41.7%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.1%
Asian	0.7%
Black	0.3%
White	95.8%
Other and unknown	2.1%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	3.9%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	73.7%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	37.2%
At least 4 years of college	15.8%

Per-capita personal income: $11,868

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	12,670
1998-99 (estimate)	11,718

High-school dropout rate: 21.0%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Cecil D. Andrus (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Jeff Shinn, State House, Room 122, Boise 83720; (208) 334-3138

U.S. Senators: James A. McClure (R), term ends 1991; Steve Symms (R), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 1 Republican
Larry E. Craig (R), Richard H. Stallings (D)

Legislature: Senate, 16 Democrats, 26 Republicans; House, 20 Democrats, 64 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	4
Public 2-year institutions	2
Private 4-year institutions	3
Private 2-year institutions	1
Total	10

Vocational institutions: 54

Statewide coordinating board:
Board of Regents
Len B. Jordan Building, Room 307
650 West State Street
Boise 83720
(208) 334-2270
Rayburn Barton, acting executive director for higher education

Private-college association:
None

Institution censured by the AAUP:
University of Idaho

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	1,235
At private institutions	65

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	66.8%
At private institutions	n/a

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	22.3%
At private institutions	15.4%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$29,200
At public 2-year institutions	$25,000
At private 4-year institutions	$22,300
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	28,620
At public 2-year institutions	6,912
At private 4-year institutions	2,353
At private 2-year institutions	7,375
Total	45,260

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.5%
Full-time	64.8%
Minority	4.2%
Foreign	1.8%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 17.7%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 65% of all new college students enrolled in Idaho; 73% of all Idaho residents who attend college do so in their home state.

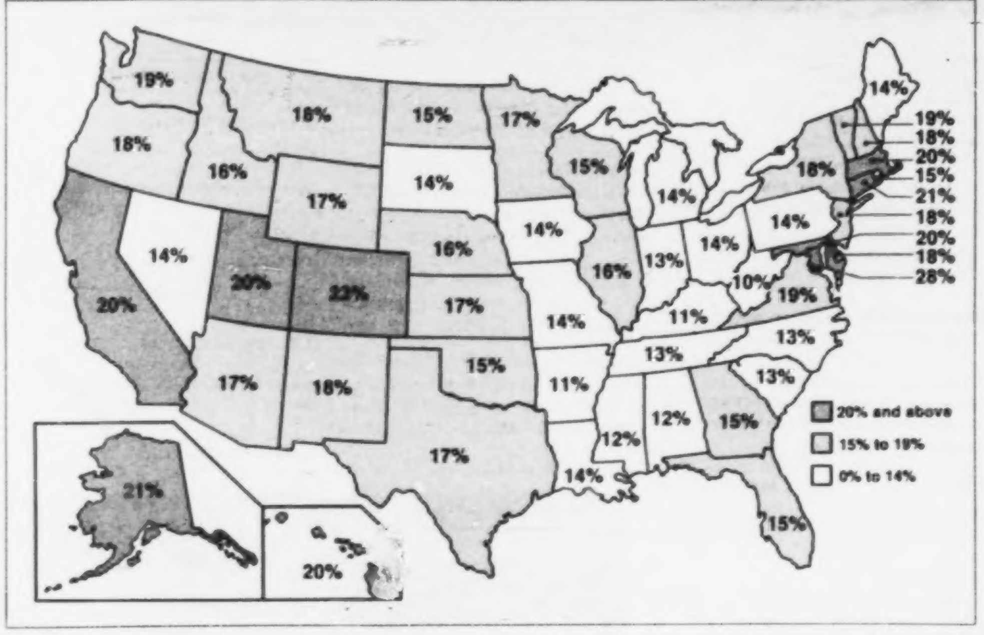
Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	87.0%
Private institutions	13.0%
4-year institutions	75.9%
2-year institutions	24.1%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

Boise State University	4.5%
University of Idaho	3.5%

Proportion of Adults With Four or More Years of College



Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Ricks College	2.4%
College of Idaho	2.8%

Test scores: Students averaged 19.0 on the ACT, which was taken by 56% of Idaho's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year	3,354
Most popular: business, 22%; general studies, 20%	
Bachelor's	3,086
Most popular: business, 22%; education, 16%	
Master's	644
Most popular: business, 23%; education, 19%	
Doctorate	42
Most popular: education, 38%; agriculture, 21%	
Professional	82
Most popular: law, 100%	

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,036
At public 2-year institutions	$690
At private 4-year institutions	$5,774
At private 2-year institutions	$582

Most expensive public institution: Boise State University, $1,180

Most expensive private institution: College of Idaho, $8,032

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,330	15.3%
Public 2-year	$1,046	15.6%
Private 4-year	$4,011	55.4%
Private 2-year	$1,352	30.2%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$238,438,000
Private institutions	$49,768,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $23,729,000

Sources:

Federal government	39.3%
State and local governments	31.3%
Industry	11.7%
The institution itself	17.3%
Other	0.4%

Largest endowment:

University of Idaho	$39,500,000

Top fund raisers: n/a

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $139,136,000

Two-year change: Up 17%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $487,000; 642 awards
Merit-based: $118,000; 81 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
John H. Keiser, Boise State University: $75,502 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$8,367,000
GI Bill	$4,922,000
Pell Grants	$18,231,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$4,684,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$541,000
National Science Foundation	$484,000
Department of Defense	$68,000
Department of Agriculture	$2,788,000
Department of Energy	$109,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 15.0%

Dollars in default: $12,162,000

MISCELLANY

★ Boise State University, located near the canyon land that is home to the nation's biggest population of wild eagles, falcons, and other birds of prey, offers a highly specialized master's-degree program in raptor biology.

★ Student-body presidents from Idaho's public four-year institutions made a 30-second television commercial this year aimed at stemming the "brain drain" of high-school graduates who attend colleges in other states. The commercial urged graduates to "invest in the future with an Idaho education."

★ The University of Idaho and Washington State University, which is just across the state border in Pullman, Wash., have each agreed to provide $7,500 a year for 20 years to help pay for a new terminal at the Pullman-Moscow Regional Airport.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Idaho is Ricks College, a Mormon institution founded in 1888.

Illinois

Illinois has a history of strong support for higher education, but its public colleges and universities have faced trying times in recent years.

The state higher-education systems are governed in a highly decentralized manner, with a coordinating board supervising five governing boards. Public universities are spread throughout the state, and citizens are tough advocates for their local institutions.

The flagship campus, the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, is generally considered to be among the top public universities in the nation. It regularly wins major federal research projects and is the home of the National Center for Supercomputer Applications. The strength of the university, along with the fame of private institutions such as Northwestern University and the University of Chicago, has made the state a leading candidate to become the site of the Superconducting Supercollider.

In the 1970's and the first part of this decade, Illinois, like many states in the industrial Midwest, had severe economic difficulties, and state support for higher education declined. Several good years followed in the mid-1980's, but in the past two years state funds have been limited again.

Education officials enthusiastically backed a move this year by Gov. James R. Thompson to raise taxes and designate a large share of the new revenue to education. But when some legislative leaders refused to support the plan, it died, leaving colleges facing another year of tight finance.

Higher-education officials in Illinois are also dealing with many non-financial issues. The Chicago public schools are widely considered to be in poor shape, and local colleges—public and private—are working to help the system improve, and to attract better students into teacher-ed-

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Illinois
CONTINUED

ucation programs. Public colleges, with prodding from the state coordinating board, are also starting many new efforts to recruit minority students and faculty members.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 11,582,000 (Rank: 6)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.2%
18 to 24	11.0%
25 to 34	17.9%
35 and older	44.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	1.5%
Black	14.7%
White	81.1%
Other and unknown	2.6%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	5.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	66.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	31.4%
At least 4 years of college	16.2%

Per-capita personal income: $16,442

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	133,952
1998-99 (estimate)	118,261

High-school dropout rate: 24.2%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: James R. Thompson (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Gail Lieberman, 2½ State House, Springfield 62706; (217) 782-4921

U.S. Senators: Alan J. Dixon (D), term ends 1993; Paul Simon (D), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:
13 Democrats, 9 Republicans
Frank Annunzio (D), Terry L. Bruce (D), Cardiss Collins (D), Jerry F. Costello (D), Philip M. Crane (R), Jack Davis (R), Richard J. Durbin (D), Lane Evans (D), Harris W. Fawell (R), Kenneth J. Gray (D), J. Dennis Hastert (R), Charles A. Hayes (D), Henry J. Hyde (R), William O. Lipinski (D), Edward R. Madigan (R), Lynn Martin (R), Robert H. Michel (R), John E. Porter (R), Dan Rostenkowski (D), Marty Russo (D), Gus Savage (D), Sidney R. Yates (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 31 Democrats, 28 Republicans; House, 67 Democrats, 51 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	12
Public 2-year institutions	47
Private 4-year institutions	91
Private 2-year institutions	13
Total	163

Vocational institutions: 496

Statewide coordinating board:
Board of Higher Education
500 Reisch Building
4 West Old Capitol Square
Springfield 62701
(217) 782-2551
Richard D. Wagner, executive director

Private-college association:
Federation of Independent Illinois Colleges and Universities
Myers Building, Suite 506
One West Old Capitol Plaza
Springfield 62701
(217) 789-1400
Donald E. Fouts, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Illinois College of Optometry

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
University of Illinois

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	13,074
At private institutions	6,197

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	76.2%
At private institutions	63.1%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	28.1%
At private institutions	25.5%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$33,500
At public 2-year institutions	$30,900
At private 4-year institutions	$33,600
At private 2-year institutions	$19,000

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	195,662
At public 2-year institutions	334,877
At private 4-year institutions	147,589
At private 2-year institutions	8,767
Total	686,895

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.4%
Full-time	49.4%
Minority	22.4%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 12.7%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 88% of all new college students enrolled in Illinois; 85% of all Illinois residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	81.6%
Private institutions	18.4%
4-year institutions	37.3%
2-year institutions	62.7%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	11.4%
University of Illinois at Chicago	28.0%

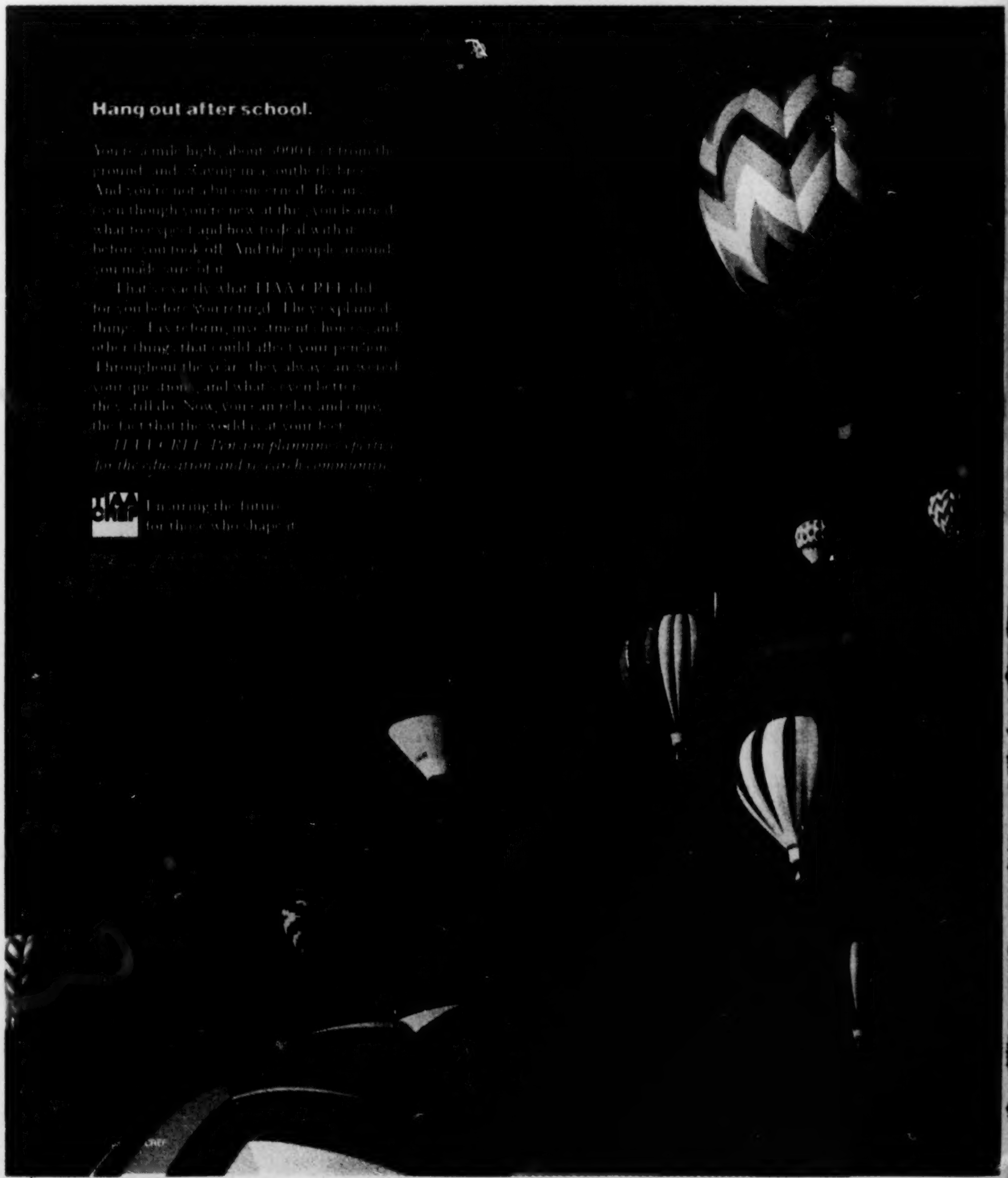
Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Northwestern University	14.2%
Loyola University of Chicago	20.2%

Test scores: Students averaged 18.9 on the ACT, which was taken by 64% of Illinois's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year	34,605
Most popular: business, 27%; general studies, 21%	
Bachelor's	46,472
Most popular: business, 22%; education, 9%	
Master's	16,995
Most popular: business, 28%; education, 21%	


Hang out after school.

You're a mile high, about 5000 feet from the ground, and swaying in a southerly breeze. And you're not a bit concerned. Because even though you're new at this, you learned what to expect and how to deal with it before you took off. And the people around you made sure of it.

That's exactly what TIAA-CREF did for you before you retired. They explained things. Tax reform, investment choices, and other things that could affect your pension. Throughout the year, they always answered your questions, and what's even better, they still do. Now, you can relax and enjoy the fact that the world is at your feet.

TIAA-CREF. Pension planning expertise for the education and research communities.

TIAA CREF Ensuring the future for those who shape it.

Doctorate	1,974

Most popular: education, 18%; social sciences, 12%

Professional	4,552

Most popular: law, 43%; medicine, 23%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,708
At public 2-year institutions	$866
At private 4-year institutions	$6,560
At private 2-year institutions	$3,614

Most expensive public institution:
University of Illinois at Chicago, $2,427

Most expensive private institution:
University of Chicago, $13,285

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,703	17.0%
Public 2-year	$755	20.9%
Private 4-year	$6,958	52.0%
Private 2-year	$4,703	72.9%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$2,571,409,000
Private institutions	$2,722,294,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $438,237,000

Sources:

Federal government	59.7%
State and local governments	6.6%
Industry	4.4%
The institution itself	22.5%
Other	6.7%

Largest endowment:

University of Chicago	$913,600,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Illinois	$84,076,000
University of Chicago	$74,965,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,331,564,000

Two-year change: Up 1%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $135,772,000; 101,025 awards
Merit-based: $7,971,000; 15,678 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Morton W. Weir, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign: $107,980 (1987-88)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$58,753,000
GI Bill	$23,908,000
Pell Grants	$177,714,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$97,600,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$123,482,000
National Science Foundation	$68,134,000
Department of Defense	$25,447,000
Department of Agriculture	$8,043,000
Department of Energy	$17,461,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 14.6%

Dollars in default: $275,591,000

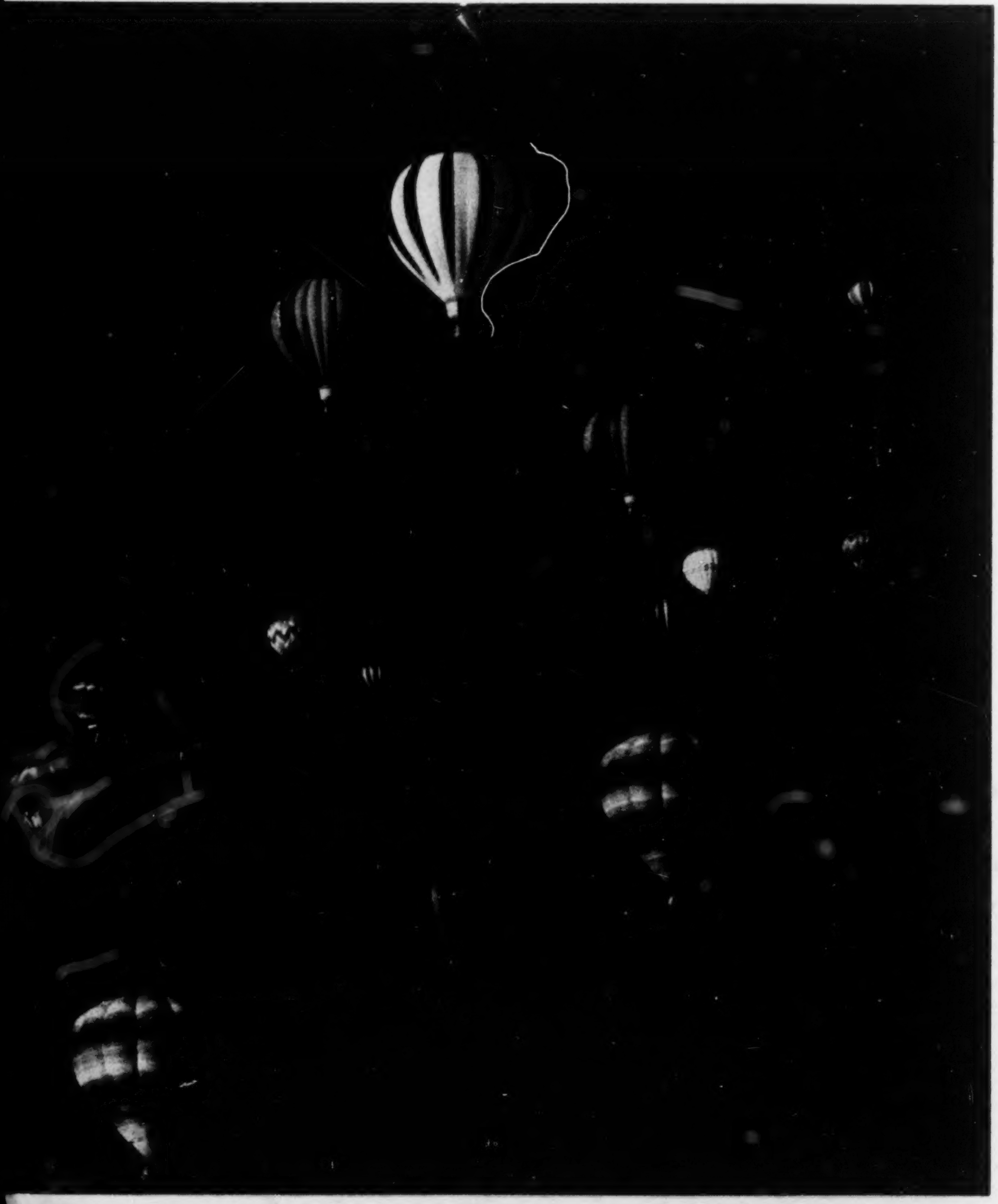
MISCELLANY

★ The University of Chicago's Committee on Social Thought is an interdisciplinary humanities department that is home to the novelist Saul Bellow and Allan Bloom, the higher-education critic and classics scholar. The "Chicago school" of economics has spread the ideas of the free-market theorist Milton Friedman.

★ The City Colleges of Chicago system includes campuses named for Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley, who died in 1976, and the black activist Malcolm X, who was assassinated in 1965.

★ Governors State University is designed to serve older students and enrolls only those who have already completed at least two years of college work.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Illinois is McKendree College, which was founded in 1828 and is affiliated with the United Methodist Church.



Indiana

IN THE HIT MOVIE "Breaking Away," filmed on the Bloomington campus of Indiana University, most of the children of blue-collar families in the city had little use for the institution's academic offerings.

To a degree, it was a case of art imitating life.

Although Indiana has many well-regarded public universities, college-attendance rates traditionally have lagged behind those of other states. In northern Indiana in particular, the economy has been dominated by automobile-related industries, and residents did not need a college degree to find well-paying jobs.

But downturns in the auto business have changed that picture in recent years, and state officials have been trying to encourage more people to attend college.

The new president of the eight-campus Indiana University system, Thomas Ehrlich, has spent the last year developing a plan to improve the system. He is expected to make a big push for it in this academic year. Gov. Robert D. Orr, a Republican, claims to be an "education governor," but most of his time has been spent on elementary and secondary education. (The reforms at the school level should help colleges and universities in years ahead.)

The "Win One for the Gipper" legend in college athletics was born in Indiana under a great Notre Dame football coach, Knute Rockne. The state's enthusiasm for sports endures today, centering on the basketball teams coached by Indiana University's Bobby Knight, perhaps the best-known higher-education official in the state.

The University of Notre Dame, one of the country's premier Catholic institutions, is also very influential here as well as nationally.

The Commission for Higher Education is the statewide coordinating board, responsible for planning, for reviewing budgets and new academic programs, and for general coordination. Public institutions are governed by seven boards—one each for Ball State University, Indiana State University, Indiana Vocational-Technical College, Indiana University, Purdue University, the University of Southern Indiana, and Vincennes University—which despite its name is actually a community college.

Continued on Following Page

Indiana

CONTINUED

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 5,531,000 (Rank: 14)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.6%
18 to 24	11.4%
25 to 34	17.6%
35 and older	44.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.4%
Black	7.6%
White	91.2%
Other and unknown	0.6%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	1.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	66.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	24.6%
At least 4 years of college	12.5%

Per-capita personal income: $13,914

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	70,136
1998-99 (estimate)	61,679

High-school dropout rate: 28.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Robert D. Orr (R), term ends 1989

Governor's higher-education adviser: Leah Mannweiler, State House, Room 206, Indianapolis 46204, (317) 232-4583

U.S. Senators: Richard G. Lugar (R), term ends 1989; Dan Quayle (R), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
6 Democrats, 4 Republicans
Dan Burton (R), Dan Coats (R), Lee H. Hamilton (D), John P. Hiler (R), Andrew Jacobs, Jr. (D), Jim Jontz (D), Frank McCloskey (D), John T. Myers (R), Philip R. Sharp (D), Peter J. Visclosky (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 20 Democrats, 30 Republicans; House, 48 Democrats, 52 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	15
Public 2-year institutions	14
Private 4-year institutions	38
Private 2-year institutions	9
Total	76

Vocational institutions: 192

Statewide coordinating board:
Commission for Higher Education
101 West Ohio Street, Suite 550
Indianapolis 46204
(317) 232-1900
Clyde Ingle, commissioner
for higher education

Private-college association:
Independent Colleges and Universities of Indiana
200 South Meridian Street, Suite 220
Indianapolis 46225
(317) 635-2655
William Du Bois, Jr., president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	6,765
At private institutions	2,522

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	65.7%
At private institutions	62.2%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	27.1%
At private institutions	23.9%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$31,900
At public 2-year institutions	$20,400
At private 4-year institutions	$30,300
At private 2-year institutions	$18,800

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	162,314
At public 2-year institutions	31,820
At private 4-year institutions	52,006
At private 2-year institutions	4,038
Total	250,178

Enrollment highlights:

Women	51.0%
Full-time	64.9%
Minority	8.1%
Foreign	2.5%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 13.6%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 77% of all new college students enrolled in Indiana; 85% of all Indiana residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	80.9%
Private institutions	19.1%
4-year institutions	78.1%
2-year institutions	21.9%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

Purdue University main campus	6.6%
Indiana University at Bloomington	6.8%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Notre Dame	8.0%
Valparaiso University	3.1%

Test scores: Students averaged 874 on the SAT, which was taken by 54% of Indiana's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 9,928
Most popular: business, 32%; health, 27%

Bachelor's 26,371
Most popular: business, 23%; engineering, 13%

Master's 6,610
Most popular: education, 33%; business, 19%

Doctorate 974
Most popular: education, 20%; engineering, 13%

Professional 1,476
Most popular: law, 43%; theology, 21%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,627
At public 2-year institutions	$1,211
At private 4-year institutions	$6,762
At private 2-year institutions	$3,800

Most expensive public institution:
Indiana University at Bloomington, $2,038

Most expensive private institution:
Earlham College, $10,587

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$2,125	22.9%
Public 2-year	$1,139	26.8%
Private 4-year	$5,910	62.7%
Private 2-year	$1,983	70.5%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,602,203,000
Private institutions	$530,163,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $176,374,000

Sources:

Federal government	60.7%
State and local governments	9.9%
Industry	8.5%
The institution itself	17.5%
Other	3.4%

Largest endowment:

University of Notre Dame	$456,099,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Notre Dame	$45,886,000
Indiana University	$43,592,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $704,703,000

Two-year change: Up 16%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $45,408,000; 32,213 awards
Merit-based: $408,000; 815 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Steven C. Beering, Purdue University main campus: $137,500 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$21,055,000
GI Bill	$15,186,000
Pell Grants	$77,020,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$35,374,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$39,766,000
National Science Foundation	$31,743,000
Department of Defense	$9,419,000
Department of Agriculture	$5,660,000
Department of Energy	$9,062,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 4.9%

Dollars in default: $28,461,000

MISCELLANY

★ Muncie, known as "Middletown" to scholars seeking truths about Middle America, may be the most famous sociological laboratory in the country. It was studied in great depth by Robert and Helen Lynd in the 1920's and 30's and again by a team of scholars in the 1980's. Ball State University figured prominently in those studies.

★ Purdue University has one of the best enrollment rates for women in engineering—24 per cent of the total this year—and is seen as a model school in that regard.

★ The Lilly Endowment, a strong supporter of college teaching and faculty development, is based in Indianapolis.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Indiana is Vincennes University, a two-year college founded in 1801 as the Jefferson Academy and renamed in 1806.

Iowa

NOT SURPRISINGLY, residents of Iowa care a lot about agriculture. So in the Hawkeye State, politicians regularly examine the agriculture programs at Iowa State University and try to insure that the state's farmers are being adequately served by the state's other public colleges and universities.

But Iowa does not completely fit the stereotype of a farm state when it comes to higher education. It regularly leads the nation in average scores on various standardized tests, and literacy rates are high. The General Assembly has awarded fairly generous budgets to colleges—contingent on the state economy—and has supported strong liberal-arts programs at the University of Iowa. That institution, for example, is home to the Iowa Writer's Workshop, a respected graduate program in creative writing.

Most of the problems in Iowa higher education have been brought on by the national problems in agriculture. State revenues have been unsteady, and colleges have faced numerous mid-year budget cuts. Last year's budget contained funds for major increases in faculty salaries, but this summer's drought may wipe out the availability of such money in future years.

As a result of the state's economic problems, many political leaders are urging the state to change the ways in which its colleges are governed. Currently the three universities are governed by a Board of Regents, and community colleges are governed by the State Board of Education. Some observers think a consolidated board would be more economical, and the issue is expected to surface in next year's legislative session. The colleges are also being asked to expand their programs to improve the state's economy.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,834,000 (Rank: 29)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.8%
18 to 24	10.8%
25 to 34	17.4%
35 and older	45.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.5%
Black	1.4%
White	97.5%
Other and unknown	0.4%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	0.9%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	71.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	28.6%
At least 4 years of college	13.9%

Per-capita personal income: $14,236

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	36,859
1998-99 (estimate)	33,354

High-school dropout rate: 12.5%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Terry E. Branstad (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Douglas Gross, State House, Des Moines 50319; (515) 281-5211

U.S. Senators: Charles E. Grassley (R), term ends 1993; Tom Harkin (D), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:
2 Democrats, 4 Republicans
Fred Grandy (R), Jim Leach (R), Jim Ross Lightfoot (R), David R. Nagle (D), Neal Smith (D), Thomas J. Tauke (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 30 Democrats, 20 Republicans; House, 58 Democrats, 42 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	3
Public 2-year institutions	18
Private 4-year institutions	35
Private 2-year institutions	5
Total	61

Vocational institutions: 105

Statewide coordinating boards:
State Board of Regents
Lucas State Office Building
Des Moines 50319
(515) 281-3934
R. Wayne Richey, executive secretary

Department of Education
Bureau of Area Schools
Grimes State Office Building
Des Moines 50319
(515) 281-3575
Charles Moench, chief

Private-college association:
Iowa Association of Independent Colleges and Universities
Equitable Building, Suite 307
604 Locust
Des Moines 50309
(515) 282-3175
John Hartung, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
University of Osteopathic Medicine and Health Sciences

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
Iowa State University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	4,128
At private institutions	2,033

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	71.4%
At private institutions	59.1%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	25.4%
At private institutions	26.3%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$31,500
At public 2-year institutions	$22,400
At private 4-year institutions	$25,500
At private 2-year institutions	$21,400

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	70,055
At public 2-year institutions	40,384
At private 4-year institutions	41,481
At private 2-year institutions	3,449
Total	155,369

Enrollment highlights:

Women	50.0%
Full-time	74.2%
Minority	4.2%
Foreign	4.0%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 28.4%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 82% of all new college students enrolled in Iowa; 84% of all Iowa residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	71.4%
Private institutions	28.6%
4-year institutions	71.5%
2-year institutions	28.5%

Continued on Page 30

Iowa
CONTINUED

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Iowa	5.1%
Iowa State University	4.3%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Drake University	4.2%
Buena Vista College	1.5%

Test scores: Students averaged 20.3 on the ACT, which was taken by 61% of Iowa's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 12,328
Most popular: industrial trades, 23%; general studies, 21%

Bachelor's 15,844
Most popular: business, 25%; education, 12%

Master's 2,890
Most popular: education, 26%; business, 21%

Doctorate 537
Most popular: education, 26%; engineering, 13%

Professional 1,661
Most popular: chiropractic, 41%; law, 21%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,385
At public 2-year institutions	$1,057
At private 4-year institutions	$5,847
At private 2-year institutions	$3,180

Most expensive public institutions:
Iowa State University and University of Iowa, $1,706

Most expensive private institution:
Grinnell College, $10,870

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,670	16.2%
Public 2-year	$1,402	25.9%
Private 4-year	$5,750	70.0%
Private 2-year	$4,065	79.2%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,092,542,000
Private institutions	$353,753,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $146,257,000

Sources:

Federal government	47.8%
State and local governments	9.3%
Industry	3.2%
The institution itself	32.5%
Other	7.1%

Largest endowment:

Grinnell College	$226,783,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Iowa	$41,540,000
Iowa State University	$19,418,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $441,458,000

Two-year change: Up 15%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $26,157,000; 16,475 awards
Merit-based: $2,324,000; awards n/a

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Hunter R. Rawlings, III, University of Iowa: $143,000 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$18,149,000
GI Bill	$8,515,000
Pell Grants	$66,941,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$38,619,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$42,886,000
National Science Foundation	$7,172,000
Department of Defense	$10,478,000
Department of Agriculture	$6,806,000
Department of Energy	$662,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 7.5%

Dollars in default: $38,573,000

MISCELLANY

★ In Iowa, community colleges are called "area colleges."

★ Cornell College, a private liberal-arts institution affiliated with the United Methodist Church, has one of the nation's most unusual academic calendars. Under Cornell's "One-Course-at-a-Time Plan," the academic year is divided into nine terms of 18 class days each; and students take only one course in each term.

★ Drake University's admissions officials have found that advertising their institution on cable television's MTV, a network that features music videos, contributed to a 40-per-cent increase in applications last year.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Iowa is Loras College, a Roman Catholic institution founded in 1839.

Kansas

When the Kansas Board of Regents proposed this year that the state establish admission requirements for its four-year colleges and universities, the Legislature quickly shot down the idea in support of the current, open-admission practices. Lawmakers cited the state's populist tradition, which has had a major influence on Kansas higher education.

In addition to acting as a force against admission requirements, the tradition is evident in the state's low tuition rates and its strong support for agriculture programs. Higher-education officials in Kansas say that one of their greatest challenges is balancing the tradition against the need to improve some programs and institutions.

The State Board of Regents serves as the coordinating board for all of higher education, and as the governing board for the six state universities and the two-year technical institute. Community colleges are governed by local boards, under the supervision of the State Department of Education. Washburn University of Topeka is a municipally supported and governed institution, although it does receive state operating funds.

Like that of other farm states, the Kansas economy has been hard hit in recent years, leading to many budget cuts for higher education. This year's drought is expected to prolong that difficulty.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,476,000 (Rank: 32)

U.S. ROLL CALL:
Prepaid-Tuition Plans

These states offer prepaid-tuition plans, which allow parents to pay a set sum of money, years in advance, for their children's education:

Florida
Indiana
Maine
Michigan
Missouri
Oklahoma
Tennessee
West Virginia
Wyoming

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.3%
18 to 24	10.8%
25 to 34	17.9%
35 and older	45.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.8%
Asian	0.7%
Black	5.3%
White	91.8%
Other and unknown	1.4%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	2.7%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	73.3%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	34.2%
At least 4 years of college	17.0%

Per-capita personal income: $15,126

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	28,540
1998-99 (estimate)	31,412

High-school dropout rate: 18.5%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Mike Hayden (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: H. Edward Flentje, State Capitol, Topeka 66612; (913) 296-4052

U.S. Senators: Bob Dole (R), term ends 1993; Nancy L. Kassebaum (R), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:
2 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Dan Glickman (D), Jan Meyers (R), Pat Roberts (R), Jim Slattery (D), Bob Whittaker (R)

Legislature: Senate, 16 Democrats, 24 Republicans; House, 51 Democrats, 74 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	8
Public 2-year institutions	21
Private 4-year institutions	20
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	52

Vocational institutions: 96

Statewide coordinating board:
Kansas Board of Regents
400 S.W. 8th Street, Room 609
Topeka 66603
(913) 296-3421
Stanley Z. Koplik, executive director

Private-college association:
Kansas Independent
College Association
Capitol Federal Building, Room 515
Topeka 66603
(913) 235-9877
Robert N. Kelly, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	4,448
At private institutions	738

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	71.6%
At private institutions	38.4%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	27.3%
At private institutions	30.8%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$31,300
At public 2-year institutions	$25,500
At private 4-year institutions	$20,500
At private 2-year institutions	$16,300

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	85,175
At public 2-year institutions	44,664
At private 4-year institutions	12,096
At private 2-year institutions	1,268
Total	143,203

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.0%
Full-time	57.9%
Minority	8.6%
Foreign	3.0%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 17.2%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 81% of all new college students enrolled in Kansas; 87% of all Kansas residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	86.8%
Private institutions	13.2%
4-year institutions	58.1%
2-year institutions	41.9%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Kansas	6.3%
Kansas State University	6.6%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Mid-America Nazarene College	2.3%
Friends University	5.9%

Test scores: Students averaged 19.3 on the ACT, which was taken by 67% of Kansas' high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 6,379
Most popular: general studies, 29%; health, 17%

Bachelor's 12,016
Most popular: business, 24%; education, 12%

Master's 3,048
Most popular: education, 39%; business, 11%

Doctorate 351
Most popular: education, 28%; life sciences, 11%

Professional 665
Most popular: law, 52%; medicine, 28%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,271
At public 2-year institutions	$537
At private 4-year institutions	$4,121
At private 2-year institutions	$3,461

Most expensive public institution:
Washburn University of Topeka, $2,128

Most expensive private institution:
Friends University, $6,000

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,536	18.7%
Public 2-year	$725	12.3%
Private 4-year	$4,035	52.3%
Private 2-year	$2,921	50.2%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$848,602,000
Private institutions	$105,193,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $73,223,000

Sources:

Federal government	44.4%
State and local governments	34.3%
Industry	1.7%
The institution itself	15.1%
Other	4.4%

Largest endowment:

Kansas University Endowment Association	$144,662,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Kansas	$15,222,000
Kansas State University	$10,217,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $361,178,000

Two-year change: Up 5%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $5,430,000; 4,775 awards
Merit-based: $25,000; 100 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Gene A. Budig, University of Kansas main campus: $115,000 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$13,974,000
GI Bill	$11,314,000
Pell Grants	$48,565,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$32,929,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$14,491,000
National Science Foundation	$4,130,000
Department of Defense	$2,677,000
Department of Agriculture	$4,583,000
Department of Energy	$1,638,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 14.8%

Dollars in default: $37,601,000

MISCELLANY

★ The National Collegiate Athletic Association has its headquarters in Kansas.

★ Pittsburg State University claims to be the only university in the country to offer courses in piano tuning.

★ Military: The United States Army Command and General Staff College is located at Fort Leavenworth.

★ Two institutions of higher education claim to be the oldest in Kansas. Baker University, a United Methodist institution, says it opened it doors in 1858—before Highland Community College did. Highland says it was organized in 1857 and chartered in 1858, three days before Baker.

Kentucky

KENTUCKY has made enormous progress in improving its education systems in the last decade, but most educators in the Bluegrass State think their schools and colleges still have a long way to go. And they are far from certain that they will get there.

Under Martha Layne Collins, the former Democratic Governor, education budgets at all levels were increased substantially. Scores of new laws were passed to improve academic quality. Governor Collins recruited several Asian businesses to the state, and she repeatedly said her success in that area was due to the improved schools and colleges in the state.

The efforts galvanized the business community, and several support groups were formed on behalf of the state's public colleges and universities. Those groups sponsored rallies and television commercials to convince legislators that more money was needed for higher education.

Under Governor Collins's Democratic successor, Wallace Wilkinson, money has been tight. The business groups continue to be active, but their successes now are not in winning budget increases, but in limiting budget cuts.

The governance structure in the state is somewhat unusual. The Kentucky Council on Higher Education is the statewide coordinating board. Another board governs the University of Kentucky and all of the state's community colleges, while each of seven other boards governs one institution.

Racial issues have long polarized Kentucky politics and education. The state's court-ordered desegregation plan for higher education recently expired, and the U.S. Education Department is currently evaluating the state's progress on that front. Black students have long complained of unfair treatment and a hostile environment at the predominantly white campuses, while supporters of Kentucky State University, a historically black institution, have accused state officials of failing to provide them with adequate funds.

A new polarization has taken place more recently between supporters of the University of Kentucky—the state's flagship institution—and the University of Louisville, which serves the largest metropolitan area. Kentucky's advocates want the best programs kept at their campus, while Louisville supporters say more programs should be placed closer to the main population center.

In one area, the University of Kentucky has broad support: basketball. Despite periodic athletic scandals, Kentuckians love their state university's very successful basketball team.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,727,000 (Rank: 23)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.7%
18 to 24	11.6%
25 to 34	17.5%
35 and older	44.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.1%
Asian	0.3%
Black	7.1%
White	92.3%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	0.7%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	53.1%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	21.8%
At least 4 years of college	11.1%

Per-capita personal income: $12,059

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	43,819
1998-99 (estimate)	40,693

High-school dropout rate: 31.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Wallace Wilkinson (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Jack Foster, State Capitol Building, Room 107, Frankfort 40601; (502) 564-2611

U.S. Senators: Wendell H. Ford (D), term ends 1993; Mitch McConnell (R), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives: 4 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Jim Bunning (R), Larry J. Hopkins (R), Carroll Hubbard, Jr. (D), Romano L. Mazzoli (D), William H. Natcher (D), Carl C. Perkins (D), Harold Rogers (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 29 Democrats, 9 Republicans; House, 72 Democrats, 28 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	8
Public 2-year institutions	13
Private 4-year institutions	22
Private 2-year institutions	13
Total	56

Vocational institutions: 106

Statewide coordinating board:
Council on Higher Education
West Frankfort Office Complex
1050 U.S. 127 South
Frankfort 40601
(502) 564-3553
Gary S. Cox, executive director

Private-college association:
Council of Independent Kentucky Colleges and Universities
Box 668
Danville 40422
(606) 236-3533
John W. Frazer, executive director

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Murray State University

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
University of Kentucky

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	4,602
At private institutions	1,160

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	68.3%
At private institutions	54.9%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	28.6%
At private institutions	36.5%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$29,500
At public 2-year institutions	$22,200
At private 4-year institutions	$23,800
At private 2-year institutions	$17,200

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	89,488
At public 2-year institutions	25,569
At private 4-year institutions	20,737
At private 2-year institutions	8,754
Total	144,548

Continued on Following Page

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4 Country View Road
Malvern, PA 19355
Call toll-free 800/223-7036
In Pa., call 215/647-5930

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Kentucky
CONTINUED

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.1%
Full-time	65.0%
Minority	7.2%
Foreign	1.1%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 12.2%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 85% of all new college students enrolled in Kentucky; 87% of all Kentucky residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	82.6%
Private institutions	17.4%
4-year institutions	69.6%
2-year institutions	30.4%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Kentucky	5.0%
University of Louisville	10.6%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Bellarmine College	2.0%
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary	4.3%

Test scores: Students averaged 18.3 on the ACT, which was taken by 56% of Kentucky's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 4,807
Most popular: health, 29%; general studies, 22%

Bachelor's 11,773
Most popular: business, 23%; education, 13%

Master's 3,473
Most popular: education, 44%; business, 10%

Doctorate 248
Most popular: philosophy or theology, 38%; education, 9%

Professional 1,168
Most popular: theology, 41%; law, 31%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,152
At public 2-year institutions	$540
At private 4-year institutions	$3,868
At private 2-year institutions	$3,126

Most expensive public institution:
University of Kentucky, $1,460

Most expensive private institution:
Centre College of Kentucky, $8,050

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,630	15.6%
Public 2-year	$713	22.5%
Private 4-year	$3,351	47.5%
Private 2-year	$2,886	54.7%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$898,718,000
Private institutions	$194,873,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $65,432,000

Sources:

Federal government	38.2%
State and local governments	17.7%
Industry	12.5%
The institution itself	29.3%
Other	2.4%

Largest endowment:
Berea College $225,938,000

Top fund raisers:

Berea College	$18,294,000
University of Kentucky	$17,327,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $499,526,000

Two-year change: Up 15%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $12,229,000; 19,304 awards
Merit-based: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
David P. Roselle, University of Kentucky: $122,000 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$44,628,000
GI Bill	$12,455,000
Pell Grants	$66,361,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$18,141,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$14,378,000
National Science Foundation	$3,201,000
Department of Defense	$1,134,000
Department of Agriculture	$7,091,000
Department of Energy	$803,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 9.2%

Dollars in default: $28,414,000

MISCELLANY

★ Berea College, established in 1855 to serve needy students from Appalachia, charges no tuition but has a compulsory work program for each student to help offset the lack of tuition revenue.

★ The University of Louisville has innovative personnel policies for employees, including comprehensive health and wellness programs and child-care programs.

★ Kentucky State University, a historically black institution, has won the praise of state officials and attracted white students with an honors program based on reading classic works of literature.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in the state is Transylvania University, founded in 1780. Kentucky's 1857-58 legislature repealed the bill establishing Transylvania as a university, and it operated until 1865 as a high school. It has operated since as a liberal-arts college.

Louisiana

THE PAST five years have brought hard times to Louisiana, and higher education has suffered along with the rest of the state. As the oil industry slid into decline, state support for higher education fell dramatically, and mid-year budget cuts for state colleges became the norm.

The cuts forced state leaders to reexamine their assumptions about higher education, but, so far, the soul searching has not led to big changes.

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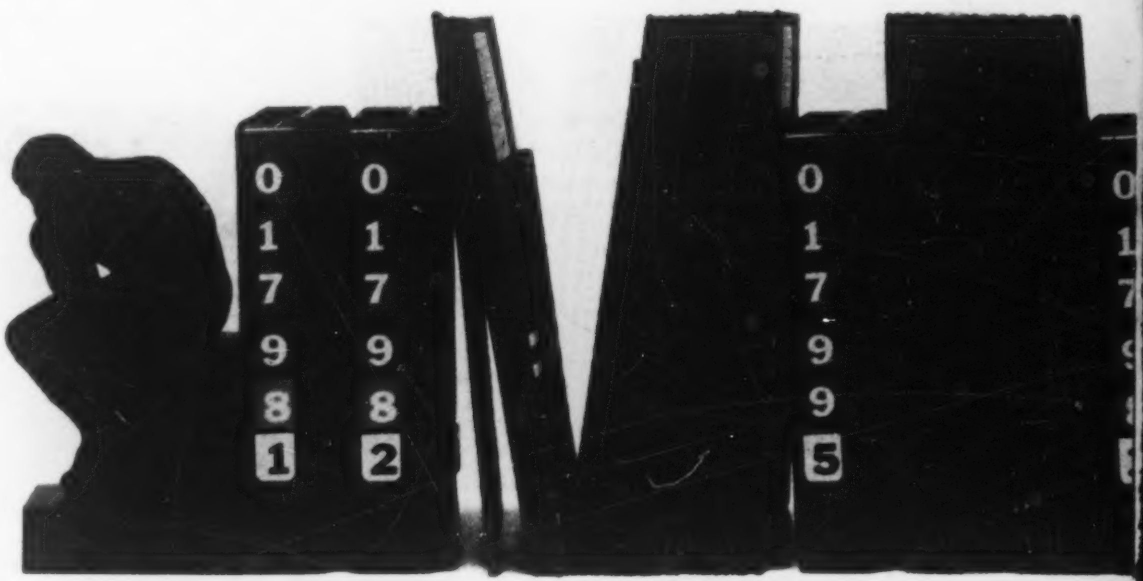

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education has dwelt on its governance. Currently the Board of Regents serves as the coordinating board, with three different boards governing the public colleges. Each of those governing boards operates a mix of institutions, from community colleges to research universities. The Louisiana State University System, which includes the state's flagship campus at Baton Rouge, is considered the most prestigious.

Gov. Buddy Roemer and many others charge that the mix of different types of institution under single boards is illogical and leads the boards to compete instead of cooperate. Governor Roemer, a Democrat who is in the first year of his term, tried to consolidate the governing boards but failed to win the necessary legislative support.

Many academic and political leaders also think the colleges and universities need to raise their academic standards. But in this populist state, such changes are difficult to make.

Desegregation of the state's public colleges is a volatile issue in Louisiana and is expected to become the dominant issue in the next few months. An agreement between the state and the Justice Department about desegregation expired at the end of last year, and the two sides, as well as civil-rights groups, are close to reaching a new agreement.

Governor Roemer and the predominantly white colleges want to avoid specific promises about improvements at the black colleges because, they say, they do not know how much money the state will have to spend. But supporters of the black colleges, a powerful political group in the state, argue that without specific promises, the state will ignore their needs.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,461,000 (Rank: 20)

Age distribution:	
Up to 17	29.5%
18 to 24	11.8%
25 to 34	18.3%
35 and older	40.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:	
American Indian	0.3%
Asian	0.6%
Black	29.4%
White	69.3%
Other and unknown	0.3%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	2.4%

Educational attainment of adults:	
At least 4 years of high school	57.7%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	26.7%
At least 4 years of college	13.9%

Per-capita personal income: $11,473

New high-school graduates in:	
1988-89 (estimate)	44,869
1998-99 (estimate)	48,576

High-school dropout rate: 37.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Buddy Roemer (D), term ends 1992

Governor's higher-education adviser: Stephanie Desselle, P.O. Box 94004, Baton Rouge 70804; (504) 342-0910

U.S. Senators: John B. Breaux (D), term ends 1993; J. Bennett Johnston (D), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:
4 Democrats, 4 Republicans
Richard H. Baker (R), Lindy Boggs (D), James A. Hayes (D), Clyde C. Holloway (R), Jerry Huckaby (D), Bob Livingston (R), Jim McCrery (R), W.J. Tauzin (D)

Legislature: Senate, 38 Democrats, 1 Republican; House, 86 Democrats, 18 Republicans, 1 Independent

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:	
Public 4-year institutions	14
Public 2-year institutions	6
Private 4-year institutions	10
Private 2-year institutions	2
Total	32

Vocational institutions: 218

Statewide coordinating board:
Board of Regents
150 Riverside Mall, Suite 129
Baton Rouge 70801
(504) 342-4253
Sally Clausen, commissioner
of higher education

Private-college association:
Louisiana Association of Independent
Colleges and Universities
320 Riverside Mall, Suite 104
Baton Rouge 70801
(504) 389-9885
William Arceneaux, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
McNeese State University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:	
At public institutions	6,086
At private institutions	991

Proportion with tenure:	
At public institutions	57.9%
At private institutions	58.6%

Proportion who are women:	
At public institutions	31.4%
At private institutions	28.6%

Average pay of full-time professors:	
At public 4-year institutions	$28,000
At public 2-year institutions	$24,400
At private 4-year institutions	$30,800
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:	
At public 4-year institutions	132,032
At public 2-year institutions	14,265
At private 4-year institutions	23,136
At private 2-year institutions	1,905
Total	171,338

Enrollment highlights:	
Women	52.8%
Full-time	73.4%
Minority	26.5%
Foreign	3.8%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 11.0%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 85% of all new college students enrolled in Louisiana; 88% of all Louisiana residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:	
Public institutions	85.1%
Private institutions	14.9%
4-year institutions	87.9%
2-year institutions	12.1%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:	
Louisiana State University	10.8%
University of New Orleans	23.5%

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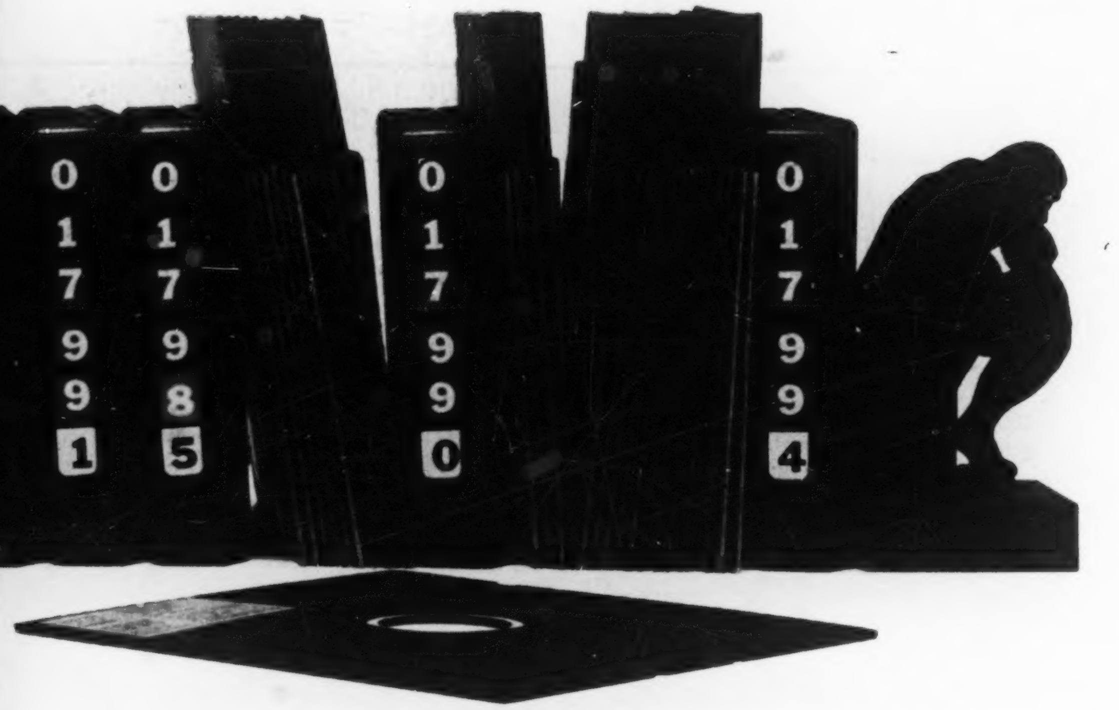

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Louisiana
CONTINUED

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Tulane University	13.4%
Loyola University of New Orleans	19.5%

Test scores: Students averaged 16.9 on the ACT, which was taken by 61% of Louisiana's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 2,472
Most popular: business, 28%; health, 21%

Bachelor's 16,535
Most popular: business, 26%; education, 12%

Master's 4,109
Most popular: education, 35%; business, 16%

Doctorate 290
Most popular: physical sciences, 11%; health, 11%

Professional 1,521
Most popular: law, 52%; medicine, 28%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,341
At public 2-year institutions	$619
At private 4-year institutions	$6,812
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institution:
Louisiana State University, $1,837

Most expensive private institution:
Tulane University, $12,730

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,249	17.8%
Public 2-year	$731	19.0%
Private 4-year	$6,201	47.6%
Private 2-year	n/a	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,039,177,000
Private institutions	$353,433,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $134,802,000

Sources:

Federal government	35.2%
State and local governments	24.0%
Industry	4.6%
The institution itself	29.2%
Other	7.1%

Largest endowment:

Tulane University	$213,198,000

Top fund raisers:

Tulane University	$19,327,000
Centenary College	$4,315,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $514,517,000

Two-year change: Down 5%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $1,880,000; 3,987 awards
Merit-based: $630,000; 1,689 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
James H. Wharton, Louisiana State University: $94,150 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$15,526,000
GI Bill	$15,909,000
Pell Grants	$109,373,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$18,876,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$27,520,000
National Science Foundation	$3,903,000
Department of Defense	$3,750,000
Department of Agriculture	$5,335,000
Department of Energy	$1,519,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 13.7%

Dollars in default: $48,647,000

MISCELLANY

★ The Southern University System is the only system of historically black colleges in the country.

★ Xavier University of New Orleans is the only historically black Roman Catholic college in the country.

★ Beginning this fall, law students at Tulane University must complete at least 20 hours of volunteer legal work for the poor before they graduate. The requirement, the first of its kind in any accredited U.S. law school, was instituted to instill in students a sense of their ethical obligation to serve those in need.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in the state is Centenary College of Louisiana. It is affiliated with the United Methodist Church and was founded in 1825.

Maine

MAINE IS AMONG the New England states where private higher education is older and more renowned than public higher education. But public colleges and universities are on the upswing.

In private higher education, Maine is known for its liberal-arts institutions. Bates, Bowdoin, and Colby Colleges all have national reputations and predate the University of Maine.

Public higher education has become more important in recent years, however, and the state has provided generous increases in financial support. For the last two years, Maine led the nation in percentage increases in state funds. Maine higher-education officials say, though, that much of the new money was used for long-overdue improvements in facilities and faculty salaries, adding that they need still more money.

The University of Maine system, spread throughout the state, is actively involved in efforts to improve the state's economy. While the southern part of the state is booming, much of the north is not.

The split between the two regions has also raised one of the most difficult issues for public higher education. The University of Southern Maine, in Portland, is rapidly growing, attracting many part-time students and seeking to expand its offerings. The state's flagship campus at Orono has fought that expansion, and tensions between the two campuses are expected to continue.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,187,000 (Rank: 38)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.5%
18 to 24	11.4%
25 to 34	16.9%
35 and older	46.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.4%
Asian	0.3%
Black	0.3%
White	99.0%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	0.4%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	68.7%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	29.4%
At least 4 years of college	14.4%

Per-capita personal income: $13,954

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	16,014
1998-99 (estimate)	14,303

High-school dropout rate: 23.5%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: John R. McKernan, Jr. (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser:
Sawin Millett, State House Station No. 1, Augusta 04333; (207) 289-3531

U.S. Senators: William S. Cohen (R), term ends 1991; George J. Mitchell (D), term ends 1989

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 1 Republican
Joseph E. Brennan (D), Olympia J. Snowe (R)

Legislature: Senate, 20 Democrats, 15 Republicans; House, 86 Democrats, 65 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	8
Public 2-year institutions	5
Private 4-year institutions	13
Private 2-year institutions	5
Total	31

Vocational institutions: 34

Statewide coordinating board:
University of Maine System
107 Maine Avenue
Bangor 04401
(207) 947-0336
Robert L. Woodbury, chancellor

Private-college association:
Maine Independent
College Association
Unity College
Rural Route 78, Box 1
Unity 04988
(207) 948-3131
James L. Caplinger, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Husson College

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	1,295
At private institutions	514

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	57.9%
At private institutions	47.6%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	27.6%
At private institutions	37.4%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$28,400
At public 2-year institutions	$22,300
At private 4-year institutions	$27,700
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	29,491
At public 2-year institutions	4,969
At private 4-year institutions	10,816
At private 2-year institutions	956
Total	46,232

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.0%
Full-time	61.5%
Minority	3.8%
Foreign	0.4%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 17.1%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 80% of all new college students enrolled in Maine; 75% of all Maine residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	25.3%
Private institutions	74.7%
4-year institutions	95.8%
2-year institutions	4.2%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Maine at Orono	2.0%
University of Southern Maine	0.6%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Colby College	2.9%
Husson College	3.7%

Test scores: Students averaged 899 on the SAT, which was taken by 59% of Maine's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 2,562
Most popular: business, 26%; industrial trades, 21%

Bachelor's 5,178
Most popular: business, 15%; social sciences, 13%

Master's 534
Most popular: education, 51%; business, 17%

Doctorate 29
Most popular: education, 24%; physical sciences, 17%

Professional 170
Most popular: law, 49%; osteopathic medicine, 39%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,561
At public 2-year institutions	$880
At private 4-year institutions	$9,032
At private 2-year institutions	$2,067

Most expensive public institutions:
University of Maine and University of Southern Maine, $1,680

Most expensive private institution:
Bates College, $13,920

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,773	22.2%
Public 2-year	$756	11.9%
Private 4-year	$5,966	71.2%
Private 2-year	$2,431	20.4%

NATIONAL SNAPSHOT: Top Producers of Ph.D.'s

	Number of Ph.D.s among alumni	Proportion of graduates holding Ph.D.s
Harvey Mudd College	257	40.7%
California Institute of Technology	1,818	40.0
Reed College	968	25.3
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	5,438	20.9
Swarthmore College	1,418	20.9
Haverford College	683	18.8
Oberlin College	2,321	17.8
New College of the University of South Florida	63	16.1
University of Chicago	3,805	15.6
University of California at San Diego	362	14.1
Amherst College	1,118	13.7
Carleton College	993	13.7
Cooper Union	602	13.7
Pomona College	1,066	13.7
Brandeis University	893	13.5
Wabash College	501	12.9
Rice University	1,501	12.4
Webb Institute of Naval Architecture	52	12.4
Wesleyan University	877	12.4
Bryn Mawr College	593	12.0
Princeton University	2,713	11.7
Grinnell College	706	11.4
University of California at Irvine	299	11.3
Eckerd College	119	11.2
Antioch University	875	11.0
University of California at Riverside	897	11.0
St. John's College (Md.)	117	10.4
College of Wooster	868	10.4
Radcliffe College	923	10.2
Davidson College	599	9.9
Williams College	835	9.8
New School for Social Research	99	9.7
Barnard College	1,163	9.5
Hamilton College	507	9.4
Kalamazoo College	427	9.3
Earlham College	476	9.1
Harvard University	5,554	9.0
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	1,929	9.0
Bowdoin College	578	8.8
University of California at Santa Cruz	262	8.8
Cornell University	5,329	8.8
Johns Hopkins University	1,524	8.7
City College of the City University of New York	6,893	8.6
University of Rochester	2,056	8.4
Wellesley College	1,002	8.4
Yale University	3,407	8.4
Brown University	1,977	8.3
Carnegie Mellon University	1,678	8.3
Occidental College	780	8.2
Kenyon College	348	7.9

Note: Figures are based on a comparison of the number of bachelor's-degree recipients who earned Ph.D.'s at the baccalaureate institution or elsewhere between 1951 and 1980 with the total number of bachelor's degrees awarded between 1946 and 1976 at each institution.

SOURCE: GREAT LAKES COLLEGE ASSOCIATION

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$216,737,000
Private institutions	$133,778,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $19,315,000

Sources:

Federal government	44.4%
State and local governments	4.1%
Industry	14.8%
The institution itself	26.3%
Other	10.4%

Largest endowment:

Bowdoin College	$128,993,000

Top fund raisers:

Bowdoin College	$15,059,000
Bates College	$6,470,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $141,412,000

Two-year change: Up 40%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $1,422,000; 4,200 awards
Merit-based: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Dale W. Lick, University of Maine at Orono: $105,520 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$9,300,000
GI Bill	$4,086,000
Pell Grants	$12,853,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$11,184,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$1,201,000
National Science Foundation	$1,320,000
Department of Defense	$195,000
Department of Agriculture	$2,056,000
Department of Energy	$250,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 8.5%

Dollars in default: $21,950,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of Maine's two northernmost campuses, at Fort Kent and Presque Isle, enroll many students whose native language is French. They come from Quebec and parts of Maine with French-speaking populations.

★ The College of the Atlantic, a private institution established in 1969, offers a single degree program—in human ecology. Its curriculum focuses on the relationship between people and the natural environment.

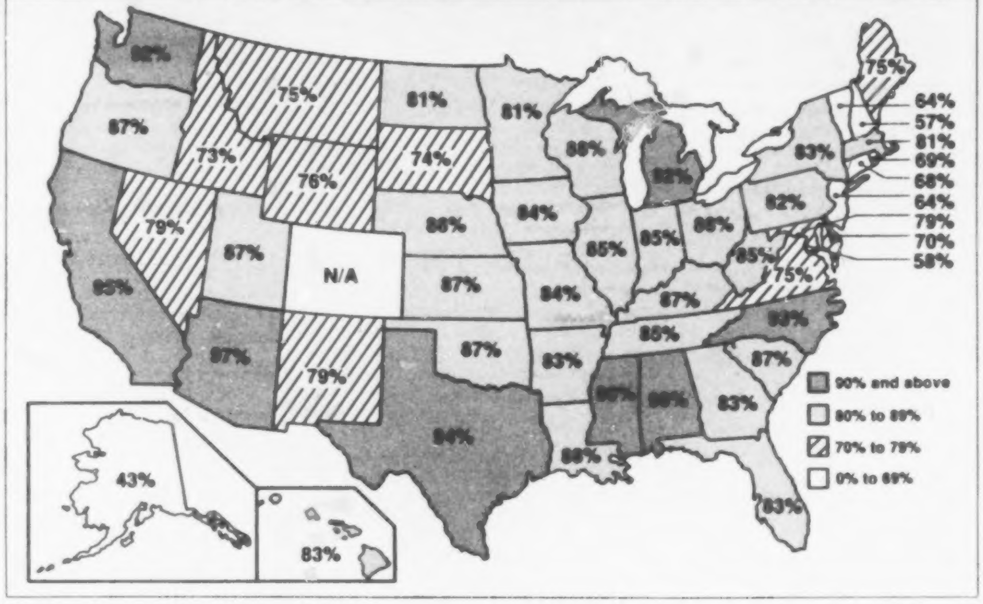
★ Unity College emphasizes the study of natural-resource management, offering majors in such fields as environmental science, outdoor recreation, and environmental education. The college, founded in 1965, also operates a wetlands research center.

★ In 1858, Bowdoin College bestowed an honorary degree upon Mississippi Sen. Jefferson Davis. When Davis assumed the Presidency of the Confederacy, the college was pressured to rescind the award. At the end of the Civil War, Davis lost his freedom and his citizenship, but not his Bowdoin degree.

★ Bowdoin is the oldest higher-education institution in Maine. It was founded in 1794.

Sources and notes appear on Page 88

Proportion of First-Time College Students Enrolled at Campuses in Their Home States



Maryland

A YEAR-LONG DEBATE about the future of higher education in Maryland recently came to an end, and people in the state are trying to figure out where it left their public colleges and universities.

For years, state leaders have been frustrated with the state's college systems, believing that a state with Maryland's wealth should produce better-quality institutions. This year, the governance of the state universities was changed, so that 11 of the 13 four-year institutions are now under the University of Maryland Board of Regents. The coordinating board was also strengthened. The changes were designed to eliminate program duplication.

At the same time, the state committed itself to an infusion of funds to the system and gave the university the go-ahead to raise its academic standards—two actions that college officials said were long overdue.

The changes leave many observers in the state optimistic. But others note that a series of contentious issues still face the colleges and universities. Among them are competition between the University of Maryland's flagship campus in College Park and its campuses in the Baltimore area, continued problems in meeting the goals of a court-ordered desegregation plan for the state, uncertainty about the future of the state's four public black colleges, and sharp criticism of the university's athletic programs.

Private colleges are very influential in Maryland. Led by the Johns Hopkins University, the private institutions have considerable influence in Annapolis and use it to gain operating funds and student-aid from the state.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,535,000 (Rank: 19)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	24.8%
18 to 24	11.7%
25 to 34	17.9%
35 and older	45.6%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	1.6%
Black	22.7%
White	75.1%
Other and unknown	0.4%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	1.5%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	67.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	34.9%
At least 4 years of college	20.4%

Per-capita personal income: $18,124

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	51,689
1998-99 (estimate)	49,916

High-school dropout rate: 23.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: William Donald Schaefer (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Laslo Boyd, State House, Annapolis 21404; (301) 974-2000

U.S. Senators: Barbara A. Mikulski (D), term ends 19[illegible]; Paul S. Sarbanes (D), term ends 1989

U.S. Representatives: 6 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Helen D. Bentley (R), Beverly B. Byron (D), Benjamin L. Cardin (D), Roy Dyson (D), Steny H. Hoyer (D), Tom McMillen (D), Kweisi Mfume (D), Constance A. Morella (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 40 Democrats, 7 Republicans; House, 124 Democrats, 17 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	13
Public 2-year institutions	19
Private 4-year institutions	21
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	56

Vocational institutions: 188

Statewide coordinating board:
Maryland Higher Education Commission
16 Francis Street
Annapolis 21401
(301) 974-2971
Laslo Boyd, acting secretary

Private-college association:
Maryland Independent College and University Association
208 Duke of Gloucester Street
Annapolis 21401
(301) 269-0306
J. Elizabeth Garraway, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP: Maryland Institute College of Art, Morgan State University, University of Maryland

Institutions under NCAA sanctions: None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	5,329
At private institutions	1,495

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	65.8%
At private institutions	49.6%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	34.0%
At private institutions	28.6%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$33,900
At public 2-year institutions	$30,600
At private 4-year institutions	$33,400
At private 2-year institutions	$20,300

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	105,534
At public 2-year institutions	93,899
At private 4-year institutions	33,299
At private 2-year institutions	760
Total	233,492

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.8%
Full-time	46.6%
Minority	20.4%
Foreign	2.3%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 11.4%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 83% of all new college students enrolled in Maryland; 79% of all Maryland residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	91.3%
Private institutions	8.7%
4-year institutions	59.0%
2-year institutions	41.0%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Maryland at College Park	17.4%
Towson State University	11.0%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Johns Hopkins University	11.5%
Loyola College	6.4%

Test scores: Students averaged 914 on the SAT, which was taken by 59% of Maryland's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 8,441
Most popular: business, 37%; general studies, 23%

Bachelor's 16,582
Most popular: business, 20%; social sciences, 11%

Master's 5,128
Most popular: business, 23%; education, 17%

Doctorate 663
Most popular: education, 20%; life sciences, 14%

Professional 1,124
Most popular: law, 44%; medicine, 26%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,682
At public 2-year institutions	$906
At private 4-year institutions	$7,274
At private 2-year institutions	$4,660

Most expensive public institution: Saint Mary's College of Maryland, $2,400

Most expensive private institution: Johns Hopkins University, $12,340

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$2,124	21.6%
Public 2-year	$1,288	23.6%
Private 4-year	$7,052	27.9%
Private 2-year	$3,608	70.7%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,064,430,000
Private institutions	$901,948,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $595,121,000

Sources:

Federal government	82.6%
State and local governments	6.1%
Industry	2.2%
The institution itself	7.4%
Other	1.8%

Largest endowment:

Johns Hopkins University	$534,809,000

Top fund raisers:

Johns Hopkins University	$92,647,000
University of Maryland	$24,564,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $614,657,000

Two-year change: Up 16%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $9,294,000; 15,961 awards
Merit-based: $2,682,000; 1,990 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
William E. Kirwan, University of Maryland at College Park: $114,000 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$29,723,000
GI Bill	$12,616,000

Continued on Following Page

Maryland
CONTINUED

Pell Grants	$38,438,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$26,305,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$138,114,000
National Science Foundation	$24,258,000
Department of Defense	$333,983,000
Department of Agriculture	$4,925,000
Department of Energy	$8,127,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 12.8%

Dollars in default: $77,845,000

MISCELLANEY

★ The Peabody Institute, now a division of Johns Hopkins, is the oldest music school in the nation, and Western Maryland College is the oldest coeducational college south of the Mason-Dixon Line.

★ Military. Two institutions operated by the armed forces are in Maryland: the Naval Academy in Annapolis and the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, in Bethesda.

★ The Johns Hopkins University Press, established in 1878, is the oldest university press in continuous operation in the United States.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Maryland is Washington College, founded in 1782. ★

Massachusetts

AMERICAN higher education was born in Massachusetts, and the long history of colleges in the Bay State has created great opportunities and difficult political quandaries for the colleges located there.

Many of the nation's most elite private institutions are located in the state—including Harvard, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Tufts among research universities, and such institutions as Amherst, Smith, Wellesley, and Williams among liberal-arts colleges.

Harvard's library is generally considered to be the leading university collection in the United States. Harvard's endowment, at $4-billion, is the country's largest.

Massachusetts is the only state where more students attend private institutions than public ones. That demographic fact, combined with the history and prestige of private colleges, has led to a series of state policies that help independent institutions. A generous student-aid program is open to private-college students; the state's prepaid-tuition plan, currently under legislative consideration, would be open to private-college students; and there has long been an expectation in the state that the best students will attend private colleges.

For public institutions, the situation has been difficult. The Board of Regents governs all the public colleges and universities and has aggressively pushed in recent years for more money and more attention from the state.

The public systems now are involved in efforts to upgrade their facilities and their teacher-education programs, to raise their admission standards; and to improve their financial-aid programs. Many of their advocates say they have been, and will be, hampered by the private institutions.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 5,855,000 (Rank: 13)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	22.8%
18 to 24	11.7%
25 to 34	18.4%
35 and older	47.1%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.9%
Black	3.9%
White	93.7%
Other and unknown	1.3%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	2.5%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	72.2%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	35.8%
At least 4 years of college	20.0%

Per-capita personal income: $19,142

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	68,345
1998-99 (estimate)	58,251

High-school dropout rate: 23.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Michael S. Dukakis (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Robert Schwartz, Governor's Office of Educational Affairs, Boston 02133; (617) 727-0770

U.S. Senators: Edward M. Kennedy (D), term ends 1989; John F. Kerry (D), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:
10 Democrats, 1 Republican
Chester G. Atkins (D), Edward P. Boland (D), Silvio O. Conte (R), Brian J. Donnelly (D), Joseph D. Early (D), Barney Frank (D), Joseph P. Kennedy, II (D), Edward J. Markey (D), Nicholas Mavroules (D), Joe Moakley (D), Gerry E. Studds (D)

General Court: Senate, 32 Democrats, 8 Republicans; House, 127 Democrats, 33 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	14
Public 2-year institutions	17
Private 4-year institutions	72
Private 2-year institutions	18
Total	121

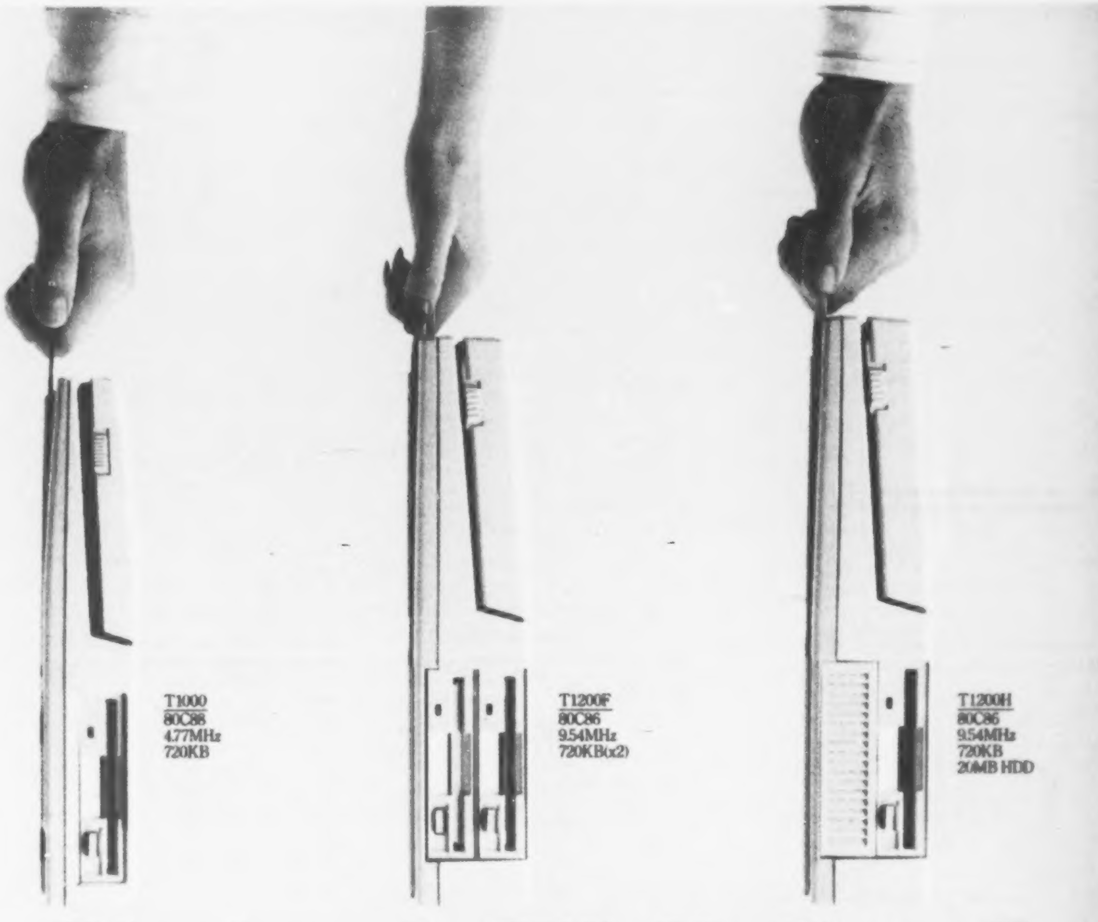
Vocational institutions: 239

Statewide coordinating board:
Massachusetts Board of Regents
One Ashburton Place, Room 1401
Boston 02108
(617) 727-7785
Franklyn G. Jenifer, chancellor

Private-college association:
Association of Independent Colleges and Universities in Massachusetts
11 Beacon Street, Suite 1224
Boston 02108
(617) 742-5147
Clare M. Cotton, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
American International College,
Bridgewater State College,
Nichols College

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None



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FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	5,676
At private institutions	9,612

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	72.5%
At private institutions	57.0%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	31.4%
At private institutions	27.1%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$37,700
At public 2-year institutions	$29,800
At private 4-year institutions	$38,000
At private 2-year institutions	$21,000

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	108,698
At public 2-year institutions	69,914
At private 4-year institutions	220,857
At private 2-year institutions	18,044
Total	417,513

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.3%
Full-time	62.8%
Minority	9.2%
Foreign	4.1%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 15.7%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 71% of all new college students enrolled in Massachusetts; 81% of all Massachusetts residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	40.5%
Private institutions	59.5%
4-year institutions	71.3%
2-year institutions	28.7%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Massachusetts at Amherst	8.2%
University of Lowell	4.7%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Northeastern University	10.9%
Boston University	9.1%

Test scores: Students averaged 909 on the SAT, which was taken by 70% of Massachusetts' high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 16,081
Most popular: business, 41%; health, 16%

Bachelor's 40,383
Most popular: business, 21%; social sciences, 15%

Master's 14,619
Most popular: business, 26%; education, 18%

Doctorate 1,912
Most popular: education, 16%; physical sciences, 15%

Professional 3,557
Most popular: law, 64%; medicine, 15%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,388
At public 2-year institutions	$750
At private 4-year institutions	$8,953
At private 2-year institutions	$5,602

Most expensive public institution:
University of Massachusetts at Amherst, $2,048

Most expensive private institution:
Hampshire College, $13,845

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,254	15.1%
Public 2-year	$985	24.7%
Private 4-year	$8,235	52.3%
Private 2-year	$4,209	88.6%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$980,585,000
Private institutions	$3,544,867,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $643,010,000

Sources:

Federal government	75.4%
State and local governments	1.8%
Industry	8.5%
The institution itself	4.9%
Other	9.4%

Largest endowment:

Harvard University	$4,018,270,000

Top fund raisers:

Harvard University	$177,976,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	$101,422,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $895,299,000

Two-year change: Up 26%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $66,930,000; 61,930 awards
Merit-based: $2,200,000; 1,611 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Joseph D. Duffey, University of Massachusetts at Amherst: $109,000 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$36,000,000
GI Bill	$10,532,000
Pell Grants	$54,750,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$76,162,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$217,318,000
National Science Foundation	$94,459,000
Department of Defense	$95,195,000
Department of Agriculture	$3,291,000
Department of Energy	$54,247,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 9.8%

Dollars in default: $174,416,000

MISCELLANY

★ Tufts University, a private institution, operates the state's veterinary school.

★ Along with California and Texas, Massachusetts has two universities in the top 10 in endowments—Harvard (see above) and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, with $1,169,740,000.

★ With nearly 20 per cent of its students from abroad, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has the largest proportion of foreign students of any U.S. institution.

★ Harvard University, founded in 1636, is the oldest in the country.

Continued on Following Page

Sources and notes appear on Page 88

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Michigan

MICHIGAN IS HOME to one of the best public universities in the nation. That is a source of particular pride for the people in Ann Arbor but also a cause of jealousy among college officials elsewhere in the state, who sometimes complain they are fighting Goliath when they try to compete with the University of Michigan for state money.

Shaping higher-education policy in Michigan can be highly complicated, since there is no statewide governing board. Legislators and the Governor must use their power over university budgets to influence the decisions of governing boards.

The boards themselves are highly autonomous—particularly the three whose members are selected in statewide partisan elections: the University of Michigan, Michigan State University, and Wayne State University. Ten other boards for four-year universities are appointed by the Governor, and local boards run the community colleges.

Michigan's colleges and universities suffered along with the rest of the state during the recession of the late 1970's and early 1980's. They have generally fared better in recent years, but projected closures in the auto industry—still a pillar of the state's economy—could cloud that picture.

In light of the auto manufacturers' decline, higher-education officials have been eager to use their institutions to develop other economic *bases for the state, and to retrain* workers whose jobs in automotive fields have been eliminated.

Debate over whether to limit nonresident enrollment at the University of Michigan is likely to continue, as are debates on how to improve undergraduate education there and at Michigan State University.

Racial tensions on some campuses in the past year have heightened awareness in the state about the need for more affirmative action and recruiting programs for minority students, particularly those from inner-city areas of Detroit.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 9,200,000 (Rank: 8)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.7%
18 to 24	11.5%
25 to 34	17.8%
35 and older	43.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.5%
Asian	0.7%
Black	12.9%
White	85.2%
Other and unknown	0.7%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	1.8%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	68.0%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	30.0%
At least 4 years of college	14.3%

Per-capita personal income: $15,393

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	119,147
1998-99 (estimate)	108,149

High-school dropout rate: 32.2%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: James J. Blanchard (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Thomas Baldini, State Capitol Building, Lansing 48909; (517) 373-3423

U.S. Senators: Carl M. Levin (D), term ends 1991; Donald W. Riegle, Jr. (D), term ends 1989

U.S. Representatives:
11 Democrats, 7 Republicans
William S. Broomfield (R), David E. Bonior (D), Bob Carr (D), John Conyers, Jr. (D), George W. Crockett, Jr. (D), Robert W. Davis (R), John D. Dingell (D), William D. Ford (D), Paul B. Henry (R), Dennis M. Hertel (D), Dale E. Kildee (D), Sander M. Levin (D), Carl D. Pursell (R), Bill Schuette (R), Bob Traxler (D), Fred Upton (R), Guy Vander Jagt (R), Howard Wolpe (D)

Legislature: Senate, 18 Democrats, 20 Republicans; House, 64 Democrats, 46 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	15
Public 2-year institutions	29
Private 4-year institutions	43
Private 2-year institutions	4
Total	91

Vocational institutions: 347

Statewide coordinating board:
State Department of Education
P.O. Box 30008
Lansing 48909
(517) 335-4933
Gary D. Hawks, associate superintendent for postsecondary education

Private-college association:
Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of Michigan
650 Michigan National Tower
Lansing 48933
(517) 372-9160
Edward O. Blews, Jr., president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
University of Detroit,
Hillsdale College, Olivet College

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	11,522
At private institutions	2,229

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	75.2%
At private institutions	60.3%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	24.7%
At private institutions	28.2%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$34,800
At public 2-year institutions	$32,700
At private 4-year institutions	$26,400
At private 2-year institutions	$24,600

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	236,641
At public 2-year institutions	209,119
At private 4-year institutions	68,185
At private 2-year institutions	6,478
Total	520,423

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.6%
Full-time	50.8%
Minority	12.3%
Foreign	2.3%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 10.9%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 93% of all new college students enrolled in Michigan; 92% of all Michigan residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	81.9%
Private institutions	18.1%
4-year institutions	54.7%
2-year institutions	45.3%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

Michigan State University	8.6%
University of Michigan at Ann Arbor	11.7%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Detroit	19.3%
Lawrence Institute of Technology	10.2%

Test scores: Students averaged 18.8 on the ACT, which was taken by 58% of Michigan's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 26,113
Most popular: business, 27%; general studies, 21%

Bachelor's 37,468
Most popular: business, 24%; engineering, 13%

Master's 11,468
Most popular: business, 27%; education, 26%

Doctorate 1,289
Most popular: education, 24%; physical sciences, 10%

Professional 2,697
Most popular: law, 51%; medicine, 22%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,877
At public 2-year institutions	$917
At private 4-year institutions	$5,093
At private 2-year institutions	$3,648

Most expensive public institution:
University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, $3,081

Most expensive private institution:
Kalamazoo College, $9,801

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$2,501	24.7%
Public 2-year	$1,126	27.1%
Private 4-year	$4,672	68.0%
Private 2-year	$2,977	77.0%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$2,946,336,000
Private institutions	$447,436,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $341,436,000

Sources:

Federal government	55.3%
State and local governments	7.6%
Industry	6.1%
The institution itself	23.9%
Other	7.1%

Largest endowment:
University of Michigan $287,539,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Michigan	$61,201,000
Michigan State University	$36,680,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,313,048,000
Two-year change: Up 14%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $71,379,000; 47,100 awards
Merit-based: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
John A. DiBiaggio, Michigan State University: $130,000 (1988-89)

Continued on Following Page

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CH

Michigan
CONTINUED

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$48,618,000
GI Bill	$20,845,000
Pell Grants	$135,318,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$50,890,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$91,975,000
National Science Foundation	$37,344,000
Department of Defense	$12,639,000
Department of Agriculture	$8,399,000
Department of Energy	$7,930,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 12.6%

Dollars in default: $158,231,000

MISCELLANY

★ With 101,701 seats, the University of Michigan's football stadium is the biggest in the country. Its $19-million sports program is also the nation's largest.

★ The University of Michigan is home to the Institute for Social Research, possibly the biggest, most widely used source of social, demographic, and political data for researchers, next to the Census Bureau.

★ The state is a finalist for the Superconducting Supercollider.

★ Michigan has a strong foundation presence. The W. K. Kellogg Foundation, a big higher-education grant maker, is in Battle Creek; the Kresge Foundation, one of the few foundations that give grants for construction, is in Troy; and the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation is in Flint.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Michigan, founded in 1817.

Minnesota

KENNETH H. KELLER was forced to resign as president of the University of Minnesota this year after revelations about expensive renovations to his office and his university-owned home. Observers in the state say the uproar about the president's expenses indicated many things about Minnesota higher education: that Minnesotans expect frugal management of their institutions, that they care about their colleges and universities, and that they will not tolerate anything smacking of elitism.

The populist strain in Minnesota is strong, and Mr. Keller's expensive desk was frequently compared to his expensive plans to upgrade the university system by raising admissions requirements and recruiting top faculty members from across the country. The plans excited many at the university, but they angered rural citizens, who feared that their children would not be able to enroll there.

One of the major issues now facing the state is the extent to which Mr. Keller's plans will continue now that he has resigned. In addition, higher-education officials are still unsure about what long-term losses in public confidence they will suffer because of the scandal.

The University of Minnesota system is just one part of higher education in the North Star State. Three other systems operate: the Minnesota State University system, a community-college system, and a vocational-college system.

The Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board conducts statewide planning for all the systems. While the board is not powerful, it has been influential because of the high quality of its studies on policy issues.

Private higher education is also healthy in Minnesota. The state has some nationally known liberal-arts colleges, such as Carleton College, as well as many colleges affiliated with religious denominations. The private colleges have an effective lobby, particularly for a state outside of the Northeast.

All segments of higher education in the state benefit from a longstanding tradition among many Minnesota businesses and citizens of donating set proportions of their annual income to charity.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,246,000 (Rank: 21)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.2%
18 to 24	11.1%
25 to 34	18.4%
35 and older	44.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.9%
Asian	0.8%
Black	1.3%
White	96.7%
Other and unknown	0.3%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	0.8%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	73.1%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	34.5%
At least 4 years of college	17.4%

Per-capita personal income: $15,927

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	57,389
1998-99 (estimate)	60,989

High-school dropout rate: 8.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Rudolph G. Perpich (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Ruth Randall, 550 Cedar Street, Capitol Square No. 712, St. Paul 55101; (612) 296-2358

U.S. Senators: Rudy Boschwitz (R), term ends 1991; Dave Durenberger (R), term ends 1989

U.S. Representatives: 5 Democrats, 3 Republicans

Bill Frenzel (R), James L. Oberstar (D), Timothy J. Penny (D), Martin O. Sabo (D), Gerry Sikorski (D), Arlan Stangeland (R), Bruce F. Vento (D), Vin Weber (R)

Legislature: Senate, 46 Democrats, 20 Republicans, 1 vacancy; House, 8 Democrats, 51 Republicans, 2 vacancies

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	10
Public 2-year institutions	23
Private 4-year institutions	33
Private 2-year institutions	7
Total	73

Vocational institutions: 148

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Statewide coordinating board:
Higher Education Coordinating Board
550 Cedar Street, Room 400
St. Paul 55101
(612) 296-9665
Kathleen M. Kies,
acting executive director

Private-college association:
Minnesota Private College Council
Park Square Court, Suite 560
400 Sibley Street
St. Paul 55101
(612) 228-9061
David B. Laird, Jr., president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
University of Minnesota

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	4,537
At private institutions	2,207

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	75.0%
At private institutions	59.1%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	23.7%
At private institutions	28.8%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$35,900
At public 2-year institutions	$30,400
At private 4-year institutions	$28,300
At private 2-year institutions	$20,800

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	130,926
At public 2-year institutions	47,864
At private 4-year institutions	43,263
At private 2-year institutions	4,503
Total	226,556

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.6%
Full-time	63.9%
Minority	4.2%
Foreign	2.1%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 21.8%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 84% of all new college students enrolled in Minnesota; 81% of all Minnesota residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	80.4%
Private institutions	19.6%
4-year institutions	73.3%
2-year institutions	26.7%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Minnesota main campus	5.4%
Mankato State University	2.1%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

College of Saint Thomas	2.8%
Saint Olaf College	2.2%

Test scores: Students averaged 20.2 on the ACT, which was taken by 36% of Minnesota's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 10,260
Most popular: general studies, 30%; business, 20%

Bachelor's 20,229
Most popular: business, 21%; education, 12%

Master's 3,463
Most popular: education, 28%; business, 27%

Doctorate 577
Most popular: education, 17%; life sciences, 13%

Professional 1,580
Most popular: law, 39%; medicine, 21%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,814
At public 2-year institutions	$1,229
At private 4-year institutions	$6,843
At private 2-year institutions	$1,908

Most expensive public institution:
University of Minnesota main campus, $2,163

Most expensive private institution:
Carleton College, $12,485

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,770	18.3%
Public 2-year	$1,177	27.9%
Private 4-year	$5,931	52.0%
Private 2-year	$3,370	80.7%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,324,691,000
Private institutions	$521,441,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $201,743,000

Sources:

Federal government	49.7%
State and local governments	15.8%
Industry	5.5%
The institution itself	18.5%
Other	10.5%

Largest endowment:
University of Minnesota $243,089,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Minnesota	$116,328,000
Mayo Medical School	$26,222,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $815,663,000

Two-year change: Up 16%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $60,000,000, 66,000 awards
Merit-based: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Richard J. Sauer, University of Minnesota main campus: $124,000 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$28,042,000
GI Bill	$16,089,000
Pell Grants	$87,320,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$49,596,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$67,010,000
National Science Foundation	$14,711,000
Department of Defense	$3,525,000
Department of Agriculture	$6,249,000
Department of Energy	$4,722,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 9.5%

Dollars in default: $62,380,000

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Minnesota
CONTINUED

MISCELLANY

★ Rochester is home to the Mayo Clinic and the Mayo Medical School, one of the nation's top centers of medical research and education.

★ St. John's University in Collegeville, a Roman Catholic institution, is adjacent to and run by the largest community of Benedictine monks in the world.

★ A controversial state program allows selected high-school seniors to take courses at public or private colleges in Minnesota, with the costs paid for by transferring to the colleges some of the state money their high schools receive.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Minnesota Twin Cities campus, founded in 1851.

Mississippi

HIGHER EDUCATION in Mississippi has long been a victim of pork-barrel politics, stingy politicians, and a history of racial strife.

So it was regarded as the dawning of a new era when state political leaders, prodded by business interests and a new Harvard- and Johns Hopkins–educated Governor, won support in 1988 for record increases in the budgets for public colleges and universities.

Still, there remains a mighty gap between Democratic Gov. Ray Mabus's commitment that the state "never be last again," and the other, more ambitious goals of the young Governor, who says Mississippi could be a national leader in education.

The new money allows for significant increases in salaries for college faculty members and long-postponed renovations of many campus buildings. The bigger budget, however, does not address the other crucial higher-education issue: lax academic standards. It also does not deal with the system's long-term financial needs, which will be harder to tackle because the economy has been hurt by declines in oil and agriculture income.

Higher-education officials say the welfare of their system also depends on improvements in the public schools. The state also is likely to face battles over reforms in the training of teachers and efforts to close some public colleges.

The legacy of segregation also threatens reform. Mississippi remains in court battles over the desegregation of its public colleges. And the enrollment and graduation levels of black students in the state remain low.

Mississippi is home to three predominantly black public universities—Alcorn State, Jackson State, and Mississippi Valley State Universities—as well as to several black private colleges and two-year institutions.

The Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning serves as both a coordinating board and the top governing body for the eight four-year colleges and universities. The State Board for Community and Junior Colleges serves the same function for community colleges, which also are run by local officials.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,625,000 (Rank: 31)

Age distribution:	
Up to 17	30.2%
18 to 24	11.9%
25 to 34	16.4%
35 and older	41.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:	
American Indian	0.3%
Asian	0.3%
Black	35.2%
White	64.1%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	1.0%

Educational attainment of adults:	
At least 4 years of high school	54.8%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	25.6%
At least 4 years of college	12.3%

Per-capita personal income: $10,292

New high-school graduates in:	
1988-89 (estimate)	28,708
1998-99 (estimate)	27,837

High-school dropout rate: 36.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Ray Mabus (D), term ends 1992

Governor's higher-education adviser: Olon Ray, State Capitol, P.O. Box 139, Jackson 39205; (601) 359-3106

U.S. Senators: Thad Cochran (R), term ends 1991; John C. Stennis (D), term ends 1989

U.S. Representatives:
4 Democrats, 1 Republican
Wayne Dowdy (D), Mike Espy (D), Trent Lott (R), G. V. Montgomery (D), Jamie L. Whitten (D)

Legislature: Senate, 45 Democrats, 7 Republicans; House, 113 Democrats, 9 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:	
Public 4-year institutions	9
Public 2-year institutions	16
Private 4-year institutions	11
Private 2-year institutions	6
Total	42

Vocational institutions: 68

Statewide coordinating board:
Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning
P.O. Box 2336
Jackson 39225
(601) 982-6611
W. Ray Cleere, commissioner

Private-college association:
Mississippi Association of Independent Colleges
P.O. Drawer 1198
Clinton 39060
(601) 925-3400
Johnnie Ruth Hudson, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
University of Mississippi

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:	
At public institutions	4,535
At private institutions	293

Proportion with tenure:	
At public institutions	52.5%
At private institutions	40.0%

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Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	37.3%
At private institutions	39.2%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$27,800
At public 2-year institutions	$19,200
At private 4-year institutions	$21,800
At private 2-year institutions	$14,600

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	50,415
At public 2-year institutions	39,510
At private 4-year institutions	9,485
At private 2-year institutions	1,685
Total	101,095

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.0%
Full-time	74.9%
Minority	29.8%
Foreign	1.8%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 3.5%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 87% of all new college students enrolled in Mississippi; 90% of all Mississippi residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	88.3%
Private institutions	11.7%
4-year institutions	58.6%
2-year institutions	41.4%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Southern Mississippi	14.6%
Mississippi State University	11.7%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Mississippi College	11.8%
William Carey College	20.8%

Test scores: Students averaged 16.3 on the ACT, which was taken by 65% of Mississippi's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 6,434
Most popular: health, 25%; business, 20%

Bachelor's 8,910
Most popular: business, 29%; education, 15%

Master's 2,288
Most popular: education, 43%; business, 16%

Doctorate 268
Most popular: education, 42%; psychology, 16%

Professional 491
Most popular: law, 49%; medicine, 29%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,603
At public 2-year institutions	$489
At private 4-year institutions	$3,890
At private 2-year institutions	$1,733

Most expensive public institution: University of Mississippi, $1,780

Most expensive private institution: Millsaps College, $7,385

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,680	17.5%
Public 2-year	$680	16.3%
Private 4-year	$3,529	53.9%
Private 2-year	$2,021	30.9%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$706,380,000
Private institutions	$64,054,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $59,701,000

Sources:

Federal government	36.7%
State and local governments	36.6%
Industry	5.0%
The institution itself	18.3%
Other	3.4%

Largest endowment:

University of Mississippi	$21,950,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Mississippi	$12,411,000
Millsaps College	$8,721,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $362,036,000

Two-year change: Down 3%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $1,406,000; 1,727 awards
Merit-based: $420,000; 156 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Aubrey K. Lucas, University of Southern Mississippi: $95,000 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$18,709,000
GI Bill	$8,167,000
Pell Grants	$53,458,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$12,343,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$6,606,000
National Science Foundation	$1,203,000
Department of Defense	$2,170,000
Department of Agriculture	$7,387,000
Department of Energy	$3,608,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 13.3%

Dollars in default: $11,666,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of Mississippi is the home of the Center for the Study of Southern Culture, a leading institute in the growing field of regional studies.

★ The Mississippi University for Women, known in the state as "The W," is one of two state-supported women's colleges in the country, although men enroll in some of its programs.

★ The Standard Oil Production Company's donation last year of a $20-million supercomputer to the University of Mississippi was the largest gift to any college or university in the state.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is Mississippi College, a Southern Baptist institution founded in 1826.

Missouri

MISSOURI is the home of many national leaders in higher education, but the state has had difficulty providing enough money for its colleges and universities in recent years.

Educators and political leaders, who take to heart Missouri's nick-

Continued on Following Page

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Missouri
CONTINUED

name, "the Show Me State," have been leaders in the national movement to assess what college students learn.

Northeast Missouri State University was a pioneer in the field, and Republican Gov. John Ashcroft has been the idea's champion in the state and nationally.

The University of Missouri System is coming to grips with changing demographics in the state. Its flagship campus at Columbia was long the pride of the state, but as more college students have demanded college education near their homes, its rural location and agriculture expertise have become less desirable. Now, the university's St. Louis and Kansas City campuses are pushing to expand.

The state has sought, with mixed success, to attract more black students to its colleges and universities. Missouri is covered by a federal desegregation case, but the Education Department is expected to determine later this year that the state is in compliance with anti-bias laws.

The state has two historically black colleges: Harris-Stowe State College, which is respected, and Lincoln University, a land-grant institution that has been plagued by financial scandals.

The financing of higher education is expected to be a major issue during the next year. Democrats have charged that Governor Ashcroft has failed to provide enough money for the state's colleges, a charge he has denied.

The governance of higher education is decentralized. The state has a Coordinating Board for Higher Education, and governing boards for the University of Missouri System, each of nine four-year colleges and universities, and each of 10 community colleges.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 5,103,000 (Rank: 15)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.6%
18 to 24	10.8%
25 to 34	17.2%
35 and older	46.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	0.5%
Black	10.5%
White	88.4%
Other and unknown	0.3%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	1.1%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	63.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	27.2%
At least 4 years of college	13.9%

Per-capita personal income: $14,687

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	58,734
1998-99 (estimate)	58,516

High-school dropout rate: 24.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: John Ashcroft (R), term ends 1989

Governor's higher-education adviser: Tom L. Duncan, Executive Office, State Capitol, P.O. Box 720, Jefferson City 65102; (314) 751-3283

U.S. Senators: Christopher S. Bond (R), term ends 1993; John C. Danforth (R), term ends 1989

U.S. Representatives:
5 Democrats, 4 Republicans
Jack Buechner (R), William L. Clay (D), E. Thomas Coleman (R), Bill Emerson (R), Richard A. Gephardt (D), Ike Skelton (D), Gene Taylor (R), Harold L. Volkmer (D), Alan Wheat (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 21 Democrats, 13 Republicans; House, 110 Democrats, 52 Republicans, 1 vacancy

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	13
Public 2-year institutions	15
Private 4-year institutions	53
Private 2-year institutions	11
Total	92

Vocational institutions: 243

Statewide coordinating board:
Coordinating Board for
Higher Education
101 Adams Street
Jefferson City 65101
(314) 751-2361
Shaila R. Aery, commissioner
of higher education

Private-college association:
Independent Colleges and
Universities of Missouri
514 Earth City Expressway, Suite 233
Earth City 63045
(314) 739-4770
Charles V. Gallagher, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Concordia Seminary,
Metropolitan Community Colleges

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	5,230
At private institutions	2,480

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	66.7%
At private institutions	57.2%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	25.9%
At private institutions	31.2%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$29,900
At public 2-year institutions	$27,800
At private 4-year institutions	$28,400
At private 2-year institutions	$16,000

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	110,683
At public 2-year institutions	58,200
At private 4-year institutions	74,270
At private 2-year institutions	3,032
Total	246,185

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.7%
Full-time	57.1%
Minority	10.1%
Foreign	2.0%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 10.9%

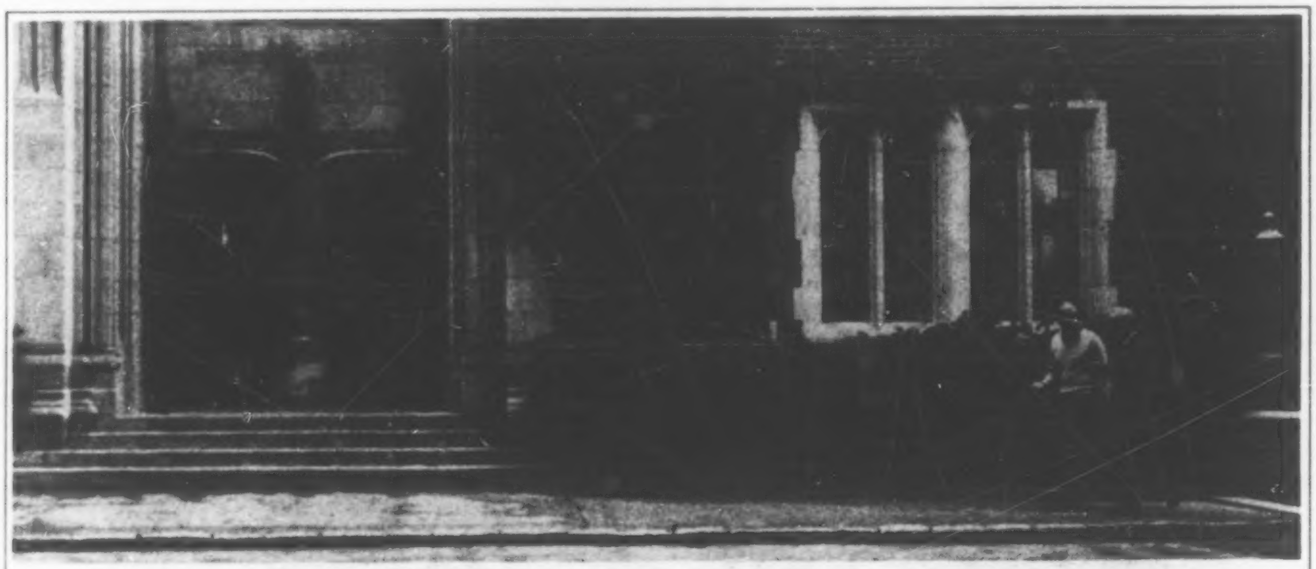
Residence of new students: State residents make up 78% of all new college students enrolled in Missouri; 84% of all Missouri residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	67.9%
Private institutions	32.1%
4-year institutions	65.6%
2-year institutions	34.4%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Missouri at Columbia	5.4%
Southwest Missouri State University	2.5%



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Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Saint Louis University	11.8%
Washington University	11.5%

Test scores: Students averaged 19.2 on the ACT, which was taken by 55% of Missouri's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year	9,614
Most popular: general studies, 28%; business, 25%	
Bachelor's	23,088
Most popular: business, 27%; education, 12%	
Master's	7,806
Most popular: business, 33%; education, 27%	
Doctorate	579
Most popular: education, 29%; psychology, 11%	
Professional	2,470
Most popular: law, 27%; medicine, 18%	

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,277
At public 2-year institutions	$524
At private 4-year institutions	$5,474
At private 2-year institutions	$3,788

Most expensive public institution:
University of Missouri at Rolla, $1,918

Most expensive private institution:
Washington University, $12,574

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,735	21.9%
Public 2-year	$807	18.9%
Private 4-year	$5,522	38.5%
Private 2-year	$7,196	64.0%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$999,869,000
Private institutions	$911,951,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $186,411,000

Sources:

Federal government	54.8%
State and local governments	6.1%
Industry	9.9%
The institution itself	22.6%
Other	6.5%

Largest endowment:

Washington University	$1,199,930,000

Top fund raisers:

Washington University	$110,427,000
University of Missouri	$37,877,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $503,403,000

Two-year change: Up 12%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $9,835,000; 8,300 awards
Merit-based: $1,834,000; 916 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Haskell M. Monroe, University of Missouri at Columbia: $95,000 (1987-88)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$28,834,000
GI Bill	$18,989,000
Pell Grants	$82,823,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$28,131,000

Sources and notes appear on Page 88

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$82,808,000
National Science Foundation	$8,151,000
Department of Defense	$2,860,000
Department of Agriculture	$7,944,000
Department of Energy	$2,650,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 13.3%

Dollars in default: $70,906,000

MISCELLANY

★ Washington University last year completed a fund-raising campaign that collected more money—$607-million—than had any other college campaign in the nation. The Danforth Foundation gave two $100-million grants to the drive, the largest grants ever from a foundation to a college.

★ Before entering politics, Governor Ashcroft was an associate professor of business at Southwest Missouri State University. The Governor and his wife, Janet, have written two business-law textbooks.

★ Harris-Stowe State College was founded in 1857 as the first teacher-education college west of the Mississippi River.

★ Westminster College was the site of a famous 1946 speech by Winston Churchill, who, in describing post-World War II Europe, said: ". . . An iron curtain has descended across the Continent."

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Missouri is Saint Louis University, a Roman Catholic institution founded in 1818.

Montana

THE WIDE-OPEN SPACES and towering mountain ranges of Montana provide breathtaking territory for nature-lovers. The political terrain is also perilous—particularly for the people who manage higher education.

Montana is one of the biggest and most sparsely populated states in the nation. Many believe it has too many colleges for the number of residents, particularly when lagging revenues from a stagnant agricultural and mining economy have forced it to slash higher-education budgets repeatedly. Others defend the set-up as an alternative to forcing students to travel vast distances across the state. That sentiment has prevailed in past attempts to close colleges.

Montana is one of five states with no sales tax, and lawmakers aggressively avoid appearances of supporting one. So the debate over whether the state can afford to maintain its public-college system often has strong political overtones.

Montana has taken steps in the past year to improve college quality. It has stiffened requirements for admission to undergraduate programs. Higher-education policymakers are considering a formal program to measure what students learn in public colleges and universities.

The Board of Regents of Higher Education is the coordinating board and governing board for all of higher education.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 809,000 (Rank: 44)

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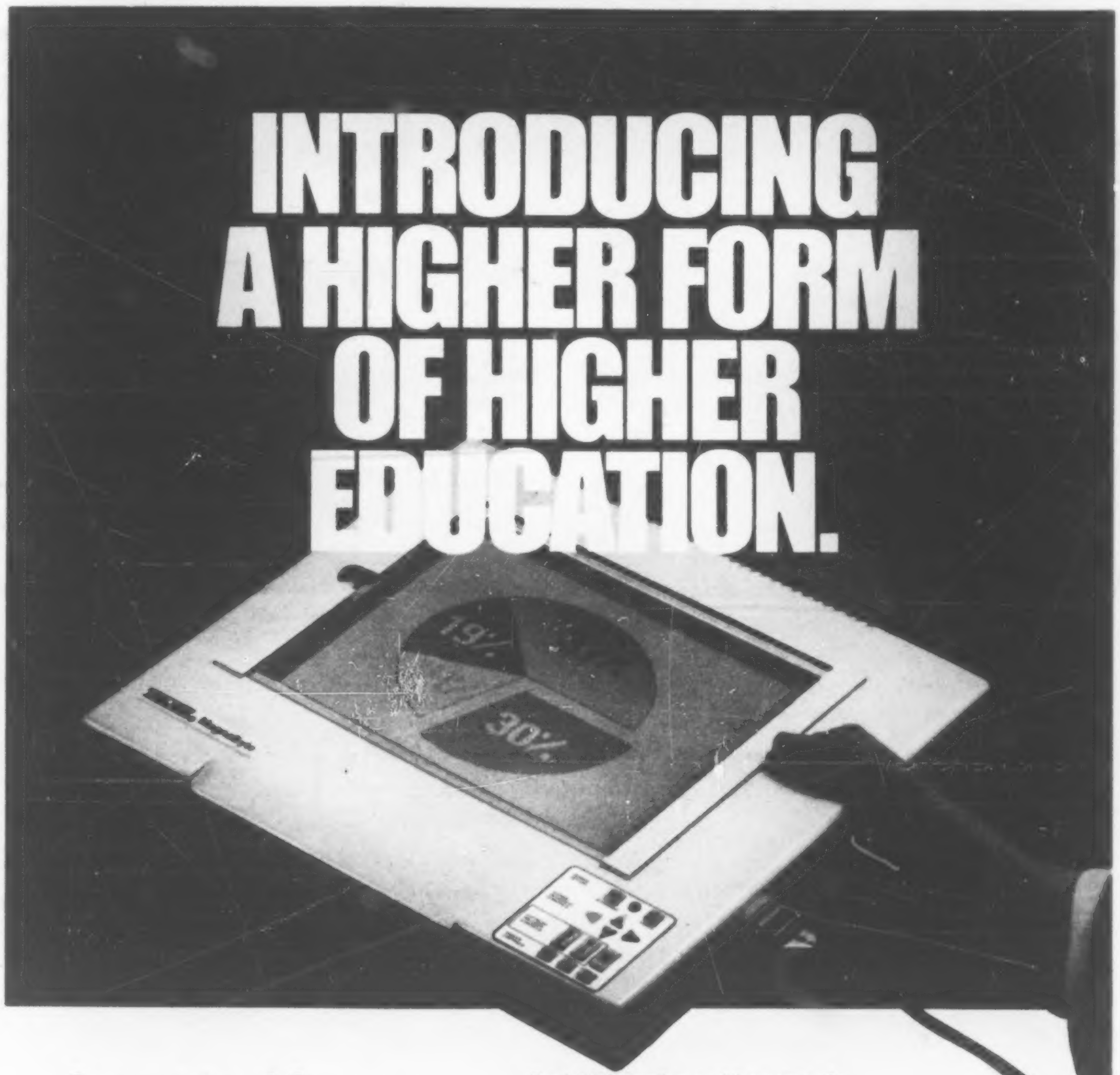

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Montana
CONTINUED

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.8%
18 to 24	10.5%
25 to 34	17.6%
35 and older	44.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	4.8%
Asian	0.4%
Black	0.2%
White	94.2%
Other and unknown	0.4%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	1.3%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	74.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	36.5%
At least 4 years of college	17.5%

Per-capita personal income: $12,347

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	10,628
1998-99 (estimate)	9,957

High-school dropout rate: 12.8%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Ted Schwinden (D), term ends 1989

Governor's higher-education adviser: J. Michael Pichette, State Capitol, Helena 59602; (406) 444-3111

U.S. Senators: Max S. Baucus (D), term ends 1991; John Melcher (D), term ends 1989

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 1 Republican
Ron Marlenee (R), Pat Williams (D)

Legislature: Senate, 25 Democrats, 25 Republicans; House, 49 Democrats, 51 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	6
Public 2-year institutions	4
Private 4-year institutions	3
Private 2-year institutions	4
Total	17

Vocational institutions: 51

Statewide coordinating board:
Montana University System
33 South Last Chance Gulch
Helena 59620
(406) 444-6570
Carrol Krause, commissioner
of higher education

Private-college association:
Montana Independent
College Association
College of Great Falls
Great Falls 59405
(406) 761-8210
William A. Shields, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	1,249
At private institutions	146

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	63.5%
At private institutions	57.1%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	20.1%
At private institutions	29.5%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$28,600
At public 2-year institutions	$26,200
At private 4-year institutions	$22,200
At private 2-year institutions	$20,900

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	27,134
At public 2-year institutions	3,511
At private 4-year institutions	2,987
At private 2-year institutions	1,059
Total	34,691

Enrollment highlights:

Women	50.6%
Full-time	73.7%
Minority	6.8%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 16.8%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 87% of all new college students enrolled in Montana; 75% of all Montana residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	57.9%
Private institutions	42.1%
4-year institutions	53.9%
2-year institutions	46.1%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

Montana State University	3.0%
University of Montana	3.8%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Carroll College	1.8%
College of Great Falls	8.3%

Test scores: Students averaged 19.9 on the ACT, which was taken by 53% of Montana's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year ... 782
Most popular: general studies, 29%; business, 19%

Bachelor's ... 4,356
Most popular: business, 20%; education, 17%

Master's ... 740
Most popular: education, 42%; engineering, 9%

Doctorate ... 60
Most popular: life sciences, 30%; education, 27%

Professional ... 66
Most popular: law, 100%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,205
At public 2-year institutions	$423
At private 4-year institutions	$3,867
At private 2-year institutions	$953

Most expensive public institution: Montana State University, $1,343

Most expensive private institution: Rocky Mountain College, $5,240

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,079	19.2%
Public 2-year	$446	11.1%

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Loyola University
Alma College
Blackhawk Technical Institute
Central Community College
Christian Brothers College
Colorado School of Mines
Fairfield University
Hartford State Technical College
Lake Forest College
Arapahoe Community College
Boise State College
Central Florida Community College
Cincinnati Bible Seminary
Columbia College
Fairleigh Dickinson University
Holy Names College
Lewis University
Asnuntuck Community College
Bryant College
Chapman College
Cincinnati Technical College
Coppin State College
Florida Junior College at Jacksonville
Husson College
Livingston College
Atlanta Community College
Bunker Hill Community College
Chatham College
Clark County Community College
Creighton University
Fort Hays State University
Illinois Institute of Technology
Loretto Heights College
Barry University
California Lutheran University
Chattanooga State Technical Community College
Coe College
Daytona Beach Community College
Governors State University
Illinois State University
Los Angeles College of Chiropractic
Baylor University
California State University Dominguez Hills
Chestnut Hill College
Colby-Sawyer College
Edison Community College
Greater Hartford Community College
Imperial Valley College
Lasalle College
Bergen Community College
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Cheyney University
College of Notre Dame
Elmhurst College
Hardin-Simmons University
Irvine Valley College
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Private 4-year	$3,642	66.9%
Private 2-year	$530	8.7%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$182,102,000
Private institutions	$22,349,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $26,235,000

Sources:	
Federal government	34.6%
State and local governments	29.3%
Industry	10.1%
The institution itself	26.0%
Other	0.0%

Largest endowment:
Montana State University $3,870,000

Top fund raisers:

Rocky Mountain College	$1,000,000
Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology	$732,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $105,106,000

Two-year change: Down 1%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $420,000; 980 awards
Merit-based: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
William J. Tietz, Montana State University: $73,250 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$5,687,000
GI Bill	$3,756,000
Pell Grants	$19,358,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$8,706,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$1,419,000
National Science Foundation	$1,541,000
Department of Defense	$259,000
Department of Agriculture	$2,305,000
Department of Energy	$0

Federal student-loan default rate: 7.6%

Dollars in default: $6,210,000

MISCELLANEOUS

★ Montana has seven colleges controlled by American Indian tribal councils.

★ Rocky Mountain College celebrates annually its "candlelight supper," after the electricity-less day in 1910 on which the campus moved from one side of town to another. The menu is cold sliced meat, cold boiled potatoes, baked beans and doughnuts—by candlelight. It is the first meal of the academic year and is observed by alumni nationwide.

★ The office of the Montana University System is located at Last Chance Gulch in Helena, a street named for a former gold mine. Discouraged prospectors searching for gold in the area in the late 1800's vowed they would give up if they didn't strike it rich—but they did.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Montana is Rocky Mountain College, an interdenominational institution founded in 1878.

Nebraska

SEVERAL YEARS AGO, when the director of Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education tried to limit the power of the individual governing boards of the state's colleges and universities, legislators responded by eliminating the director's salary. They couldn't fire him outright.

The real power in the state lies with the institutional governing boards—the University of Nebraska Board of Regents and the Board of Trustees of Nebraska State Colleges, and the local boards that govern technical and community colleges.

Even so, the boards themselves sometimes run up against intractable opposition. For instance, faced with mid-year budget cuts in 1985, the University of Nebraska regents recommended closing the university's two-year School of Technical Agriculture. After widespread protest, the Legislature balked, and this year lawmakers and Republican Gov. Kay A. Orr agreed to restructure the school as the Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture, with a budget separate from the university's.

The independence of the institutional boards has led to frequent power struggles for state appropriations. In late 1986, at the urging of then-Gov. Robert Kerrey and key legislators, the public institutions created an independent group—the Nebraska Council for Public Higher Education—that, its supporters hope, will curb competition for state money and help each state college define its mission more clearly.

The bad years for farmers that led to the mid-year budget cuts in 1985 have continued, and cost-cutting and diversifying the state's economy have been major issues in the Legislature. Governor Orr has acknowledged the need for the latter and called for increases in state spending for basic research. Such research, she said recently, "is a wellspring for innovation and economic growth."

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,594,000 (Rank: 36)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.6%
18 to 24	10.9%
25 to 34	17.6%
35 and older	44.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.6%
Asian	0.5%
Black	3.1%
White	95.1%
Other and unknown	0.8%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	1.8%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	73.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	32.8%
At least 4 years of college	15.5%

Per-capita personal income: $14,328

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	20,594
1998-99 (estimate)	20,028

High-school dropout rate: 11.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Kay A. Orr (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Andy Cunningham, P.O. Box 94601, Lincoln 68509; (402) 471-2414

U.S. Senators: J. James Exon (D), term ends 1991; David K. Karnes (R), term ends 1989

U.S. Representatives:
0 Democrats, 3 Republicans

Continued on Following Page

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Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science
Richland College
Sangamon State University
St. Mary's College
Trinity College
University of Kentucky
Webster University
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mmunity College
Northern Essex Community College
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Tunxis Community College
University of La Verne
Western Connecticut State University
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Northrop University
Pittsburg State University
Rockhurst College
Siena College
St. Thomas University
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University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey
Westminster Choir College
Mundelein College
Northwestern Connecticut Community College
Polk Community College
Rockland Community College
Siena Heights College
Stockton State College
United States International University
University of Michigan Dearborn and Flint
Westminster College
National University
Oklahoma City University
Point Park College
Roosevelt University
Snow College
Sullivan County Community College
University of Baltimore
University of San Francisco
Wheeling College
ew Hampshire
hnical Institute
Onondaga Community College
Ramapo College of New Jersey
Rutgers University
South Central Community College
Susquehanna University
University of Buffalo
University of Scranton
Winston-Salem State University
New York
dical College
Peirce Junior College
Red Rocks Community College
Sacred Heart University
Southeastern University
Texas Chiropractic College
University of Charleston
Ursinus College
Winthrop College
North Central College
Pepperdine University
Regis College
Saint Anselm College
St. Joseph's University
Texas Southmost
University of Hartford
Vermont Technical College
Wright College

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Nebraska
CONTINUED

Doug Bereuter (R), Hal Daub (R), Virginia Smith (R)

Legislature: Unicameral, non-partisan

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	7
Public 2-year institutions	11
Private 4-year institutions	14
Private 2-year institutions	1
Total	33

Vocational institutions: 65

Statewide coordinating board:
Nebraska Coordinating Commission
for Postsecondary Education
State Capitol, 6th Floor
P.O. Box 95005
Lincoln 68509
(402) 471-2847
Sue Gordon-Gessner,
executive director

Private-college association:
Association of Independent Colleges
and Universities of Nebraska
521 South 14th Street, Suite 302
Lincoln 68508
(402) 474-7485
Jon H. Oberg, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Nebraska State Colleges
(governing board)

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	2,756
At private institutions	826

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	69.1%
At private institutions	56.2%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	25.3%
At private institutions	32.4%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$29,400
At public 2-year institutions	$22,200
At private 4-year institutions	$25,900
At private 2-year institutions	$19,700

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	55,284
At public 2-year institutions	28,978
At private 4-year institutions	15,787
At private 2-year institutions	352
Total	100,401

Enrollment highlights:

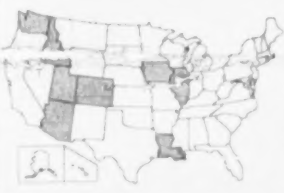
Women	52.7%
Full-time	56.2%
Minority	5.3%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 30.0%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 87% of all new college students enrolled in Nebraska; 86% of all Nebraska residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	77.2%
Private institutions	22.8%
4-year institutions	63.0%
2-year institutions	37.0%

U.S. ROLL CALL: Restrictions or Taxes on Business Activities of Colleges



These states impose restrictions or taxes on the business activities of colleges and universities or all non-profit groups

Arizona
Colorado
Idaho
Illinois
Iowa
Louisiana
Utah
Washington

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Nebraska at Lincoln	3.4%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	6.9%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Creighton University	9.1%
Bellevue College	14.8%

Test scores: Students averaged 19.8 on the ACT, which was taken by 66% of Nebraska's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 4,322
Most popular: business, 24%; industrial trades, 21%

Bachelor's 8,331
Most popular: business, 25%; education, 18%

Master's 1,634
Most popular: education, 40%; business, 14%

Doctorate 210
Most popular: education, 32%; agriculture, 17%

Professional 755
Most popular: law, 40%; medicine, 35%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,292
At public 2-year institutions	$740
At private 4-year institutions	$5,090
At private 2-year institutions	$3,180

Most expensive public institution:
University of Nebraska at Lincoln, $1,693

Most expensive private institution:
Creighton University, $6,762

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,511	19.1%
Public 2-year	$857	16.0%
Private 4-year	$4,859	48.3%
Private 2-year	$2,157	34.1%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$537,858,000
Private institutions	$161,066,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $69,765,000

Sources:

Federal government	40.8%
State and local governments	22.9%
Industry	5.8%
The institution itself	27.0%
Other	3.5%

Largest endowment:
University of Nebraska $144,946,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Nebraska	$25,506,000
Creighton University	$9,164,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $227,974,000

Two-year change: Up 8%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $1,089,000; 2,000 awards
Merit-based: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Martin A. Massengale, University of Nebraska at Lincoln: $104,000 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$5,752,000
GI Bill	$8,320,000
Pell Grants	$33,655,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$28,675,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$8,737,000
National Science Foundation	$4,122,000
Department of Defense	$335,000
Department of Agriculture	$3,843,000
Department of Energy	$567,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 12.8%

Dollars in default: $24,744,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of Nebraska football stadium, with a capacity of 73,650, holds almost twice as many people as the population of Nebraska's third largest city.

★ The University of Nebraska at Omaha is the home of the only academic center in the Western hemisphere devoted exclusively to the study of Afghanistan.

★ Doane College "guarantees" that graduates of its education division will meet or exceed the expectations of the schools that hire them. Under the warranty, the college will provide in-service training for education majors who fail to measure up.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Nebraska is Peru State College, founded in 1867.

Nevada

With two university campuses and four community colleges, Nevada has a small system of higher education at a time when the state's population is growing rapidly. The number of high-school graduates is expected to rise to 18,450 by 2004 from 10,233 this year. One of the most important issues the Legislature faces is how to provide further educational opportunities for the growing numbers.

While the Legislature did not meet in 1988, a special legislative committee is investigating the state's tax structure, and higher-education officials have urged the panel to endorse tax increases to help pay for anticipated increases in enrollment.

The state's historical financial reliance on gambling and tourism has not encouraged long-term investments in higher education, but Nevada is striving under Democratic Gov. Richard H. Bryan to diversify the economy and attract high-technology industries. Those efforts have led the state to finance improvements in engineering and science programs at the University of Nevada's campuses in Las Vegas and Reno.

All public higher education in the state is governed by an elected body—the Board of Regents of the University of Nevada System.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,007,000 (Rank: 41)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.1%
18 to 24	10.5%
25 to 34	20.5%
35 and older	44.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.8%
Asian	1.9%
Black	6.4%
White	87.8%
Other and unknown	2.1%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	6.7%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	75.5
At least 1 to 3 years of college	35.1%
At least 4 years of college	14.4%

Per-capita personal income: $16,366

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	10,555
1998-99 (estimate)	14,620

High-school dropout rate: 34.8%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Richard H. Bryan (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Dennis Baughman, Capitol Complex, Carson City 89710; (702) 885-5670

U.S. Senators: Chic Hecht (R), term ends 1989; Harry M. Reid (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 1 Republican
James H. Bilbray (D), Barbara F. Vucanovich (R)

Legislature: Senate, 9 Democrats, 12 Republicans; House, 29 Democrats, 13 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	2
Public 2-year institutions	4

NATIONAL SNAPSHOT: Freshman Merit Scholars

	Number of scholars	Number sponsored by institution
Harvard and Radcliffe Colleges	329	—
University of Texas at Austin	238	185
Rice University	200	130
Stanford University	187	—
Yale University	157	—
Princeton University	155	—
Georgia Institute of Technology	139	107
University of Chicago	133	98
Carleton College	113	90
Michigan State University	109	80
Texas A&M University	108	86
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	105	—
Duke University	91	9
Northwestern University	89	53
University of Florida	78	70
University of Michigan	76	—
University of California at Berkeley	71	3
Washington University (Mo.)	70	43
University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	68	53
Brown University	66	—
Trinity University	61	50
Cornell University	59	—
University of Houston at University Park	57	49
Macalester College	53	44
University of California at Los Angeles	53	40
University of Pennsylvania	52	—
Oberlin College	51	38
Harvey Mudd College	50	30
Brigham Young University	49	34
Florida State University	49	38
Ohio State University	47	36
University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa	45	38
Williams College	45	—
Miami University	42	31
University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign	42	—
Auburn University	41	32
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	41	—
Iowa State University	40	32
Tulane University	40	22
University of Notre Dame	40	—
Baylor University	38	31
Pennsylvania State University	38	5
Vanderbilt University	38	18
Emory University	36	27
Dartmouth College	35	—
University of Iowa	35	26
Boston University	34	23
University of Kansas	34	24
University of Oklahoma	34	26
Georgetown University	34	—

Note: Table shows the top 50 institutions attended by freshman Merit Scholars named in 1987. The first column lists the total number of Merit Scholarship winners, while the second column shows the number whose scholarships were paid for by the institution.

SOURCE: NATIONAL MERIT SCHOLARSHIP CORPORATION

Private 4-year institutions	2
Private 2-year institutions	1
Total	9

Vocational institutions: 63

Statewide coordinating board:
University of Nevada System
2601 Enterprise Road
Reno 89512
(702) 784-4901
Mark H. Dawson, chancellor

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	878
At private institutions	n/a

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	63.3%
At private institutions	n/a

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	27.0%
At private institutions	n/a

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$33,800
At public 2-year institutions	$27,400
At private 4-year institutions	$24,000
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	22,498
At public 2-year institutions	23,992
At private 4-year institutions	281
At private 2-year institutions	25
Total	46,796

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.4%
Full-time	28.4%
Minority	12.2%
Foreign	1.4%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 56.0%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 89% of all new college students enrolled in Nevada; 79% of all Nevada residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	99.8%
Private institutions	0.2%
4-year institutions	41.2%
2-year institutions	58.8%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Nevada at Las Vegas	13.7%
Clark County Community College	18.0%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Sierra Nevada College	3.2%

Test scores: Students averaged 19.1 on the ACT, which was taken by 41% of Nevada's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 1,054
Most popular: general studies, 24%; health, 23%

Bachelor's 1,943
Most popular: business, 36%; education, 10%

Master's 431
Most popular: education, 42%; business, 16%

Doctorate 28
Most popular: education, 39%; psychology, 32%

Professional 75
Most popular: medicine, 65%; law, 35%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$988
At public 2-year institutions	$573
At private 4-year institutions	$3,100
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institutions:
University of Nevada at Las Vegas and at Reno, $1,200

Most expensive private institution:
Sierra Nevada College, $4,200

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,338	14.2%
Public 2-year	$598	16.3%
Private 4-year	$4,783	29.5%
Private 2-year	n/a	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$180,107,000
Private institutions	$2,448,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $22,853,000

Sources:	
Federal government	55.5%
State and local governments	5.2%
Industry	14.8%
The institution itself	16.4%
Other	8.0%

Largest endowment:
University of Nevada $45,208,000

Top fund raiser:
University of Nevada at Reno $4,402,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $112,551,000
Two-year change: Up 19%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $400,000; 400 awards
Merit-based: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Robert C. Maxson, University of Nevada at Las Vegas: $123,480 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$5,036,000
GI Bill	$4,257,000
Pell Grants	$9,655,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$3,751,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$2,036,000
National Science Foundation	$1,391,000
Department of Defense	$387,000
Department of Agriculture	$1,264,000
Department of Energy	$293,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 14.6%
Dollars in default: $10,735,000

MISCELLANY

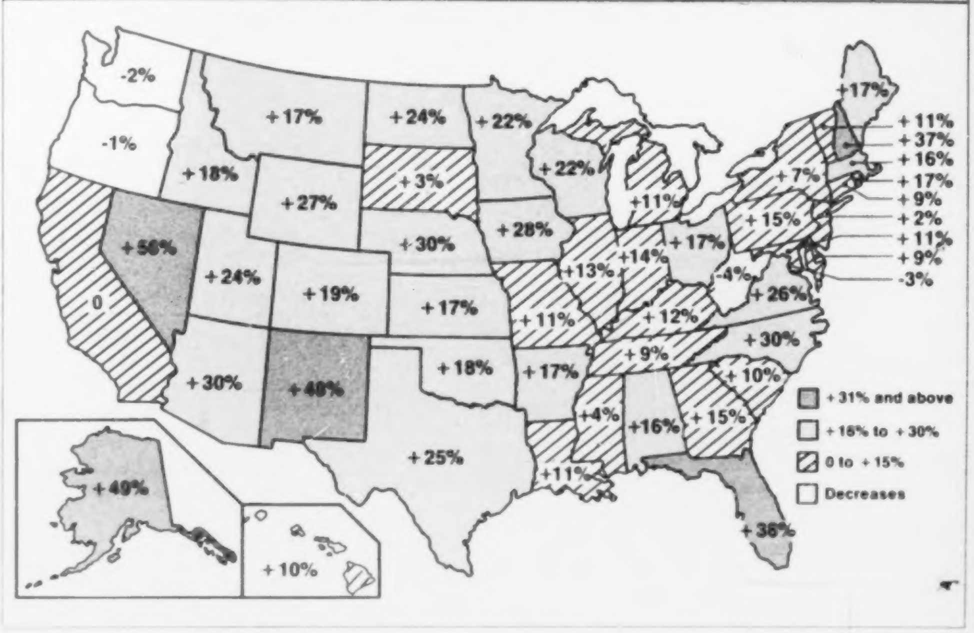
★ The only law school in Nevada closed in 1987 when its parent institution—Old College in Reno—shut its doors.

★ This year, the international division of the University of Nevada at Reno opened a branch campus in Tokyo that will offer two-year certificate programs.

★ The U.S. Supreme Court is scheduled to hear a case this fall involving Jerry Tarkanian, the controversial basketball coach at the University of Nevada at Las Vegas, who sued the National Collegiate Athletic Association after it tried to suspend him for rules violations.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Nevada at Reno, founded in 1874.

Percentage Change in College Enrollment: 1976 to 1986



New Hampshire

Nearly half of all college students in New Hampshire attend private institutions of higher education. The state, which has no sales or income tax, has had a long tradition of fiscal conservatism. Those two factors have combined to keep public higher education from becoming a major issue or priority.

According to Research Associations of Washington, which compiles comparative data on state support of higher education, New Hampshire ranks near the bottom in both the proportion of state and local tax revenues appropriated for higher education and in the amount of state and local tax dollars spent per student.

The state's Republican Governor, John H. Sununu, was once an engineering professor and dean at Tufts University, but he has generally supported the state's past financial policies.

Even so, pressures for changes in the state's traditions are building. New Hampshire's population has grown from about 600,000 in the mid-1960's to more than a million, and many of the newcomers are well-educated professionals.

The state legislature, known as the General Court, did not consider budget issues this year, and it failed to act on a measure that would have established a plan to allow parents to purchase certificates for their children's tuition years before the children enroll in college.

The state's governance structure includes a coordinating board—the Postsecondary Education Commission—and two governing boards—the Board of Trustees of the University of New Hampshire and the State Board of Vocational/Technical Education.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,057,000 (Rank: 40)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.2%
18 to 24	11.5%
25 to 34	18.4%
35 and older	44.8%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.4%
Black	0.4%
White	98.9%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	0.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	72.3%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	35.1%
At least 4 years of college	18.2%

Per-capita personal income: $17,529

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	13,120
1998-99 (estimate)	13,076

High-school dropout rate: 26.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: John H. Sununu (R), term ends 1989

Governor's higher-education adviser: Joe Lutjeharms, Department of Education, Concord 03301; (402) 471-2465

U.S. Senators: Gordon J. Humphrey (R), term ends 1991; Warren Rudman (R), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
0 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Judd Gregg (R), Robert C. Smith (R)

General Court: Senate, 8 Democrats, 16 Republicans; House, 130 Democrats, 264 Republicans, 6 vacancies

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	4
Public 2-year institutions	8
Private 4-year institutions	12
Private 2-year institutions	4
Total	28

Vocational institutions: 40

Statewide coordinating board:
New Hampshire Postsecondary
Education Commission
2 Beacon Street
Concord 03301
(603) 271-2555
James A. Busselle, executive director

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	1,123
At private institutions	810

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	73.1%
At private institutions	49.2%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	26.2%
At private institutions	27.8%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$30,900
At public 2-year institutions	$22,200
At private 4-year institutions	$32,100
At private 2-year institutions	$15,600

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	21,506
At public 2-year institutions	7,226
At private 4-year institutions	22,551
At private 2-year institutions	2,593
Total	53,876

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.8%
Full-time	65.3%
Minority	3.1%
Foreign	1.3%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 36.8%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 54% of all new college students enrolled in New Hampshire; 57% of all New Hampshire residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Continued on Following Page

NATIONAL SNAPSHOT: Voluntary Support of Higher Education

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

	98 doctoral institutions	130 comprehensive institutions	41 general baccalaureate institutions	21 specialized institutions	290 4-year institutions	133 2-year institutions	Total for 423 institutions
PURPOSES OF SUPPORT							
Current operations							
Unrestricted	$ 113,104,000	$ 26,602,000	$ 4,962,000	$ 15,452,000	$ 160,120,000	$ 5,290,000	$ 165,410,000
Restricted	1,119,013,000	103,622,000	11,208,000	124,421,000	1,358,263,000	14,416,000	1,372,679,000
Capital	266,601,000	39,158,000	2,263,000	41,609,000	349,630,000	11,785,000	361,416,000
Endowment							
Unrestricted	23,133,000	5,629,000	2,221,000	4,229,000	35,211,000	3,598,000	38,809,000
Restricted	427,191,000	40,807,000	8,538,000	19,656,000	496,192,000	8,323,000	504,516,000
Loan funds	12,030,000	642,000	414,000	636,000	13,722,000	46,000	13,768,000
SOURCES OF SUPPORT							
Alumni	$ 460,522,000	$ 40,320,000	$ 9,032,000	$ 18,648,000	$ 528,432,000	$ 4,848,000	$ 533,280,000
Parents	5,305,000	3,673,000	252,000	52,000	9,282,000	74,000	9,357,000
Other individuals	370,727,000	58,623,000	9,162,000	58,016,000	496,528,000	11,733,000	508,261,000
Foundations	304,687,000	26,015,000	3,234,000	65,552,000	396,488,000	6,499,000	402,987,000
Corporations and businesses	593,616,000	70,786,000	7,061,000	44,056,000	715,520,000	17,613,000	733,133,000
Religious organizations	1,720,000	121,000	33,000	18,000	1,893,000	65,000	1,957,000
Other organizations	224,494,000	17,010,000	832,000	22,660,000	264,996,000	2,627,000	267,623,000
FORMS OF GIVING							
Realized bequests							
For current operations	$ 29,819,000	$ 2,373,000	$ 331,000	$ 19,682,000	$ 52,206,000	$ 345,000	$ 52,550,000
For capital assets	99,459,000	11,249,000	1,636,000	5,068,000	117,412,000	1,543,000	118,955,000
Trusts, pooled income funds, and annuities	69,501,000	7,225,000	2,403,000	2,456,000	81,586,000	872,000	82,458,000
ALUMNI GIVING							
Total alumni of record	10,608,064	4,153,096	338,369	294,040	15,393,569	864,382	16,257,951
Alumni solicited	7,143,368	3,002,179	239,666	233,358	10,618,571	402,424	11,020,995
Alumni donors	1,360,960	409,017	59,970	55,673	1,885,620	20,916	1,906,536
GIFTS OF PROPERTY							
Company products	$ 62,965,000	$ 21,730,000	$ 611,000	$ 9,697,000	$ 95,003,000	$ 5,250,000	$ 100,254,000
Other, corporations	40,075,000	7,667,000	219,000	2,289,000	50,250,000	5,693,000	55,943,000
Other, non-corporations	93,361,000	14,220,000	3,776,000	4,578,000	115,935,000	2,809,000	118,745,000
CORPORATIONS' MATCHING GIFTS							
Total number of gifts matched	132,644	23,701	2,358	7,329	166,032	1,253	167,285
Support from matching-gift programs	$ 30,907,000	$ 3,924,000	$ 570,000	$ 2,055,000	$ 37,455,000	$ 256,000	$ 37,711,000
TOTAL SUPPORT	**$1,961,071,000**	**$216,459,000**	**$29,607,000**	**$206,002,000**	**$2,413,138,000**	**$43,460,000**	**$2,456,598,000**

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

	56 doctoral institutions	133 comprehensive institutions	403 general baccalaureate institutions	126 specialized institutions	718 4-year institutions	33 2-year institutions	Total for 751 institutions
PURPOSES OF SUPPORT							
Current operations							
Unrestricted	$ 260,374,000	$163,853,000	$389,114,000	$ 89,323,000	$ 902,664,000	$ 9,119,000	$ 911,783,000
Restricted	950,537,000	121,406,000	179,462,000	103,764,000	1,355,169,000	3,250,000	1,358,419,000
Capital	422,275,000	199,156,000	242,367,000	55,964,000	919,763,000	5,616,000	925,379,000
Endowment							
Unrestricted	92,374,000	59,404,000	120,029,000	18,977,000	290,784,000	1,405,000	292,189,000
Restricted	753,770,000	190,983,000	359,285,000	51,166,000	1,355,204,000	2,622,000	1,357,826,000
Loan funds	6,034,000	2,377,000	8,201,000	4,209,000	20,821,000	41,000	20,861,000
SOURCES OF SUPPORT							
Alumni	$ 768,779,000	$216,326,000	$455,328,000	$ 42,719,000	$1,483,152,000	$ 3,775,000	$1,486,928,000
Parents	28,003,000	21,221,000	41,542,000	1,368,000	92,134,000	522,000	92,656,000
Other individuals	506,576,000	189,872,000	350,495,000	111,135,000	1,158,078,000	7,139,000	1,165,217,000
Foundations	544,174,000	102,082,000	195,121,000	54,907,000	896,284,000	3,030,000	899,314,000
Corporations and businesses	508,213,000	147,826,000	119,921,000	56,242,000	832,201,000	3,458,000	835,659,000
Religious organizations	14,475,000	39,648,000	85,333,000	31,073,000	170,528,000	3,314,000	173,841,000
Other organizations	115,144,000	20,205,000	50,719,000	25,961,000	212,028,000	816,000	212,844,000
FORMS OF GIVING							
Realized bequests							
For current operations	$ 64,929,000	$ 14,502,000	$ 37,411,000	$ 22,170,000	$ 139,013,000	$ 228,000	$ 139,241,000
For capital assets	180,815,000	99,907,000	146,165,000	18,054,000	444,941,000	1,108,000	446,049,000
Trusts, pooled income funds, and annuities	170,636,000	40,670,000	110,472,000	20,246,000	342,024,000	815,000	342,839,000
ALUMNI GIVING							
Total alumni of record	4,302,088	3,049,279	4,108,413	852,465	12,312,245	184,221	12,496,466
Alumni solicited	3,111,681	2,417,331	3,426,860	662,222	9,618,094	158,028	9,776,122
Alumni donors	1,022,895	579,936	1,078,477	169,422	2,850,730	27,136	2,877,866
GIFTS OF PROPERTY							
Company products	$ 95,738,000	$ 5,652,000	$ 6,018,000	$ 8,135,000	$ 115,543,000	$ 104,000	$ 115,646,000
Other, corporations	11,849,000	60,721,000	6,178,000	4,361,000	83,109,000	54,000	83,163,000
Other, non-corporations	42,203,000	24,021,000	37,218,000	9,129,000	112,571,000	823,000	113,393,000
CORPORATIONS' MATCHING GIFTS							
Total number of gifts matched	106,566	58,317	101,351	17,959	284,193	2,263	286,456
Support from matching-gift programs	$ 35,527,000	$ 17,385,000	$ 32,913,000	$ 5,094,000	$ 90,919,000	$ 412,000	$ 91,330,000
TOTAL SUPPORT	**$2,485,364,000**	**$737,180,000**	**$1,298,458,000**	**$323,404,000**	**$4,844,405,000**	**$22,053,000**	**$4,866,458,000**

SOURCES OF SUPPORT

			Percentage increase	
Sources	1986-87 *	Per cent	1-year	5-year
Alumni/alumnae	$2,346	27.6%	+ 28.5%	+ 89.2%
Other individuals	$2,066	24.3%	+ 16.0%	+ 88.3%
Corporations	$1,819	21.4%	+ 6.9%	+ 86.4%
Foundations	$1,513	17.8%	+ 11.0%	+ 50.8%
Religious organizations	$ 204	2.4%	− 3.3%	+ 16.6%
Other	$ 552	6.5%	+ 6.6%	+ 49.6%
Total	**$8,500**	**100.0%**	**+ 14.9%**	**+ 74.9%**
Price indices				
Consumer Price Index			+ 2.8%	+ 19.1%
Higher Education Price Index			+ 4.2%	+ 30.0%

* Millions of dollars, estimate

Note: The figures cover 1986-87.

TRENDS IN GIVING

		Per student	
Academic years	Total	Current	Adjusted†
1970-71	$1,860,000,000	$217	$183
1975-76	2,410,000,000	215	130
1980-81	4,230,000,000	350	135
1985-86	7,400,000,000	604	186
1986-87	8,500,000,000	680	203
Average annual change			
1970-71 to 1975-76	+ 5.3%	− 0.2%	− 6.6%
1975-76 to 1980-81	+ 11.9%	+ 10.2%	+ 0.8%
1980-81 to 1985-86	+ 11.8%	+ 11.5%	+ 6.6%
1985-86 to 1986-87	+ 14.9%	+ 12.6%	+ 9.1%

† Adjusted to 1967 dollars, according to Consumer Price Index.

SOURCE: COUNCIL FOR AID TO EDUCATION

New Hampshire

CONTINUED

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	24.3%
Private institutions	75.7%
4-year institutions	92.3%
2-year institutions	7.7%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of New Hampshire	1.7%
Plymouth State College	1.3%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

New Hampshire College	6.0%
Dartmouth College	11.1%

Test scores: Students averaged 938 on the SAT, which was taken by 65% of New Hampshire's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 2,132
Most popular: business, 23%; health, 19%

Bachelor's 6,558
Most popular: business, 26%; social sciences, 13%

Master's 1,399
Most popular: business, 52%; education, 19%

Doctorate 57
Most popular: life sciences, 25%; physical sciences, 25%

Professional 167
Most popular: law, 64%; medicine, 37%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,190
At public 2-year institutions	$1,514
At private 4-year institutions	$8,401
At private 2-year institutions	$2,710

Most expensive public institution:
University of New Hampshire, $2,768

Most expensive private institution:
Dartmouth College, $13,335

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$3,416	43.2%
Public 2-year	$1,652	34.2%
Private 4-year	$6,693	56.4%
Private 2-year	$2,901	82.2%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$183,959,000
Private institutions	$264,440,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $42,171,000

Sources:

Federal government	70.1%
State and local governments	7.6%
Industry	3.4%
The institution itself	11.6%
Other	7.3%

Largest endowment:
Dartmouth College $537,272,000

Top fund raisers:

Dartmouth College	$47,351,000
Colby-Sawyer College	$1,906,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $66,901,000

Two-year change: Up 33%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $857,000; 2,100 awards
Merit-based: $134,000; 188 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus: Gordon A. Haaland, University of New Hampshire: $82,300 (1987-88)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$6,010,000
GI Bill	$3,073,000
Pell Grants	$5,721,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$6,573,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$14,214,000
National Science Foundation	$4,049,000
Department of Defense	$2,765,000
Department of Agriculture	$1,744,000
Department of Energy	$814,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 8.0%

Dollars in default: $12,354,000

MISCELLANY

★ Dartmouth College has been a pioneer in providing computing for *academic work. Ninety-eight per* cent of the college's students comply with its recommendation that they purchase Apple MacIntosh computers.

★ This fall the business school at Dartmouth will begin the first American-style graduate business program in Japan, in conjunction with the International University of Japan. The curriculum will focus on international management.

★ Established in 1965, Daniel Webster College offers programs in aviation, business, and engineering. Adjacent to an airport, the college has two flight simulators and 18 aircraft available for flight training.

★ Franklin Pierce College's fire department is made up entirely of student volunteers.

★ Dartmouth, founded in 1769, is the oldest higher-education institution in New Hampshire.

New Jersey

HIGHER-EDUCATION LEADERS in New Jersey would like to see their state become as well known for the quality of its colleges and universities as it once was for the excellence of its turnpike. If some of the higher-education developments of recent years provide any clue, the idea may not be far-fetched.

The state's public colleges and universities, which faced declining enrollments and tight financing after the system's growth years during the mid-1970's, have been steadily gaining ground in recent years, thanks both to an expanding state economy and to supportive state officials. Republican Gov. Thomas H. Kean, a former high-school teacher, is seen as a strong advocate of public and private higher education, and considers both types of institution important to the state's higher-education system.

Private higher education has a long tradition in New Jersey: Princeton University was founded in 1746 and, 20 years later, Queen's College—now Rutgers University, a public institution—was established by royal charter. Princeton plays a prominent role in higher education statewide as well as nationally. It and other private institutions receive subsidies from the state for each New Jersey resident they enroll, and they have received significant amounts of state funds for construction and research projects. A coalition of private institutions works aggressively with state officials. Among other things, it has commissioned a study examining the role of private higher education in the state.

In recent years, however, many of the state's public institutions—among them the Rutgers University system, the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, the nine state colleges, and the two-year county colleges—have seen their profiles rise along with their budgets. They have been credited with carrying out innovative programs that have attracted national attention.

One such innovation is the state's challenge-grant program, started by Governor Kean. Under that program, institutions can compete for millions of dollars in grant money to carry out special programs not financed by their regular operating budgets.

Some observers of higher-education trends have predicted it could become a national model, although state higher-education officials caution that money for the program must not supplant regular higher-education spending.

Another innovation is the New Jersey Commission on Science and Technology, a quasi-public group that has established several university centers to conduct research in fields deemed important to the state's economic development. A few private institutions are involved in the centers.

Yet another innovation, this one still in the early stages, is a comprehensive assessment plan under which students, faculty members, and institutions in the public sector would be evaluated according to a broad range of factors. Initially, the plan raised eyebrows among faculty-union leaders, who play a strong role in state higher-education politics. State officials say, however, that the new evaluation plan won't be simply a test that measures minimum skills, but one that helps students, faculty members, and institutions determine how they can become more effective.

Despite its recent successes, the state's higher-education system still faces problems. Efforts are under way to educate more members of the large minority population and to persuade more residents to attend institutions in New Jersey. (Traditionally, a high proportion of New Jersey's student-age population has elected to study in other states.)

The Board of Higher Education, which coordinates postsecondary education in the state, has become increasingly influential under Governor Kean. There are 31 individual governing boards for public institutions.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 7,672,000 (Rank: 9)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	23.9%
18 to 24	11.0%
25 to 34	16.4%
35 and older	48.7%

Continued on Following Page

Sources and notes appear on Page 88

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New Jersey
CONTINUED

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.1%
Asian	1.5%
Black	12.6%
White	83.6%
Other and unknown	2.2%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	6.7%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	67.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	31.5%
At least 4 years of college	18.3%

Per-capita personal income: $20,352

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	92,617
1998-99 (estimate)	80,489

High-school dropout rate: 22.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Thomas H. Kean (R), term ends 1990

Governor's higher-education adviser: Marla Ucelli, State House, CN-001, Trenton 08625; (609) 292-6000

U.S. Senators: Bill Bradley (D), term ends 1991; Frank R. Lautenberg (D), term ends 1989

U.S. Representatives:
7 Democrats, 6 Republicans, 1 vacancy
Jim Courter (R), Bernard J. Dwyer (D), James J. Florio (D), Dean A. Gallo (R), Frank J. Guarini (D), William J. Hughes (D), Matthew J. Rinaldo (R), Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D), Robert A. Roe (D), Marge Roukema (R), H. James Saxton (R), Christopher H. Smith (R), Robert G. Torricelli (D)

Legislature: Senate, 24 Democrats, 16 Republicans; House, 38 Democrats, 42 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	14
Public 2-year institutions	17
Private 4-year institutions	26
Private 2-year institutions	4
Total	61

Vocational institutions: 283

Statewide coordinating board:
Department of Higher Education
20 West Street, CN542
Trenton 08625
(609) 292-4310
T. Edward Hollander, chancellor

Private-college association:
Association of Independent Colleges and Universities in New Jersey
P.O. Box 206
797 Springfield Avenue
Summit 07901
(201) 277-3738
Frank Mertz, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP: Camden County College, Rider College

Institutions under NCAA sanctions: None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	6,605
At private institutions	2,527

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	74.4%
At private institutions	66.0%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	31.9%
At private institutions	24.7%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$36,900
At public 2-year institutions	$30,600
At private 4-year institutions	$36,000
At private 2-year institutions	$25,600

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	131,382
At public 2-year institutions	104,391
At private 4-year institutions	57,127
At private 2-year institutions	2,413
Total	295,313

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.1%
Full-time	49.9%
Minority	18.6%
Foreign	3.4%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 1.6%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 90% of all new college students enrolled in New Jersey; 64% of all New Jersey residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	84.8%
Private institutions	15.2%
4-year institutions	59.0%
2-year institutions	41.0%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

Rutgers University at New Brunswick	18.2%
Montclair State College	17.2%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Seton Hall University	12.3%
Princeton University	14.7%

Test scores: Students averaged 892 on the SAT, which was taken by 70% of New Jersey's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 10,473
Most popular: business, 31%; general studies, 25%

Bachelor's 23,450
Most popular: business, 28%; social sciences, 12%

Master's 6,303
Most popular: education, 26%; business, 25%

Doctorate 735
Most popular: philosophy or theology, 15%; education, 14%

Professional 1,690
Most popular: law, 45%; theology, 24%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,861
At public 2-year institutions	$763
At private 4-year institutions	$8,221
At private 2-year institutions	$1,200

Most expensive public institution: New Jersey Institute of Technology, $3,220

Most expensive private institution: Princeton University, $13,380

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$2,033	20.2%
Public 2-year	$1,263	28.1%
Private 4-year	$6,770	51.0%
Private 2-year	$4,613	80.8%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,406,490,000
Private institutions	$714,733,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $180,264,000

Sources:

Federal government	46.3%
State and local governments	12.7%
Industry	4.5%
The institution itself	26.3%
Other	10.1%

Largest endowment:

Princeton University	$2,291,110,000

Top fund raisers:

Princeton University	$90,809,000
Rutgers University	$21,483,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,013,299,000

Two-year change: Up 20%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $73,349,000; 54,673 awards
Merit-based: $3,563,000; 3,366 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Edward J. Bloustein, Rutgers University at New Brunswick: $120,000 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$38,836,000
GI Bill	$9,142,000
Pell Grants	$62,353,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$77,383,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$33,437,000
National Science Foundation	$22,699,000
Department of Defense	$14,189,000
Department of Agriculture	$2,993,000
Department of Energy	$5,435,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 13.1%

Dollars in default: $266,193,000

MISCELLANY

★ Rutgers has one of the nation's most innovative women's-studies programs, especially known for its work in integrating scholarship on women into traditional courses. The university coordinates a statewide grant program that allows colleges to apply for state money to finance so-called mainstreaming projects.

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*** The Standard & Poor's (S&P) 500 Index is an unmanaged group of stocks considered to be representative of the stock market in general.

★ Princeton University is the site of the John von Neumann National Supercomputer Center, a National Science Foundation center that is operated by a consortium of 13 institutions, including Rutgers.

★ Several of New Jersey's two-year colleges help provide job training and counseling to welfare recipients under a special state program.

★ Princeton is the oldest institution of higher education in New Jersey. It was founded in 1746.

New Mexico

After a period of bitter infighting at the University of New Mexico and financial problems caused largely by a depressed energy economy, the state's higher-education system appears poised for change.

Whether the system succeeds in making changes, say those who have studied it in recent years, will hinge on whether the state can answer several key questions. Among them: Can New Mexico's public four-year institutions and community colleges develop strong, clear missions? Can the system improve quality while providing sufficient access to the state's large Hispanic and American Indian populations? Can the universities become an important force in shaping economic development?

Whether the state will have enough money to bring about those changes is another issue. Lately it hasn't, and some institutions worry that too many lean budget years may lead to an exodus of faculty members.

However, New Mexico's economy, once heavily dependent on oil and gas, continues to diversify, and its population is growing. Republican Gov. Garrey E. Carruthers, a former agricultural-economics professor, has taken a strong interest in higher education and is expected to push for reforms.

Legislators are also interested in seeing improvements in the system, but say they want to see the state get more for its money. In the past, many have expressed concern over funds spent on remedial education, arguing that such courses should not be offered at universities.

The University of New Mexico, meanwhile, is recovering from a bitter fight that led to the departure of its president, Tom J. Farer, in 1986. Then-Gov. Toney Anaya had opposed the selection of Mr. Farer from the beginning and wanted to reopen the search process, prompting accusations of political interference. A succession of clashes over minority hiring, the part that regents played in university affairs, and other issues eventually caused Mr. Farer to leave.

Only three private higher-education institutions operate in the state. One is St. John's College, the second campus of St. John's College in Maryland.

The Commission on Higher Education, whose members are appointed by the governor, is the statewide coordinating agency for postsecondary education. There are 11 governing boards for public institutions.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,500,000 (Rank: 37)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	29.8%
18 to 24	11.4%
25 to 34	17.5%
35 and older	41.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	8.2%
Asian	0.6%
Black	1.8%
White	76.0%
Other and unknown	13.3%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	36.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	68.9%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	34.7%
At least 4 years of college	17.6%

Per-capita personal income: $11,875

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	16,830
1998-99 (estimate)	20,468

High-school dropout rate: 27.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Garrey E. Carruthers (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Marlis Mann, State Capitol, Santa Fe 87503; (505) 827-3000

U.S. Senators: Jeff Bingaman (D), term ends 1989; Pete V. Domenici (R), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 2 Republicans
Manuel Lujan, Jr. (R), Bill Richardson (D), Joe Skeen (R)

Legislature: Senate, 21 Democrats, 21 Republicans; House, 47 Democrats, 23 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	6
Public 2-year institutions	12
Private 4-year institutions	3
Private 2-year institutions	0
Total	21

Vocational institutions: 55

Statewide coordinating board:
Commission on Higher Education
1068 Cerrillos Road
Santa Fe 87501
(505) 827-8300
Dewayne Matthews, executive director

Private-college association:
New Mexico Independent
College Association
College of Santa Fe
LaSalle Hall, Room B-205
Saint Michael's Drive
Santa Fe 87501
(505) 473-6271
Robert E. Rhodes, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	2,220
At private institutions	56

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	58.8%
At private institutions	47.7%

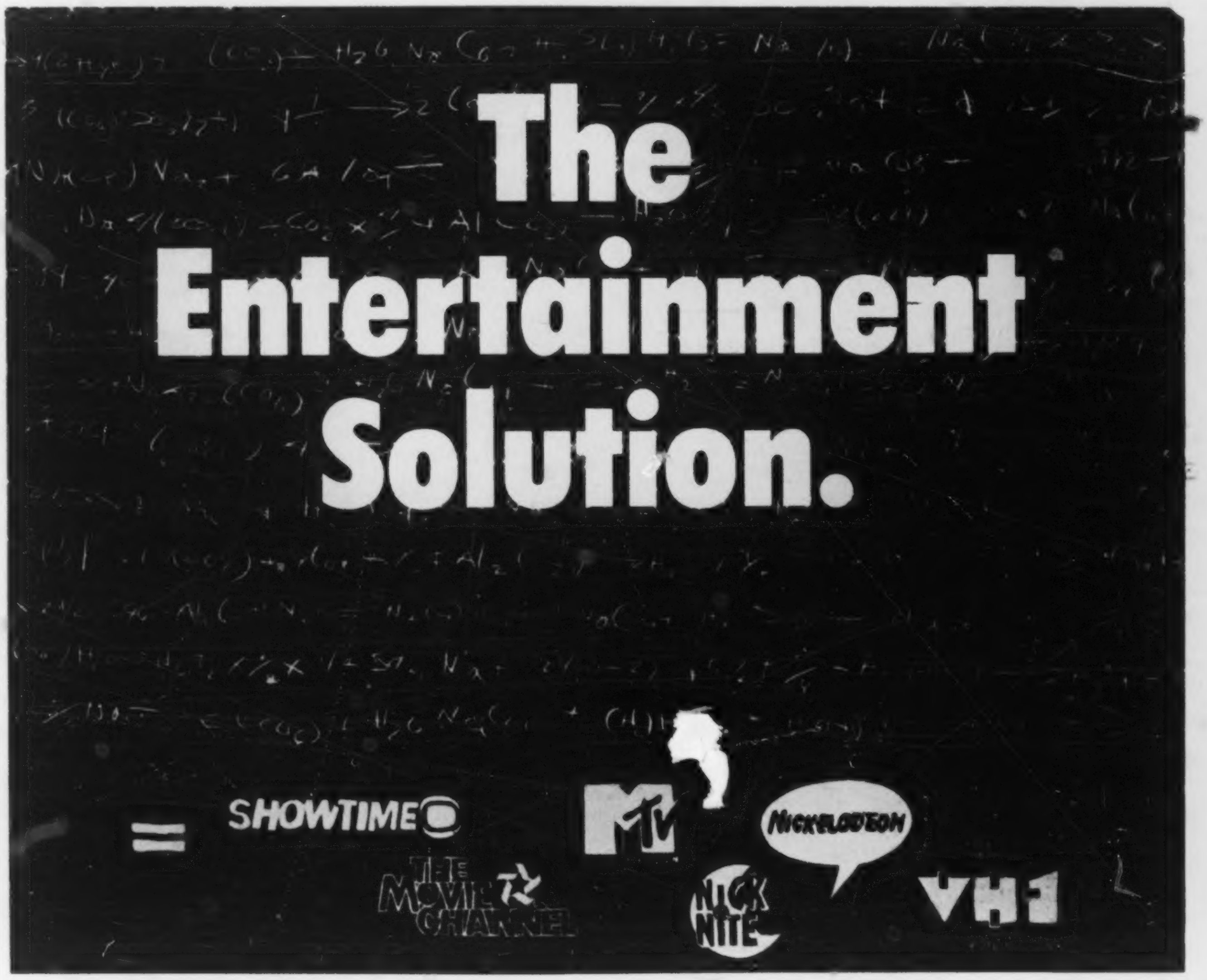
Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	23.0%
At private institutions	42.9%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$30,300
At public 2-year institutions	$26,900
At private 4-year institutions	$20,600
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Continued on Following Page



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New Mexico
CONTINUED

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	46,246
At public 2-year institutions	32,319
At private 4-year institutions	1,705
At private 2-year institutions	0
Total	80,270

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.5%
Full-time	49.0%
Minority	35.4%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 47.5%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 80% of all new college students enrolled in New Mexico; 79% of all New Mexico residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	97.6%
Private institutions	2.4%
4-year institutions	52.0%
2-year institutions	48.0%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of New Mexico main campus	29.6%
New Mexico State University main campus	26.6%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

College of Santa Fe	42.3%
College of the Southwest	20.4%

Test scores: Students averaged 18.0 on the ACT, which was taken by 54% of New Mexico's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year Most popular: health, 27%; business, 20%	2,457
Bachelor's Most popular: business, 23%; engineering, 15%	4,725
Master's Most popular: education, 38%; business, 16%	1,771
Doctorate Most popular: education, 29%; engineering, 14%	209
Professional Most popular: law, 62%; medicine, 38%	191

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$915
At public 2-year institutions	$407
At private 4-year institutions	$3,649
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institution:
New Mexico State University, $1,284

Most expensive private institution:
St. John's College, $11,200

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$997	10.2%
Public 2-year	$597	9.8%
Private 4-year	$5,715	59.5%
Private 2-year	n/a	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$456,600,000
Private institutions	$16,500,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $118,508,000

Sources:

Federal government	64.4%
State and local governments	14.6%
Industry	12.5%
The institution itself	5.7%
Other	2.9%

Largest endowment:

University of New Mexico	$38,000,000

Top fund raisers:

University of New Mexico	$9,234,000
New Mexico Military Institute	$4,619,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $261,649,000

Two-year change: Up 12%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $1,461,000; 1,700 awards
Merit-based: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Gerald W. May, University of New Mexico: $100,000 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$13,414,000
GI Bill	$9,145,000
Pell Grants	$26,086,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$7,570,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$10,163,000
National Science Foundation	$3,867,000
Department of Defense	$52,150,000
Department of Agriculture	$3,336,000
Department of Energy	$3,131,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 8.4%

Dollars in default: $8,294,000

MISCELLANY

★ The student body at the Institute of American Indian Arts, a junior college that gets most of its operating funds from the federal government, is 99 per cent American Indian.

★ San Juan College has a "Possible Dream Scholarship" program to encourage students in junior high school to prepare for college both financially and academically. The plan combines a monthly savings requirement, a scholarship, academic counseling, and a guarantee that tuition for participating students will not rise.

★ The Los Alamos National Laboratory in Los Alamos, one of three national laboratories that the University of California system operates for the Energy Department, grew out of federal nuclear research done in the 1940's, including the Manhattan Project.

★ New Mexico State's first graduation ceremony was scheduled for March 10, 1893, but the university canceled it because the lone senior had been killed the night before by a local cowboy.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the New Mexico State University main campus, founded in 1888.

New York

NEW YORK STATE has two huge public university systems in addition to dozens of private colleges and universities of all types.

Both university systems—the State University of New York and the City University of New York—include community colleges, professional schools, and research universities.

Both systems are also only the latest configuration of the state's public colleges and universities, which previously were operated more independently.

The 64-campus SUNY system is spread throughout the state, with graduate and research programs centered on four campuses: Albany, Binghamton, Buffalo, and Stony Brook. The system's size has made it difficult to bring about rapid change, but some campuses, most notably the Buffalo campus in the last five years, have been able to make major improvements.

CUNY, after several years of tight budgets during New York City's financial crisis, is now growing again. A major program to build new facilities was begun last year, and many programs to help the New York City schools have also been started.

Student groups and faculty unions are extremely active in both of the public university systems.

They regularly press state officials and college boards on issues of concern to them.

The New York State Board of Regents, whose members are selected by the Legislature, coordinates education at all levels in the state. Conflicts between the regents and the university boards, appointed by the Governor, have created some problems for the systems.

In addition, public higher education in New York must contend with strong private colleges. Research universities such as Columbia and New York University and liberal-arts colleges such as Colgate, Hamilton, and Vassar wield great influence in Albany.

Many state policies are affected by that influence. Most economic-development programs involving universities are open to private as well as public institutions. A well-financed student-aid program provides large grants to students attending private colleges. Cornell University, a private institution that operates several SUNY units, is the state's land-grant college.

The way New York's public and private colleges handle higher-education policies has been influential nationally.

After the New York Legislature enacted "truth in testing" laws that require producers of standardized tests to provide certain information to test-takers, many other states followed suit. The state is also a leader in medical education, an area now being closely examined by New York officials.

The public and private colleges have some problems in common. Among the leading issues are: finding ways to help more inner-city high-school students graduate and enroll in college, and financing much-needed improvements in college facilities.

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DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 17,825,000 (Rank: 2)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	24.5%
18 to 24	11.1%
25 to 34	16.8%
35 and older	47.6%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	1.9%
Black	13.7%
White	79.9%
Other and unknown	4.3%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	9.5%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	66.3%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	32.2%
At least 4 years of college	17.9%

Per-capita personal income: $18,004

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	187,090
1998-99 (estimate)	170,194

High-school dropout rate: 35.8%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Mario M. Cuomo (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Cornelius J. Foley, State Capitol, Room 242, Albany 12224; (518) 474-8390

U.S. Senators: Alfonse M. D'Amato (R), term ends 1993; Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D), term ends 1989

U.S. Representatives:
19 Democrats, 14 Republicans, 1 vacancy
Gary L. Ackerman (D), Sherwood L. Boehlert (R), Joseph J. DioGuardi (R), Thomas J. Downey (D), Hamilton Fish, Jr. (R), Floyd H. Flake (D), Robert Garcia (D), Benjamin A. Gilman (R), Bill Green (R), George J. Hochbrueckner (D), Frank Horton (R), Amo Houghton (R), Jack F. Kemp (R), John J. LaFalce (D), Norman F. Lent (R), Thomas J. Manton (D), David O'B. Martin (R), Raymond J. McGrath (R), Matthew F. McHugh (D), Guy V. Molinari (R), Robert J. Mrazek (D), Henry J. Nowak (D), Major R. Owens (D), Charles B. Rangel (D), James H. Scheuer (D), Charles E. Schumer (D), Louise M. Slaughter (D), Stephen J. Solarz (D), Gerald B.H. Solomon (R), Samuel S. Stratton (D), Edolphus Towns (D), Ted Weiss (D), George C. Wortley (R)

Legislature: Senate, 26 Democrats, 35 Republicans; House, 93 Democrats, 57 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	42
Public 2-year institutions	44
Private 4-year institutions	175
Private 2-year institutions	47
Total	308

Vocational institutions: 515

Statewide coordinating board:
New York State Education Department
Cultural Education Center
Room 5B28
Albany 12230
(518) 474-5851
Donald J. Nolan, deputy commissioner for higher and professional education

Private-college association:
Commission on Independent Colleges and Universities in New York
17 Elk Street
Albany 12224
(518) 436-4781
C. Mark Lawton, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP: Onondaga Community College, State University of New York, Yeshiva University

Institutions under NCAA sanctions: Brooklyn College, Marist College

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	19,558
At private institutions	16,347

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	69.7%
At private institutions	57.9%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	29.8%
At private institutions	28.6%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$38,800
At public 2-year institutions	$33,600
At private 4-year institutions	$35,000
At private 2-year institutions	$18,100

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	346,588
At public 2-year institutions	226,864
At private 4-year institutions	399,513
At private 2-year institutions	33,035
Total	1,006,000

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.7%
Full-time	63.9%
Minority	21.7%
Foreign	3.2%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 7.1%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 86% of all new college students enrolled in New York; 83% of all New York residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	66.9%
Private institutions	33.1%
4-year institutions	70.6%
2-year institutions	29.4%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

State University of New York at Buffalo	11.5%
Hunter College of the City University of New York	44.2%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

New York University	19.0%
Syracuse University	8.7%

Test scores: Students averaged 894 on the SAT, which was taken by 70% of New York's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 50,227
Most popular: business, 38%; general studies, 15%

Bachelor's 86,719
Most popular: business, 22%; social sciences, 12%

Master's 31,536
Most popular: education, 23%; business, 21%

Doctorate 3,411
Most popular: education, 15%; psychology, 14%

Professional 6,765
Most popular: law, 56%; medicine, 26%

Continued on Following Page

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New York
CONTINUED

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,431
At public 2-year institutions	$1,340
At private 4-year institutions	$7,364
At private 2-year institutions	$4,795

Most expensive public institution: Cornell University statutory schools, $5,240

Most expensive private institution: Bard College, $13,560

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,654	15.6%
Public 2-year	$1,355	26.8%
Private 4-year	$7,331	50.5%
Private 2-year	$4,693	65.8%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$3,802,602,000
Private institutions	$5,594,159,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $1,047,184,000

Sources:

Federal government	68.4%
State and local governments	4.7%
Industry	5.5%
The institution itself	11.2%
Other	10.2%

Largest endowment:
Columbia University $1,387,060,000

Top fund raisers:

Cornell University	$149,702,000
Columbia University	$104,646,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $2,936,954,000

Two-year change: Up 15%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $392,451,000; 317,800 awards
Merit-based: $6,331,698; 67,675 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Steven B. Sample, State University of New York at Buffalo: $115,000 (1987-88)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$65,232,000
GI Bill	$24,268,000
Pell Grants	$405,577,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$318,244,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$422,814,000
National Science Foundation	$116,412,000
Department of Defense	$51,110,000
Department of Agriculture	$8,736,000
Department of Energy	$34,209,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 13.7%

Dollars in default: $930,301,000

MISCELLANY

★ New York City is generally considered the center of activity of foundations in the United States. The Ford Foundation, the wealthiest private grant-making fund, with $5.3-billion in assets, has its headquarters in the city. Among others involved in higher education are the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the Rockefeller and Andrew W. Mellon Foundations.

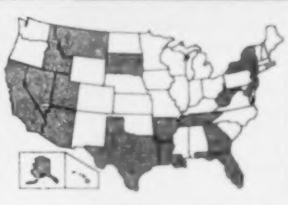
★ Service academies: New York is home to the U.S. Military Academy (at West Point) and the Merchant Marine Academy (at Kings Point).

★ All students at Cooper Union, an engineering, architecture, and art school in Manhattan, receive a full scholarship covering tuition, and room and board. Peter Cooper, the inventor and entrepreneur who founded the institution in 1859, required the full scholarships as a condition of his donating the school's original endowment.

★ The State University of New York at Stony Brook owns the East Hampton estate of the late Abstract Expressionist painters Jackson Pollock and Lee Krasner. The university is turning the house and studio into a museum and study center.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in New York is Columbia University, founded in 1754.

U.S. ROLL CALL: Bans on College Credit for Remedial Courses



These states prohibit the awarding of credit at public colleges and universities for remedial-education courses:

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Arkansas
California
Florida
Georgia
Hawaii
Idaho
Louisiana
Montana
Nevada *
New Jersey
New York
South Dakota
Tennessee
Texas
Utah
West Virginia

* 4-year colleges and universities only

North Carolina

As PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION in the Tar Heel State approaches its bicentennial (the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill was founded in 1789), the prestige of the state's colleges and universities continues to grow.

Chapel Hill has long had an outstanding reputation, and with tuition costs rising at elite private universities in recent years, it has attracted more and more applicants from all across the country.

Other campuses in the University of North Carolina system are growing. North Carolina State, the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, and East Carolina University have expanded in recent years, and all enjoy strong support from state officials and local communities.

Other sectors of higher education are prospering as well. North Carolina has a vast, 58-campus, community-college system, and private higher education is strong. Duke University is nationally known for many of its academic programs; together with U.N.C.–Chapel Hill and North Carolina State, it forms the points of the "Research Triangle" of high-technology businesses and research centers that has helped the state's economy thrive in recent years.

North Carolina also has a strong tradition of colleges affiliated with religious groups and of historically black institutions. Among the former are Campbell and Wake Forest Universities (Southern Baptist) and Davidson College (Presbyterian).

The state has five public black colleges, of which North Carolina A&T State University is the most prestigious. Of the seven private black colleges, some, such as Johnson C. Smith University, are on the upswing, while others are facing difficult financial times.

As a state with so many types of college, North Carolina has a host of higher-education issues to address. Among those currently commanding attention are the following:

Many supporters of U.N.C. at Chapel Hill are concerned that their campus has lost some of its political clout and financial support because it is part of a 14-campus system; some politicians want to limit further the number of students from outside the state who can attend public colleges in North Carolina; legislators and community-college trustees differ over the proper degree of state control over the two-year campuses; some of the Southern Baptist colleges worry about the control their religious bodies are gaining over faculty appointments and curricular decisions; and black leaders continue to press the state to provide more assistance to black colleges and prod predominantly white colleges to do more for black students even though court-ordered desegregation plans have expired.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 6,413,000 (Rank: 10)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.4%
18 to 24	11.8%
25 to 34	17.8%
35 and older	45.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.1%
Asian	0.4%
Black	22.4%
White	75.8%
Other and unknown	0.2%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	1.0%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	54.8%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	27.0%
At least 4 years of college	13.2%

Per-capita personal income: $13,314

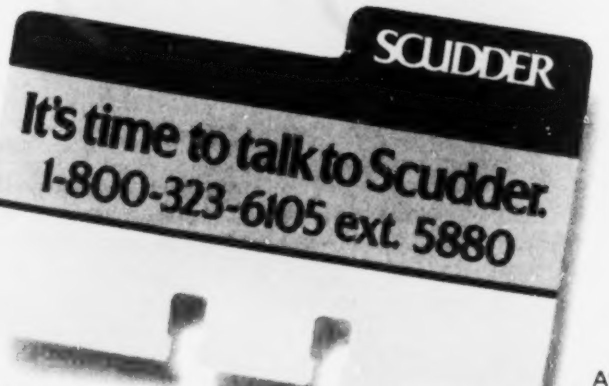
New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	71,840
1998-99 (estimate)	63,152

High-school dropout rate: 30.0%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: James G. Martin (R), term ends 1989



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Governor's higher-education adviser: Lee E. Monroe, State Capitol, Raleigh 27611; (919) 733-4240

U.S. Senators: Jesse Helms (R), term ends 1991; Terry Sanford (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
8 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Cass Ballenger (R), James M. Clarke (D), Howard Coble (R), W.G. (Bill) Hefner (D), Walter B. Jones (D), Martin Lancaster (D), J. Alex McMillan (R), Stephen L. Neal (D), David E. Price (D), Charles Rose (D), Tim Valentine (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 40 Democrats, 10 Republicans; House, 84 Democrats, 36 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	16
Public 2-year institutions	58
Private 4-year institutions	37
Private 2-year institutions	14
Total	125

Vocational institutions: 75

Statewide coordinating boards:

University of North Carolina
General Administration
P.O. Box 2688
Chapel Hill 27514
(919) 962-6981
C.D. Spangler, president

State Department of Community Colleges
200 West Jones Street
Raleigh 27603
(919) 733-7051
Robert W. Scott, president

Private-college association:
North Carolina Association of Independent Colleges and Universities
879A Washington Street
Raleigh 27605
(919) 832-5817
John T. Henley, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Wingate College

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	9,575
At private institutions	2,292

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	58.3%
At private institutions	51.4%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	33.1%
At private institutions	33.3%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$33,100
At public 2-year institutions	$20,300
At private 4-year institutions	$24,600
At private 2-year institutions	$20,300

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	133,415
At public 2-year institutions	129,224
At private 4-year institutions	53,769
At private 2-year institutions	6,558
Total	322,966

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.0%
Full-time	61.7%
Minority	20.2%
Foreign	1.5%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 30.0%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 81% of all new college students enrolled in North Carolina; 93% of all North Carolina residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	83.0%
Private institutions	17.0%
4-year institutions	57.8%
2-year institutions	42.2%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

North Carolina State University at Raleigh	12.5%
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	10.6%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Duke University	8.3%
Wake Forest University	4.8%

Test scores: Students averaged 838 on the SAT, which was taken by 56% of North Carolina's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 16,001
Most popular: business, 25%; health, 20%

Bachelor's 25,125
Most popular: business, 24%; social sciences, 13%

Master's 5,665
Most popular: education, 35%; business, 17%

Doctorate 753
Most popular: life sciences, 21%; education, 15%

Professional 1,573
Most popular: law, 45%; medicine, 27%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$818
At public 2-year institutions	$216
At private 4-year institutions	$5,597
At private 2-year institutions	$3,635

Most expensive public institution:
North Carolina School of the Arts, $1,341

Most expensive private institution:
Duke University, $12,286

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,168	10.6%
Public 2-year	$239	5.7%
Private 4-year	$4,432	40.7%
Private 2-year	$3,314	57.1%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,799,173,000
Private institutions	$837,291,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $270,746,000

Sources:

Federal government	62.1%
State and local governments	18.1%
Industry	7.4%
The institution itself	8.2%
Other	4.2%

Largest endowment:

Duke University	$363,706,000

Top fund raisers:

Duke University	$73,564,000
Wake Forest University	$66,255,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,284,076,000

Two-year change: Up 19%

Continued on Following Page

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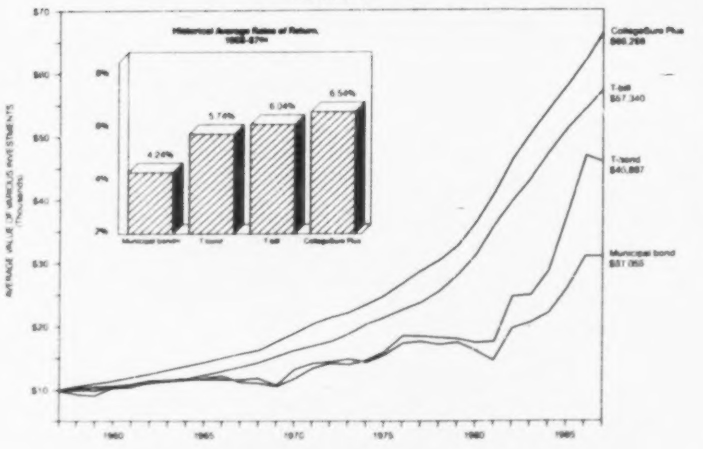

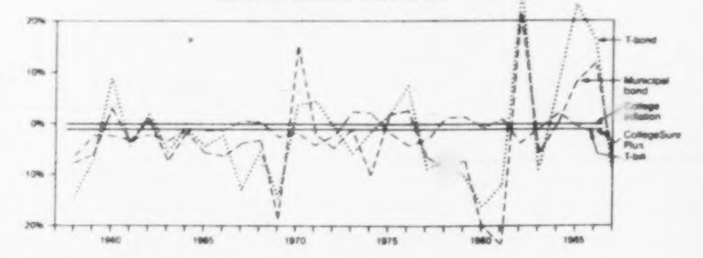

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5 Vaughn Drive
Princeton, NJ 08540-6313

(a) Average annual rates of return on U.S. Treasury bonds and U.S. Treasury bills were calculated from total annual returns for the period 1958-1987 reported in *Stocks, Bonds, Bills, and Inflation, 1988 Yearbook*, Ibbotson Associates, Inc., Chicago, 1988. Average annual rate of return on municipal bonds was calculated in the same manner as Ibbotson Associates computed annual Treasury returns based on monthly yield data for 10-year municipal bonds reported in *Analytical Record of Yields and Yield Spreads*, Salomon Brothers Inc., New York, June 1986 and monthly updates through April 1988. Average annual rates of return for T-bonds, T-bills, and municipal bonds do not reflect transaction costs which can be substantial at times. Average annual rate of return on the CollegeSure Plus CD was calculated retrospectively as though the CollegeSure℠ Plus CD had been in existence since 1958, based on the annual rates of change in direct charges (tuition, mandatory fees, room, and board) at selected 4-year private colleges and universities in the United States during the period 1958-1987. College Savings Bank will provide a research report that details these rate-of-return calculations free of charge to anyone who requests a copy in writing.

(b) 1987 total rates of return were as follows—CollegeSure Plus CD: 6.39%, T-bill: 5.47%, T-bond: −2.69%, municipal bond: −0.14%.

(c) The taxable equivalent yield is 5.89%, based on a tax rate of 28% (currently the peak federal statutory individual income tax rate).

(d) As presently priced, the CollegeSure CD yielded in retrospect 6.16% on average for the period 1958-1987 and 5.89% for 1987.

Recent and historical rates of return on college inflation, CollegeSure Plus CD and CollegeSure CD, T-bonds, T-bills, and municipal bonds may not be indicative of future rates of return and cannot be used to predict rates of return for future interest periods.

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North Carolina
CONTINUED

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $5,924,000; 7,589 awards
Merit-based: $22,038,000; 25,000 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Bruce R. Poulton, North Carolina State University: $110,500 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$40,479,000
GI Bill	$29,961,000
Pell Grants	$64,200,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$27,154,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$133,864,000
National Science Foundation	$19,294,000
Department of Defense	$12,060,000
Department of Agriculture	$10,413,000
Department of Energy	$4,575,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 7.7%
Dollars in default: $20,975,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of North Carolina and the University of Georgia both claim to be the oldest public university in the country.

★ Pembroke State University was founded to teach American Indians, and its student body is still about one-third Indian.

★ Many of the state's leading politicians have strong academic ties. Sen. Terry Sanford, a Democrat, once was president of Duke University. Gov. James G. Martin was a chemistry professor at Davidson College. Robert W. Scott, president of the State Department of Community Colleges, once was Governor.

★ Many historians trace the civil-rights movement to a 1960 sit-in by four students from North Carolina A&T State University at a lunch counter in Greensboro.

★ Warren Wilson College has a 15-hours-a-week work requirement for all on-campus students, and a dean of work to administer the program.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in North Carolina is Salem College, a Moravian institution founded in 1772.

North Dakota

MONEY has been scarce in North Dakota for the last five years, and economizing has taken a toll on higher education.

North Dakota's economy is heavily dependent on mining and agriculture, and both have been in decline. While state officials have urged colleges to find ways to invigorate the state's economy, the state hasn't found the money to help.

As a large and sparsely populated state, North Dakota also faces a dilemma of how to make colleges and universities geographically accessible to students without having more institutions than it needs. Many observers think it should close some colleges and use the savings to improve other institutions.

That is politically difficult. College communities fear the effect on local economies, and they organize to block any proposed closings. As a result, none are expected anytime soon.

State officials have also been discussing what criteria to use in deciding whether to continue to offer certain academic programs, and what admission standards are appropriate for the state.

The Board of Higher Education in North Dakota serves as the coordinating and governing board for all public higher education.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 672,000 (Rank: 46)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.8%
18 to 24	11.2%
25 to 34	18.6%
35 and older	42.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	3.1%
Asian	0.4%
Black	0.4%
White	96.0%
Other and unknown	0.2%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	0.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	66.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	35.1%
At least 4 years of college	14.8%

Per-capita personal income: $13,004

NATIONAL SNAPSHOT: Most Expensive Public and Private Institutions

Private	Annual tuition fees, room and board
Bennington College	$18,990
Sarah Lawrence College	18,760
Brandeis University	18,586
Barnard College	18,550
Tufts University	18,282
University of Chicago	18,225
Harvard and Radcliffe Colleges	18,210
Dartmouth College	18,199
Boston University	18,175
New York University	18,100
Public	
University of Michigan	$6,875
Virginia Military Institute	6,540
University of Illinois at Chicago	6,455
College of William and Mary	6,370
Virginia State University	6,356
Lyndon State College	6,291
Johnson State College	6,286
Old Dominion University	6,272
Trenton State College	6,245

Note: Rankings are based on 1,005 four-year private institutions and 275 four-year public institutions that provided final or estimated 1988-89 tuition, fees, room, and board charges to the College Board by July 5, 1988.
A table listing tuition and fees at 2,700 institutions appeared in the August 10, 1988 issue of *The Chronicle*.

SOURCE: COLLEGE BOARD

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	8,370
1998-99 (estimate)	8,578

High-school dropout rate: 10.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: George A. Sinner (D), term ends 1989

Governor's higher-education adviser: Carol M. Siegert, State Capitol, Bismarck 58505; (701) 224-2200

U.S. Senators: Quentin N. Burdick (D), term ends 1989; Kent Conrad (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 0 Republicans
Byron L. Dorgan (D)

Legislative Assembly: Senate, 27 Democrats, 26 Republicans; House, 45 Democrats, 61 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	6
Public 2-year institutions	8
Private 4-year institutions	4
Private 2-year institutions	1
Total	19

Vocational institutions: 28

Statewide coordinating board:
Board of Higher Education
State Capitol Building
Bismarck 58505
(701) 224-2960
John A. Richardson, commissioner

Private-college association:
North Dakota Independent College Fund
Box 6939
Jamestown College
Jamestown 58401
(701) 252-3467
Robert L. Richardson, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	1,440
At private institutions	89

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	58.7%
At private institutions	n/a

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	23.2%
At private institutions	41.6%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$28,900
At public 2-year institutions	$26,100
At private 4-year institutions	$18,800
At private 2-year institutions	$18,800

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	27,389
At public 2-year institutions	7,509
At private 4-year institutions	2,313
At private 2-year institutions	100
Total	37,311

Enrollment highlights:

Women	48.0%
Full-time	77.1%
Minority	5.4%
Foreign	2.5%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 23.6%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 76% of all new college students enrolled in North Dakota; 81% of all North Dakota residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	87.6%
Private institutions	12.4%
4-year institutions	48.4%
2-year institutions	51.6%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of North Dakota	4.3%
North Dakota State University	1.5%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Mary	7.8%
Jamestown College	3.9%

Test scores: Students averaged 18.8 on the ACT, which was taken by 68% of North Dakota's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 2,935
Most popular: industrial trades, 32%; business, 24%

Bachelor's 4,263
Most popular: business, 19%; education, 16%

Master's 534
Most popular: education, 34%; health, 13%

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Doctorate	67
Most popular: agriculture, 22%; physical sciences, 21%	
Professional	134
Most popular: law, 63%; medicine, 37%	

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,198
At public 2-year institutions	$1,074
At private 4-year institutions	$4,162
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institution:
University of North Dakota main campus, $1,472

Most expensive private institution:
Jamestown College, $5,920

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,496	18.1%
Public 2-year	$1,255	25.8%
Private 4-year	$3,380	55.5%
Private 2-year	$516	9.6%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$288,214,000
Private institutions	$18,853,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $33,106,000

Sources:

Federal government	37.0%
State and local governments	46.3%
Industry	4.7%
The institution itself	11.2%
Other	0.8%

Largest endowment:

University of North Dakota Foundation	$18,423,000

Top fund raisers:

Jamestown College	$2,315,000
University of Mary	$1,026,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $118,072,000

Two-year change: Down 2%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $540,000; 1,200 awards
Merit-based: $50,000; awards n/a

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Thomas J. Clifford, University of North Dakota: $78,156 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$5,973,000
GI Bill	$1,357,000
Pell Grants	$22,308,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$10,703,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$694,000
National Science Foundation	$389,000
Department of Defense	$378,000
Department of Agriculture	$3,128,000
Department of Energy	$429,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 8.8%

Dollars in default: $5,736,000

MISCELLANY

★ American Indians are the largest minority group in North Dakota. The University of North Dakota has highly regarded programs in scholarship about Indians, as well as programs aimed at attracting and retaining Indian students.

★ Four two-year colleges in North Dakota are controlled by Indian tribes—Fort Berthold Community College, Little Hoop Community College, Standing Rock College, and Turtle Mountain Community College.

★ A history of the University of North Dakota recounts an incident near the end of the 19th century when the university's president, the Rev. William M. Blackburn, complained to the Board of Regents that at campus meals an instructor in English regularly started to eat before the blessing. The instructor argued that the food was just as bad after the blessing as it was before. The regents are said to have fired them both.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in North Dakota is the University of North Dakota in Grand Forks, founded in 1883.

Ohio

LIKE MANY of the Rust Belt states, Ohio has undergone a traumatic economic transition in the last decade, and higher education has played an important part in the change.

For years, Ohio politicians did not devote much attention to what students were learning or the quality of the state universities' faculties. But when the recession of the late 1970's hit many of the state's traditional manufacturing industries, education gained in importance.

Under Democratic Gov. Richard F. Celeste, the public colleges have received substantial increases in state funds. More important, many observers say, the state has started to view higher education as a partner in its economic strategy. Ohio's program to support joint university-business research, named for Thomas Alva Edison, is one of the most highly regarded in the nation.

The governance of higher education in Ohio is highly decentralized. The Ohio Board of Regents serves as the statewide coordinating board, and each institution has its own governing board (with some boards operating branch campuses, as well).

Ohio public higher education is known for many huge campuses. The Ohio State University enrolls more than 50,000 students annually, the University of Cincinnati more than 30,000, and the University of Akron more than 25,000.

The state is also home to a number of small, private liberal-arts colleges, such as the College of Wooster, Denison University, Kenyon College, and Oberlin College. Oberlin, in addition to offering liberal-arts programs, has one of the most prestigious music schools in the country.

Ohio also has many proprietary schools, and some state officials are concerned that they have not exercised enough oversight of them.

Even for a state with so many different types of institution, Ohio has a relatively low college-going rate among its high-school graduates. State officials plan several campaigns to encourage more students to graduate from high school, and more high-school graduates to enroll in college. The campaigns will pay special attention to attracting more minority students to higher education.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 10,784,000 (Rank: 7)

Continued on Following Page

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TIAA	$121	$225	$593	$121	$225	$593
Aetna Life	$181	$316	$759	$165	$252	$574
CIGNA	$291	$443	$853	$271	$400	$721
Equitable	$210	$326	$767	$197	$306	$700
John Hancock	$216	$338	$780	$184	$241	$612
Mass. Mutual	$183	$342	$893	$188	$249	$611
Metropolitan	$174	$290	$627	$155	$240	$439
New York Life	$214	$384	$840	$196	$316	$612
Northwest Mutual	$176	$348	$960	$158	$301	$807
Prudential	$219	$327	$784	$180	$284	$614
Travelers	$249	$399	$874	$246	$363	$736
Mean cost, 10 companies	$211	$351	$812	$191	$295	$633
% higher than TIAA	75%	56%	37%	58%	31%	7%

*Derived from projected premium and dividend information published in *Diamond Life Bulletins*, *Best's Compend*, and other standard industry publications, adjusted for interest (5%) to take into account the time value of money as required by insurance regulations for all comparisons. Payment amounts shown are not guaranteed because they include dividends that cannot be guaranteed for the future by any company. All policies shown include costs for Disability Waiver of Premium benefit rider.

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Job title ________
Name of your nonprofit educational or scientific employer (college, private school, etc.) ______
Spouse's name ______ Date of Birth ____
C80901

Ohio
CONTINUED

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.3%
18 to 24	11.0%
25 to 34	17.3%
35 and older	45.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.1%
Asian	0.5%
Black	10.0%
White	89.0%
Other and unknown	0.4%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	1.1%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	67.0%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	26.5%
At least 4 years of college	13.7%

Per-capita personal income: $14,612

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	139,729
1998-99 (estimate)	129,037

High-school dropout rate: 19.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Richard F. Celeste (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Carla Edlefson, State House, Columbus 43266; (614) 466-6710

U.S. Senators: John Glenn (D), term ends 1993; Howard M. Metzenbaum (D), term ends 1989

U.S. Representatives: 11 Democrats, 10 Republicans

Douglas Applegate (D), Michael DeWine (R), Dennis E. Eckert (D), Edward F. Feighan (D), Willis D. Gradison, Jr. (R), Tony P. Hall (D), Marcy Kaptur (D), John R. Kasich (R), Delbert L. Latta (R), Thomas A. Luken (D), Donald E. Lukens (R), Bob McEwen (R), Clarence E. Miller (R), Mary Rose Oakar (D), Michael G. Oxley (R), Donald J. Pease (D), Ralph Regula (R), Thomas C. Sawyer (D), Louis Stokes (D), James A. Traficant, Jr. (D), Chalmers P. Wylie (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 15 Democrats, 18 Republicans; House, 60 Democrats, 39 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	22
Public 2-year institutions	38
Private 4-year institutions	63
Private 2-year institutions	19
Total	142

Vocational institutions: 390

Statewide coordinating board:
Board of Regents
State Office Tower, 36th Floor
30 East Broad Street
Columbus 43266
(614) 466-6000
William B. Coulter, chancellor

Private-college association:
Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of Ohio
17 South High Street, Suite 1020
Columbus 43215
(614) 228-2196
Larry H. Christman, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP: None

Institution under NCAA sanctions: Cleveland State University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	11,010
At private institutions	4,589

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	70.6%
At private institutions	59.4%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	26.4%
At private institutions	26.9%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$35,700
At public 2-year institutions	$26,900
At private 4-year institutions	$28,300
At private 2-year institutions	$13,600

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	262,632
At public 2-year institutions	122,155
At private 4-year institutions	102,125
At private 2-year institutions	33,574
Total	520,486

Enrollment highlights:

Women	50.2%
Full-time	59.7%
Minority	9.4%
Foreign	2.4%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 17.0%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 87% of all new college students enrolled in Ohio; 86% of all Ohio residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	74.2%
Private institutions	25.8%
4-year institutions	66.5%
2-year institutions	33.5%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

Ohio State University main campus	8.0%
University of Cincinnati	14.1%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Dayton	5.9%
Case Western Reserve University	10.3%

Test scores: Students averaged 19.3 on the ACT, which was taken by 50% of Ohio's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year	17,585
Most popular: business, 32%; health, 26%	
Bachelor's	42,456
Most popular: business, 26%; engineering, 10%	
Master's	12,088
Most popular: education, 31%; business, 21%	
Doctorate	1,449
Most popular: education, 24%; psychology, 13%	
Professional	3,533
Most popular: law, 48%; medicine, 25%	

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,982
At public 2-year institutions	$1,181
At private 4-year institutions	$6,176
At private 2-year institutions	$3,380

Most expensive public institution: Miami University at Oxford, $3,026

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Most expensive private institution: Oberlin College, $12,926

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$2,528	28.0%
Public 2-year	$1,387	31.2%
Private 4-year	$6,062	61.2%
Private 2-year	$2,820	58.2%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$2,718,408,000
Private institutions	$980,801,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $288,822,000

Sources:

Federal government	61.5%
State and local governments	7.1%
Industry	6.6%
The institution itself	15.2%
Other	9.6%

Largest endowment:

Case Western Reserve University	$341,160,000

Top fund raisers:

Ohio State University	$64,770,000
Case Western Reserve University	$34,002,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,265,219,000

Two-year change: Up 14%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: $49,400,000, 68,000 awards

Merit-based: $20,841,000, 35,451 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

Edward H. Jennings, Ohio State University main campus: $139,320 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$62,297,000
GI Bill	$28,640,000
Pell Grants	$174,884,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$74,732,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$85,648,000
National Science Foundation	$20,669,000
Department of Defense	$33,413,000
Department of Agriculture	$7,643,000
Department of Energy	$4,107,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 4.2%

Dollars in default: $66,281,000

MISCELLANEOUS

★ Antioch University is a pioneer in cooperative-education programs, in which college students alternate between study on the campus and work and internships off the campus.

★ Military: The Air Force Institute of Technology is at the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton.

★ The Ohio State University this fall will receive a Cray *y-mp* computer, making it the first university in the country with the newest-model supercomputer.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in the state is Ohio University, founded in 1804.

Oklahoma

APPROACHING the Oklahoma State Capitol, one can't help noticing the working oil wells that adorn its stately grounds.

It's an apt image, for it was oil money that lubricated Oklahoma's highly politicized system of higher education. And in the past decade, the collapse of the domestic oil market brought some of the greatest problems to the struggling system.

During the boom years of the 1970's, state colleges saw major improvements. The 1980's, however, brought tight budgets. Mid-year cuts have become the norm.

Yet the money squeeze is just one of many problems that are besetting Oklahoma campuses.

In the last two years, a series of financial scandals shook Oklahoma higher education, forcing out a chancellor and at least two presidents and severely damaging the already rocky reputation of the state's colleges.

More recently, scrutiny turned to the private foundations that raise money for public colleges and universities.

Oklahoma's higher-education officials maintain close ties with the politicians who control their budgets, and legislators have a reputation for being particularly attentive to the financial needs of institutions in their districts.

Aside from the scramble for more money, higher-education officials soon are expected to grapple with the question of whether to raise admission standards.

The move is seen as one way to put the issue of academic quality on a par with the interest in big-time athletics, which has long been a tradition in the Sooner State.

Cited for discrimination in the past, Oklahoma has been working to meet a court-ordered desegregation plan and is expected to be in compliance with anti-bias laws within a year. Langston University is a public, historically black land-grant institution.

Private colleges also are influential in the state, particularly Oral Roberts University, which brought Oklahoma higher education some notoriety in 1987 with an unorthodox (and ultimately successful) fund-raising appeal by its founder: his statement that he had received a "death threat" from God—raise the money or be "called home" to heaven.

The statewide coordinating board is the State Regents for Higher Education. Most real power, however, lies with the governing boards of the 17 individual institutions. The effectiveness of this highly decentralized system has been questioned by many political leaders.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,272,000 (Rank: 27)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.3%
18 to 24	11.0%
25 to 34	17.6%
35 and older	44.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	5.7%
Asian	0.7%
Black	6.8%
White	86.0%
Other and unknown	0.9%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	1.9%

Continued on Following Page

Call for Papers and Workshops

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Orlando, Florida March 21-23, 1989

Education in the 90's: Challenges of the New Information Technologies

The exciting initiatives established by the delegates from more than thirty nations who participated in the Fifth International Conference on Technology and Education in Edinburgh, Scotland, will be continued at the Sixth Conference to be held in Orlando, Florida. This Conference is designed to facilitate the exchange of information, software and technical expertise between countries.

Themes of the conference will include Enabling Technologies, Compatibility Issues, Artificial Intelligence, Computers to Enhance Instruction, Educational Administration and Leadership, Teacher Education, Open and Distance Learning, Higher Education and Futures.

Sponsors include the University of Edinburgh, Scotland; the University of Texas at Austin; Michigan State University; the University of Tennessee; the Scottish Council for Educational Technology; the Automation & Robotics Research Institute of the University of Texas at Arlington; Microsoft Corporation; Tandy Corporation/Radio Shack Education Division; and InterTAN, Inc. Hosting co-sponsors are the Florida Department of Education, the Orange County Public Schools and the University of Central Florida.

The Conference Program will comprise plenary sessions with keynote speakers, technical papers, "hands-on" workshops and panel sessions with international experts. Technical papers will be presented in either formal or poster sessions. "Hands-on" workshops will take place in one of several labs equipped with MS-DOS machines. Conference proceedings will be published in advance and made available to delegates.

Orlando is one of the fastest-growing and most vibrant communities in the United States. Only thirty-five miles from the Kennedy Space Center, Orlando is home for such international attractions as Walt Disney World, EPCOT Center and Sea World. A rich and varied program of preconference educational and technical visits will be offered. A full social program is planned, including the conference dinner which will be held in Orlando's unique and exciting Church Street Station. An exhibition by leading hardware and software companies will be held in conjunction with the conference.

Return the coupon for complete information on themes and submitting abstracts for refereeing by the Organizing Committee.

Send me more information on the Conference on Technology & Education

Sixth I.C.T.E., Attn: Mr. Jamie Alexander
1600 One Tandy Center, Fort Worth, TX 76102

Name ______________________

Institution ______________________

Address ______________________

City ______________ State ______________

ZIP __________ Phone (____) ______________

Oklahoma
CONTINUED

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	66.0%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	31.2%
At least 4 years of college	15.1%

Per-capita personal income: $12,551

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	37,677
1998-99 (estimate)	41,286

High-school dropout rate: 28.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Henry Bellmon (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Sandy Garrett, Department of Education, 2500 North Lincoln Boulevard, Oklahoma City 73165; (405) 521-2342

U.S. Senators: David L. Boren (D), term ends 1991; Don Nickles (R), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
4 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Mickey Edwards (R), Glenn English (D), James M. Inhofe (R), Dave McCurdy (D), Mike Synar (D), Wes W. Watkins (D)

Legislature: Senate, 31 Democrats, 15 Republicans, 2 vacancies; House, 70 Democrats, 31 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	14
Public 2-year institutions	15
Private 4-year institutions	14
Private 2-year institutions	4
Total	47

Vocational institutions: 83

Statewide coordinating board:
State Regents for Higher Education
500 Education Building
State Capitol Complex
Oklahoma City 73105
(405) 521-2444
Hans Brisch, chancellor

Private-college association:
Oklahoma Association of Independent Colleges and Universities
8005 South I-35
Office Park Suite 107
Oklahoma City 73149
(405) 631-0587
James A. Reid, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP: Central State University, Oklahoma College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery, Southern Nazarene University

Institutions under NCAA sanctions: None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	4,373
At private institutions	930

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	59.4%
At private institutions	46.4%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	29.1%
At private institutions	28.8%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$31,100
At public 2-year institutions	$26,400
At private 4-year institutions	$27,800
At private 2-year institutions	$18,800

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	93,640
At public 2-year institutions	55,403
At private 4-year institutions	17,222
At private 2-year institutions	4,575
Total	170,840

Enrollment highlights:

Women	51.9%
Full-time	55.9%
Minority	13.5%
Foreign	3.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 17.7%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 92% of all new college students enrolled in Oklahoma; 87% of all Oklahoma residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	88.7%
Private institutions	11.3%
4-year institutions	62.2%
2-year institutions	37.8%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Oklahoma	10.4%
Oklahoma State University	6.8%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Oral Roberts University	12.9%
University of Tulsa	6.8%

Test scores: Students averaged 17.7 on the ACT, which was taken by 55% of Oklahoma's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 5,431
Most popular: business, 27%; engineering, 15%

Bachelor's 13,498
Most popular: business, 27%; education, 19%

Master's 3,800
Most popular: education, 40%; business, 18%

Doctorate 412
Most popular: education, 34%; engineering, 10%

Professional 1,022
Most popular: law, 53%; medicine, 20%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$757
At public 2-year institutions	$456
At private 4-year institutions	$3,662
At private 2-year institutions	$2,262

Most expensive public institution: University of Oklahoma at Norman, $1,275

Most expensive private institution: National Educational Center–Spartan School of Aeronautics, $7,280

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$778	11.7%
Public 2-year	$391	11.4%
Private 4-year	$4,332	48.1%
Private 2-year	$2,072	34.7%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$844,829,000
Private institutions	$178,905,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $98,963,000

Sources:

Federal government	29.2%
State and local governments	3.7%
Industry	7.4%
The institution itself	52.7%
Other	7.0%

Largest endowment:

University of Tulsa	$41,982,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Oklahoma	$20,283,000
Oklahoma State University	$13,634,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $386,265,000

Two-year change: Down 9%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $11,851,000; 17,326 awards
Merit-based: $459,000; 217 awards

NATIONAL SNAPSHOT: Top Fund Raisers

Stanford U.	$198,534,823
Harvard U.	177,976,000
Cornell U.	149,702,435
Yale U.	120,063,734
U. of Minnesota	116,328,173
Washington U.	110,427,402
Columbia U.	104,645,815
M.I.T.	101,421,830
Johns Hopkins U.	92,646,994
U. of Southern California	91,203,534

Note: Multiple-unit systems not included above: University of California, $229,666,722; University of Texas, $139,114,353.
A table listing voluntary support to public and private institutions in 1986-87 appeared in the April 13, 1988 issue of *The Chronicle*.

SOURCE: COUNCIL FOR AID TO EDUCATION

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus: David Swank, University of Oklahoma at Norman: $90,000 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$20,700,000
GI Bill	$19,030,000
Pell Grants	$61,439,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$10,274,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$7,768,000
National Science Foundation	$3,742,000
Department of Defense	$4,128,000
Department of Agriculture	$10,122,000
Department of Energy	$1,430,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 14.6%

Dollars in default: $34,245,000

MISCELLANY

★ The National University Teleconference Network, a consortium of 255 U.S. and Canadian colleges and universities that are interested in teleconferences, is based in Stillwater.

★ The historically black Langston University and the city in which it is located are both named for John Mercer Langston, a 19th-century black leader who served as vice-president of Howard University, as president of Virginia State College for Negroes (now Virginia State University), and as President Rutherford B. Hayes's resident minister in Haiti.

★ Vernon Parrington, who was fired as football coach at the University of Oklahoma in 1907, went on to become a professor of history at Washington University in Missouri, where he wrote *Main Currents in American Thought*, which won a Pulitzer Prize in 1927.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Oklahoma is Bacone College, founded in 1880.

Oregon

ITS SOUTHERN NEIGHBOR is more earthquake-prone, but in Oregon, the tremors from a shakeup in higher education are being felt on virtually every campus.

It doesn't take a seismograph to find the source of some of the movement: Neil Goldschmidt, a Democrat serving his first term as Governor.

Critics say his heavy-handed involvement in higher education in the past year—he forced a chancellor to resign, dismissed the director of the education policy and planning office, and became directly involved in the search for a new chancellor—has introduced unaccustomed political overtones to policymaking for colleges and universities.

The Governor campaigned on a platform of higher-education reform, but has left many wondering about his long-term goals.

He has made it clear, however, that he wants the colleges and universities to play a bigger part in the state's economic-development strategy and a smaller role in the biannual trek to Salem for more state money.

Paul E. Bragdon, the respected, former president of Reed College, recently joined the Governor's administration as education adviser.

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Not all of the turmoil in Oregon higher education can be laid at the Governor's doorstep, however.

The popular president of the University of Oregon, Paul Olum, has been forced to retire by 1989, and the President of Portland State University, Natale A. Sicuro, is coming under fire from discontented faculty members. He also is being investigated by state officials for what some say was improper use of university-foundation funds.

The controversies have focused attention on whether the state pays enough attention to such private college foundations and whether politics have intruded too heavily into higher education.

The Office of Educational Policy and Planning is the equivalent of a statewide coordinating board. It is not, however, a board, but simply an office of the Governor, who has authority to hire and fire the director.

There are two governing boards. The State Board of Higher Education oversees four-year colleges and universities. The State Board of Education sets policy for community colleges, as well as for elementary and secondary schools, although it has a separate office for issues affecting the two-year institutions. Community colleges also are governed by local boards. Some have suggested that the community colleges should be governed by a separate statewide board.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,724,000 (Rank: 30)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.2%
18 to 24	10.1%
25 to 34	18.8%
35 and older	45.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.2%
Asian	1.6%
Black	1.4%
White	94.8%
Other and unknown	1.1%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	2.5%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	75.6%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	38.5%
At least 4 years of college	17.9%

Per-capita personal income: $14,041

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	28,384
1998-99 (estimate)	27,588

High-school dropout rate: 25.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Neil Goldschmidt (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Paul E. Bragdon, 225 Winter Street, N.E., Salem 97310; (503) 378-3921

U.S. Senators: Mark O. Hatfield (R), term ends 1991; Bob Packwood (R), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
3 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Les AuCoin (D), Peter A. DeFazio (D), Denny Smith (R), Robert F. Smith (R), Ron Wyden (D)

Legislative Assembly: Senate, 17 Democrats, 13 Republicans; House, 31 Democrats, 29 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	8
Public 2-year institutions	13
Private 4-year institutions	23
Private 2-year institutions	1
Total	45

Vocational institutions: 161

Statewide coordinating board:
Oregon Office of Educational
Policy and Planning
225 Winter Street, N.E.
Salem 97310
(503) 378-3921
Roger J. Bassett, director

Private-college association:
Oregon Independent
Colleges Association
7100 Southwest Hampton Street
Suite 222
Portland 97223
(503) 639-4541
Gary Andeen, executive director

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Eastern Oregon State College

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	3,563
At private institutions	917

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	72.2%
At private institutions	56.9%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	28.6%
At private institutions	24.5%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$29,900
At public 2-year institutions	$27,700
At private 4-year institutions	$27,800
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	61,584
At public 2-year institutions	64,293
At private 4-year institutions	18,555
At private 2-year institutions	366
Total	144,798

Enrollment highlights:

Women	51.3%
Full-time	58.7%
Minority	7.5%
Foreign	3.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Down 0.9%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 83% of all new college students enrolled in Oregon; 87% of all Oregon residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	87.2%
Private institutions	12[illegible]
4-year institutions	55.8%
2-year institutions	44.2%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

Portland Community College	11.9%
University of Oregon	6.8%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Lewis and Clark College	6.8%
University of Portland	8.3%

Test scores: Students averaged 928 on the SAT, which was taken by 51% of Oregon's high-school seniors.

Continued on Following Page

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Oregon
CONTINUED

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year	6,245
Most popular: health, 27%; business, 19%	
Bachelor's	10,877
Most popular: business, 20%; education, 12%	
Master's	2,649
Most popular: education, 36%; business, 13%	
Doctorate	433
Most popular: education, 26%; life sciences, 11%	
Professional	938
Most popular: law, 51%; chiropractic, 13%	

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,296
At public 2-year institutions	$484
At private 4-year institutions	$7,122
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institution: Oregon Institute of Technology, $1,674

Most expensive private institution: Reed College, $11,350

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,933	19.1%
Public 2-year	$834	14.7%
Private 4-year	$6,299	65.3%
Private 2-year	$330	73.6%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$880,696,000
Private institutions	$171,604,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $123,424,000

Sources	
Federal government	60.1%
State and local governments	14.9%
Industry	5.9%
The institution itself	8.1%
Other	11.0%

Largest endowment:
Reed College $67,942,000

Top fund raisers:

Oregon Health Sciences University	$30,254,000
Reed College	$22,620,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $349,938,000

Two-year change: Up 12%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $10,121,000; 15,391 awards
Merit-based: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Paul Olum, University of Oregon: $92,100 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$13,154,000
GI Bill	$12,877,000
Pell Grants	$48,787,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$19,030,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$26,817,000
National Science Foundation	$14,395,000
Department of Defense	$6,448,000
Department of Agriculture	$8,297,000
Department of Energy	$2,014,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 7.9%

Dollars in default: $27,108,000

MISCELLANEOUS

★ Southern Oregon State College is the site each summer of the Ashland Shakespeare Festival. Local hotel owners, angry that the college provides housing to festival visitors, sued—prompting widespread debate over whether colleges should be permitted to compete with private businesses. The most recent court rulings have affirmed the college's right to rent its facilities.

★ The state's voters will consider a referendum in November that would place an additional one-cent tax on beer and cigarettes. The proceeds would be used to support the state's college and university sports programs, which have been struggling financially.

★ Western Oregon State College bought 19 seven-bedroom mobile homes in 1986 for student housing. They were formerly owned by a commune headed by Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Oregon is Willamette University, founded by Christian missionaries in 1842. Its College of Law, established in 1883, is the oldest law school west of the Mississippi River.

Pennsylvania

PENNSYLVANIA has one of the most diverse sets of colleges and universities in the nation. Its public colleges are divided in ways unique to the state, and it has a large group of private colleges as well. Perhaps most remarkable, though, is the relative harmony among the sectors.

Much of the credit for that goes to the Pennsylvania Association of Colleges and Universities, a private group that acts as lobbyist, mediator, and research center for all the types of higher education.

The State System of Higher Education consists of 14 relatively small regional colleges and universities whose campuses are considered to be "state owned." Four more prominent institutions—the University of Pittsburgh and Lincoln, Pennsylvania State, and Temple Universities—are considered to be "state related," meaning that the state contributes a major share of their operating expenses in return for varying degrees of control over them. Still other campuses are "state assisted" and, although considered private institutions, receive state funds for operating certain academic programs.

In private higher education, the state has research universities such as Carnegie Mellon, Lehigh, and the University of Pennsylvania and some of the most elite liberal-arts colleges in the country in three Quaker-founded institutions in the Philadelphia suburbs: Bryn Mawr, Haverford, and Swarthmore Colleges.

Higher-education policies in Pennsylvania are designed to take advantage of the wealth of institutions. For example, the state's economic-development program—the Ben Franklin Partnership—awards special grants to groups of different kinds of university that collaborate on research projects.

The economic-development programs have been a great boon to Pennsylvania colleges and universities, and they have received some of the credit for the state's economic recovery in the last five years. That recovery, based on diversifying industry in the state, has given all segments of higher education increased political influence.

Even with its new clout, however, higher education in Pennsylvania faces some difficult challenges: how to obtain more money, particularly for student-aid programs; how to increase the college-going rates of the state's high-school graduates; and how to handle increased criticism from business owners that colleges are abusing their tax-exempt status to run businesses that compete with privately owned companies.

In addition, the state continues to grapple with racial issues. Pennsylvania is completing a court-ordered desegregation plan, and it is uncertain what the U.S. Education Department and the courts will require of it when the plan expires. Black students at Penn State complained this year about inadequate programs for their needs, drawing concern from the powerful black political community. The state has two predominantly black public colleges: Lincoln University, which is on sound footing, and Cheyney University, which has serious financial problems.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 11,936,000 (Rank: 5)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	23.9%
18 to 24	10.8%
25 to 34	16.8%
35 and older	48.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.1%
Asian	0.6%
Black	8.8%
White	89.9%
Other and unknown	0.6%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	1.3%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	64.7%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	24.3%
At least 4 years of college	13.6%

Per-capita personal income: $15,212

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	138,657
1998-99 (estimate)	128,496

High-school dropout rate: 21.5%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Robert P. Casey (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Tom Gilhool, 506 Finance Building, Harrisburg 17120; (717) 787-5820

U.S. Senators: John Heinz (R), term ends 1989; Arlen Specter (R), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
12 Democrats, 11 Republicans
Robert A. Borski (D), William F. Clinger, Jr. (R), Lawrence Coughlin (R), William J. Coyne (D), Thomas M. Foglietta (D), Joseph M. Gaydos (D), George W. Gekas (R), William F. Goodling (R), William H. Gray, III (D), Paul E. Kanjorksi (D), Joe Kolter (D), Peter H. Kostmeyer (D), Joseph M. McDade (R), Austin J. Murphy (D), John P. Murtha (D), Thomas J. Ridge (R), Don Ritter (R), Richard T. Schulze (R), Bud Shuster (R), Doug Walgren (D), Robert S. Walker (R), Curt Weldon (R), Gus Yatron (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 24 Democrats, 26 Republicans; House, 103 Democrats, 100 Republicans

NATIONAL SNAPSHOT: Leading Research Universities

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Carnegie Mellon U.
Case Western Reserve U.
Colorado State U.
Columbia U.
Cornell U.
Duke U.
Georgia Institute of Technology
Harvard U.
Howard U.
Indiana U. at Bloomington
Johns Hopkins U.
Louisiana State U.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Michigan State U.
New Mexico State U.
New York U.
North Carolina State U.
Northwestern U.
Ohio State U.
Oregon State U.
Pennsylvania State U.
Princeton U.
Purdue U.
Rockefeller U.
Rutgers U.
Stanford U.
State U. of New York at Stony Brook
Texas A&M U.
U. of Arizona
U. of California at Berkeley
U. of California at Davis
U. of California at Irvine
U. of California at Los Angeles
U. of California at San Diego
U. of California at San Francisco
U. of Chicago
U. of Cincinnati
U. of Colorado at Boulder
U. of Connecticut
U. of Florida
U. of Georgia
U. of Hawaii at Manoa
U. of Illinois at Chicago
U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
U. of Iowa
U. of Kentucky
U. of Maryland at College Park
U. of Miami
U. of Michigan at Ann Arbor
U. of Minnesota–Twin Cities
U. of Missouri at Columbia
U. of New Mexico
U. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
U. of Pennsylvania
U. of Pittsburgh
U. of Rochester
U. of Southern California
U. of Tennessee at Knoxville
U. of Texas at Austin
U. of Utah
U. of Virginia
U. of Washington
U. of Wisconsin at Madison
Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State U.
Vanderbilt U.
Washington U.
Yale U.
Yeshiva U.

Note: These institutions are classified as Research Universities I by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Most offer a full range of baccalaureate programs, are committed to graduate education through the doctoral degree, and give a high priority to research. Each receives at least $33.5-million in federal support and awards at least 50 Ph.D. degrees annually.
The Carnegie classifications of over 3,300 institutions appeared in the July 8, 1987 issue of *The Chronicle*.

SOURCE: CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

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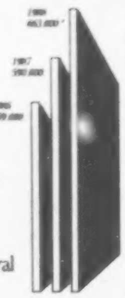

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The University of Maryland Department of Intercollegiate Athletics

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	26
Public 2-year institutions	36
Private 4-year institutions	109
Private 2-year institutions	41
Total	212

Vocational institutions: 396

Statewide coordinating board:
State Department of Education
Office of Higher Education
333 Market Street
Harrisburg 17126
(717) 787-5041
Charles R. Fuget, commissioner
for higher education

Private-college association:
Commission for Independent Colleges
and Universities of Pennsylvania
800 North Third Street
Harrisburg 17102
(717) 232-8649
Francis J. Michelini, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP: Grove City College, Temple University, Wilkes College

Institutions under NCAA sanctions: None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	11,256
At private institutions	9,328

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	72.2%
At private institutions	59.2%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	26.1%
At private institutions	25.9%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$32,900
At public 2-year institutions	$27,900
At private 4-year institutions	$32,700
At private 2-year institutions	$19,400

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	192,626
At public 2-year institutions	111,564
At private 4-year institutions	208,081
At private 2-year institutions	33,652
Total	545,923

Enrollment highlights:

Women	51.7%
Full-time	65.7%
Minority	9.2%
Foreign	2.2%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 15.3%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 80% of all new college students enrolled in Pennsylvania; 82% of all Pennsylvania residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	64.2%
Private institutions	35.8%
4-year institutions	63.6%
2-year institutions	36.4%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

Pennsylvania State University main campus	6.6%
Temple University	19.5%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Pennsylvania	11.6%
Villanova University	3.9%

Test scores: Students averaged 891 on the SAT, which was taken by 59% of Pennsylvania's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year	23,742
Most popular: business, 42%; health, 15%	
Bachelor's	56,669
Most popular: business, 25%; engineering, 10%	
Master's	13,217
Most popular: business, 27%; education, 21%	
Doctorate	1,832
Most popular: education, 28%; engineering, 12%	
Professional	3,715
Most popular: law, 37%; medicine, 28%	

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,496
At public 2-year institutions	$1,626
At private 4-year institutions	$7,140
At private 2-year institutions	$4,284

Most expensive public institution: Temple University, $3,890

Most expensive private institution: Swarthmore College, $13,230

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$3,156	32.7%
Public 2-year	$1,752	39.7%
Private 4-year	$6,848	57.2%
Private 2-year	$3,487	65.0%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$2,392,145,000
Private institutions	$3,169,219,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $541,631,000

Sources:

Federal government	62.8%
State and local governments	3.7%
Industry	10.3%
The institution itself	13.9%
Other	9.3%

Largest endowment:

University of Pennsylvania	$648,528,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Pennsylvania	$87,241,000
Pennsylvania State University	$48,838,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,176,066,000

Two-year change: Up 12%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $109,823,000; 114,176 awards
Merit-based: $636,000; 274 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Bryce Jordan, Pennsylvania State University main campus: n/a

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$66,971,000
GI Bill	$20,678,000
Pell Grants	$158,509,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$164,567,000

Continued on Following Page

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Pennsylvania
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Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$189,506,000
National Science Foundation	$53,553,000
Department of Defense	$91,909,000
Department of Agriculture	$8,071,000
Department of Energy	$15,410,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 13.4%

Dollars in default: $481,093,000

MISCELLANEOUS

★ Pennsylvania this year became the first state to require colleges to provide prospective students with information about campus crime rates.

★ Lee A. Iacocca, chairman of the board of the Chrysler Corporation, is head of a campaign to raise $40-million for Lehigh University, his alma mater, to establish a center to study issues related to economic development.

★ Lincoln University, founded in 1854, is the oldest black college in the country.

★ Cedar Crest College, whose 88-acre campus is planted with some 1,000 trees and shrubs representing more than 140 varieties, is one of about 25 campuses that are designated as arboreta by the American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboreta. It is affiliated with the United Church of Christ.

★ The University of Pennsylvania, founded in 1740, is the nation's oldest full-fledged university. (Harvard, which dates to 1636, was founded as a college.)

Rhode Island

RHODE ISLAND makes no apologies for its size—in its state slogan or in its approach to higher education.

Officials in "Little Rhody"—the state nickname that its citizens happily employ—recognize that their small system of public colleges and universities just cannot provide the breadth of programs offered by major university systems in the larger states.

To offset that fact, Rhode Island has developed financial-aid policies that benefit the many residents who choose to attend private colleges in their home state. Rhode Island is home to several private colleges, including Brown University, founded in 1764, and the Rhode Island School of Design, one of the country's leading art colleges.

State officials have periodically considered merging the University of Rhode Island with Rhode Island College, but that issue is not expected to resurface unless the state finds itself facing an enrollment or financial crisis.

A money crunch is probably unlikely in the near future. Like the rest of New England, Rhode Island has been enjoying a period of prosperity, allowing it to increase support for higher education.

To increase the enrollment of minority students, especially blacks, the state this year set aside special funds for the public colleges to use for scholarships and recruiting programs.

The Republican Governor, Edward D. DiPrete, has spent much time on education issues, particularly those affecting elementary and secondary schools. Colleges report that his efforts are helping higher education as well.

While Rhode Island's cozy political climate has led to several cases of government corruption in recent years, the governance of higher education has remained essentially free of controversy.

The Board of Governors for Higher Education serves as the coordinating and governing board for all public higher education in the state. That includes the two senior institutions and the Community College of Rhode Island.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 986,000 (Rank: 43)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	23.2%
18 to 24	11.5%
25 to 34	17.7%
35 and older	47.6%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	0.7%
Black	2.9%
White	95.1%
Other and unknown	1.0%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	2.1%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	61.1%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	28.3%
At least 4 years of college	15.4%

Per-capita personal income: $15,555

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	10,200
1998-99 (estimate)	9,802

High-school dropout rate: 32.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Edward D. DiPrete (R), term ends 1989

Governor's higher-education adviser: Valerie Southern, State House, Room 128, Providence 02903; (401) 277-2080

U.S. Senators: John H. Chafee (R), term ends 1989; Claiborne Pell (D), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 1 Republican
Fernand J. St Germain (D), Claudine Schneider (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 38 Democrats, 12 Republicans; House, 80 Democrats, 20 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	2
Public 2-year institutions	1
Private 4-year institutions	10
Private 2-year institutions	0
Total	13

Vocational institutions: 33

Statewide coordinating board:
Office of Higher Education
199 Promenade Street, No. 208
Providence 02908
(401) 277-6560
Eleanor M. McMahon, commissioner of higher education

Private-college association:
Rhode Island Independent
Higher Education Association
Charles-Orms Building, Suite 120
10 Orms Street
Providence 02904
(401) 272-8270
Robert J. McKenna, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP: None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions: None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	1,281
At private institutions	1,084

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	77.8%
At private institutions	62.2%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	29.7%
At private institutions	23.1%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$32,800
At public 2-year institutions	$27,000
At private 4-year institutions	$36,000
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	22,413
At public 2-year institutions	13,096
At private 4-year institutions	34,060
At private 2-year institutions	0
Total	69,569

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.0%
Full-time	63.0%
Minority	6.4%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 16.7%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 48% of all new college students enrolled in Rhode Island; 69% of all Rhode Island residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	49.2%
Private institutions	50.8%
4-year institutions	75.6%
2-year institutions	24.4%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Rhode Island	4.5%
Community College of Rhode Island	8.3%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Brown University	15.4%
Johnson & Wales College	10.6%

Test scores: Students averaged 898 on the SAT, which was taken by 61% of Rhode Island's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 3,789
Most popular: business, 33%; home economics, 23%

Bachelor's 7,743
Most popular: business, 29%; social sciences, 10%

Master's 1,573
Most popular: business, 26%; education, 20%

Doctorate 183
Most popular: physical sciences, 29%; mathematics, 12%

Professional 78
Most popular: medicine, 96%; pharmacy, 4%

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MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,845
At public 2-year institutions	$844
At private 4-year institutions	$8,187
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institution:
University of Rhode Island, $2,198

Most expensive private institution:
Brown University, $13,759

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$2,173	24.0%
Public 2-year	$1,005	22.6%
Private 4-year	$6,448	68.3%
Private 2-year	n/a	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$213,253,000
Private institutions	$315,651,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $64,136,000

Sources:

Federal government	75.1%
State and local governments	1.5%
Industry	6.7%
The institution itself	9.7%
Other	7.0%

Largest endowment:

Brown University	$347,520,000

Top fund raisers:

Brown University	$51,261,000
University of Rhode Island	$5,601,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $128,116,000

Two-year change: Up 16%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $9,226,000; 10,500 awards
Merit-based: $520,000; awards n/a

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Edward D. Eddy, University of Rhode Island: $97,000 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$7,376,000
GI Bill	$2,601,000
Pell Grants	$10,951,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$10,715,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$10,883,000
National Science Foundation	$14,034,000
Department of Defense	$9,274,000
Department of Agriculture	$1,464,000
Department of Energy	$2,705,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 9.3%

Dollars in default: $23,596,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of Rhode Island is a land-grant institution that focuses on the sea. Its extension efforts are part of the institution's oceanography program, one of the best-regarded in the country.

★ Brown University's curriculum, which imposes few requirements on its students, is the subject of widespread debate. Some praise it for giving students more responsibility for their education, while others say it is too lax.

Sources and notes appear on Page 88

★ Johnson & Wales College is nationally known for its culinary programs.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Rhode Island is Brown University, founded in 1764.

South Carolina

When members of the South Carolina General Assembly considered proposed policy changes to improve the quality of higher education this year, they generally applauded them. When the legislators had to figure out how to pay for them, however, the enthusiasm waned. Only some of the proposals were approved.

The story is typical of the politics of higher education in the Palmetto State, where government officials want their colleges to improve, but aren't sure how to foot the bill because of problems in the manufacturing and agriculture industries.

Under former Gov. Richard W. Riley, a Democrat, the state started a major effort to improve the quality of its public elementary and secondary schools. The academic standards and physical conditions of the schools had fallen below most national standards, and Governor Riley generated grassroots support for his efforts.

Gov. Carroll A. Campbell, Jr., Mr. Riley's Republican successor, has pledged to continue Mr. Riley's effort, but Governor Campbell is more conservative on spending issues and has opposed tax increases to pay for improvements in the schools and colleges.

South Carolina educators are concerned about the slow progress in educating black students in the state's colleges.

Nearly a third of South Carolina's population is black, yet black students do not enroll in higher education at or near their proportion of the general public.

The Education Department this year declared South Carolina to be in compliance with anti-bias laws covering education, but state officials have promised to continue efforts to attract more black students and faculty members.

State officials are also concerned about students from other states. Many legislators think South Carolina admits too many such students and want to limit their enrollment. Thus far the universities have fought off such proposals, but the issue is sure to come up again next year.

The governance of higher education in South Carolina is decentralized. The Commission on Higher Education is the statewide coordinating board and most institutions have their own governing boards.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,425,000 (Rank: 24)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.5%
18 to 24	12.1%
25 to 34	18.1%
35 and older	42.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution: •

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.4%
Black	30.4%
White	68.8%
Other and unknown	0.2%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	1.1%

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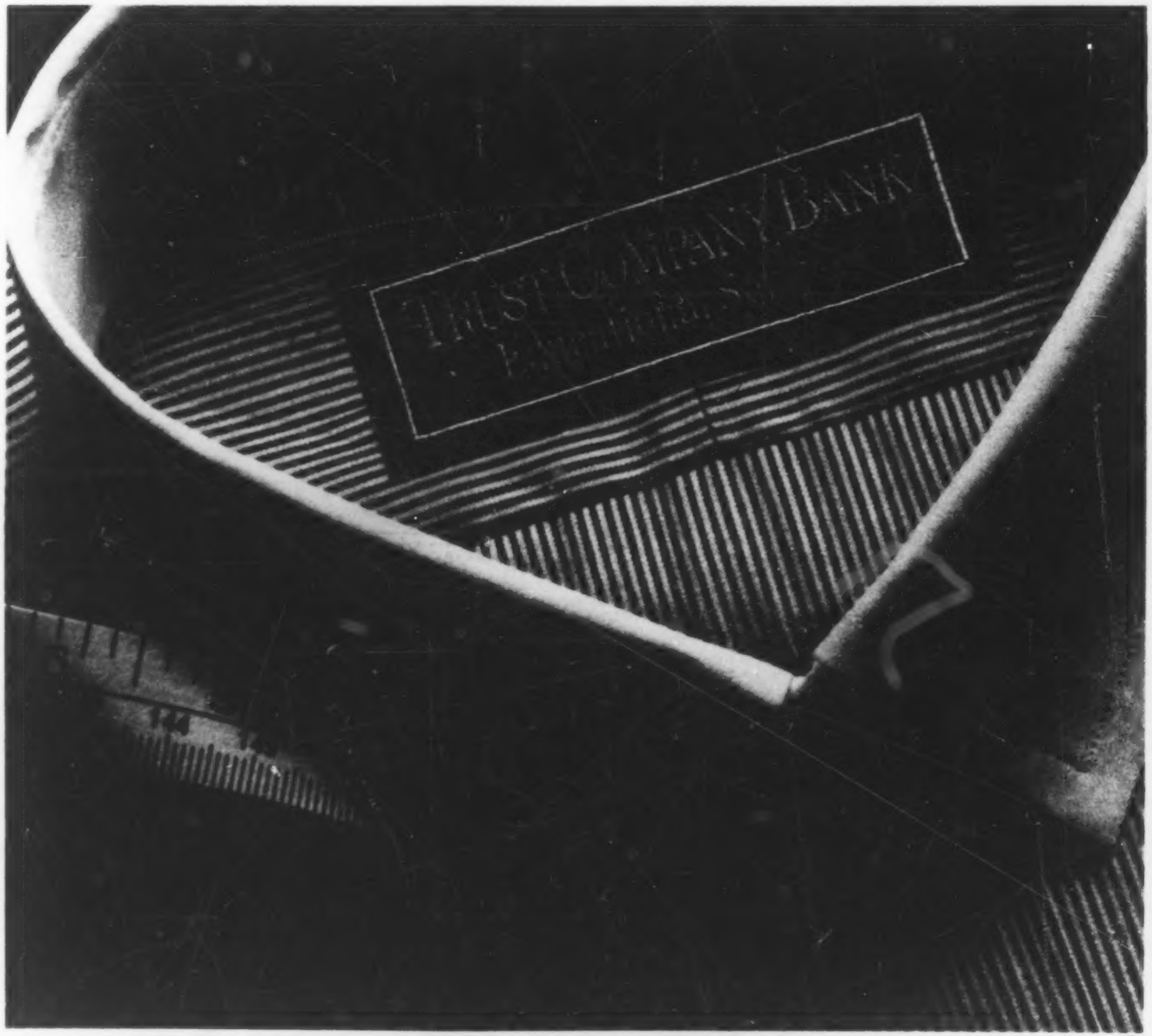

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South Carolina
CONTINUED

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	53.7%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	26.7%
At least 4 years of college	13.4%

Per-capita personal income: $12,004

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	38,706
1998-99 (estimate)	38,651

High-school dropout rate: 35.5%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Carroll A. Campbell, Jr. (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Janice Trawick, 1205 Pendleton Street, Columbia 29201 (803) 734-0506

U.S. Senators: Ernest F. Hollings (D), term ends 1993; Strom Thurmond (R), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:
4 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Butler Derrick (D), Elizabeth J. Patterson (D), Arthur Ravenel, Jr. (R), Floyd D. Spence (R), John M. Spratt, Jr. (D), Robin Tallon (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 34 Democrats, 12 Republicans; House, 89 Democrats, 33 Republicans, 2 vacancies

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COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	12
Public 2-year institutions	21
Private 4-year institutions	20
Private 2-year institutions	9
Total	62

Vocational institutions: 71

Statewide coordinating board:
Commission on Higher Education
1333 Main Street, Suite 650
Columbia 29201
(803) 253-6260
Fred R. Sheheen, commissioner

Private-college association:
South Carolina Foundation
of Independent Colleges
P.O. Box 12007
Columbia 29211
(803) 799-7122
M. Hurst Marshall, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Claflin College

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
University of South Carolina

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	4,590
At private institutions	1,050

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	58.0%
At private institutions	55.7%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	31.9%
At private institutions	33.6%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$31,300
At public 2-year institutions	$21,600
At private 4-year institutions	$23,200
At private 2-year institutions	$18,800

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	70,304
At public 2-year institutions	37,887
At private 4-year institutions	21,343
At private 2-year institutions	4,582
Total	134,116

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.8%
Full-time	69.3%
Minority	20.9%
Foreign	1.7%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 10.3%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 82% of all new college students enrolled in South Carolina; 87% of all South Carolina residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	75.5%
Private institutions	24.5%
4-year institutions	60.2%
2-year institutions	39.8%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of South Carolina at Columbia	13.7%
Clemson University	6.4%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Bob Jones University	7.6%
Furman University	3.9%

Test scores: Students averaged 832 on the SAT, which was taken by 53% of South Carolina's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 6,065
Most popular: business, 32%; health, 22%

Bachelor's 12,814
Most popular: business, 28%; education, 13%

Master's 3,098
Most popular: education, 48%; business, 13%

Doctorate 258
Most popular: education, 31%; physical sciences, 15%

Professional 690
Most popular: law, 34%; medicine, 29%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,733
At public 2-year institutions	$645
At private 4-year institutions	$4,534
At private 2-year institutions	$2,714

Most expensive public institution:
The Citadel, the Military College of South Carolina, $2,285

Most expensive private institution:
Furman University, $8,100

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,767	16.6%
Public 2-year	$872	17.4%
Private 4-year	$4,230	59.1%
Private 2-year	$3,141	67.2%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$951,848,000
Private institutions	$196,271,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $81,789,000

Sources:

Federal government	37.8%
State and local governments	17.1%
Industry	6.2%
The institution itself	34.6%
Other	4.3%

Largest endowment:

Furman University	$53,691,000

Top fund raisers:

Clemson University	$8,397,000
Furman University	$6,504,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $521,016,000

Two-year change: Up 5%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $16,460,000; 7,795 awards
Merit-based: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
James B. Holderman, University of South Carolina at Columbia: $97,049 (1987-88)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$27,341,000
GI Bill	$19,332,000
Pell Grants	$43,077,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$10,585,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$17,325,000
National Science Foundation	$6,167,000
Department of Defense	$2,159,000
Department of Agriculture	$5,295,000
Department of Energy	$711,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 6.5%

Dollars in default: $5,168,000

MISCELLANY

★ Since 1982, the University of South Carolina at Columbia has been leading a nationwide effort to improve the freshman-year experience. The university is the site of the National Conference on the Freshman Year Experience, one of the most popular annual conferences for student-personnel administrators.

★ The Citadel is one of the few state-supported military institutions in the country.

★ Bob Jones University was the subject of a Supreme Court ruling in 1983 that held that the Internal Revenue Service could not grant tax exemptions to institutions with racially discriminatory policies. The university, citing religious beliefs, did not permit dating between black and white students.

★ Charleston Museum, established in 1773, is the oldest museum in the country.

★ A popular tourist attraction at Clemson University is the John C. Calhoun Mansion, but Clemson students avoid it. Tradition holds that any undergraduate who enters the building will not graduate.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in South Carolina is the College of Charleston, founded in 1770.

Sources and notes appear on Page 88

South Dakota

HIGHER-EDUCATION PLANNERS in South Dakota may be the envy of their colleagues in many other states: They managed, after a two-year struggle, actually to close a two-year branch campus of the University of South Dakota. (In many states, the political costs of closing a campus are greater than anyone is willing to pay.)

The decision to close the campus reflected at least in part the effects of several years of budget crunches brought on by declines in South Dakota's agricultural and mining industries. The crunches have continued: This year, in another effort to spend limited amounts of money more efficiently, Republican Gov. George S. Mickelson has been pushing a measure to grant the state's colleges and universities far more flexibility in spending state appropriations by eliminating line items in the state budget for hundreds of specific programs. The Governor argues that the Board of Regents will be better able to distribute the limited money to areas of greatest need if the Legislature does not earmark funds for individual programs.

The agency with the responsibility for distributing those funds is the South Dakota Board of Regents, a governing board for all of public higher education. It also serves the function of a coordinating board in the state.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 709,000 (Rank: 45)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.6%
18 to 24	11.0%
25 to 34	17.1%
35 and older	44.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	6.6%
Asian	0.3%
Black	0.3%
White	92.6%
Other and unknown	0.2%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	0.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	67.9%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	31.7%
At least 4 years of college	14.0%

Per-capita personal income: $12,550

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	8,870
1998-99 (estimate)	9,058

High-school dropout rate: 18.5%

NATIONAL SNAPSHOT: Leading Research Libraries

	ARL rank*	Volumes in library	Volumes added	Current serials	Total staff	Total expenditures
Harvard University	1	11,284,170	232,559	102,000	1,030	$34,792,739
University of California at Los Angeles	2	5,625,521	257,027	93,467	730	29,428,949
University of California at Berkeley	3	7,031,934	206,181	99,065	756	26,996,169
Yale University	4	8,391,707	160,953	56,412	679	21,855,300
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	5	7,190,443	193,407	93,913	547	15,346,678
Stanford University	6	5,598,363	167,055	49,780	621	25,852,247
University of Texas at Austin	7	5,753,629	179,838	79,772	577	16,258,070
University of Toronto	8	5,563,396	186,408	38,922	727	20,374,225
Cornell University	9	4,818,377	136,220	58,722	532	17,517,507
Columbia University	10	5,625,925	121,276	42,779	624	20,008,645
University of Washington	11	4,658,911	158,790	55,590	471	16,041,230
University of Wisconsin at Madison	12	4,713,250	101,202	50,607	494	17,253,886
University of Minnesota	13	4,382,696	112,850	38,630	428	17,881,544
University of Chicago	14	4,865,137	113,277	53,214	336	13,424,913
University of North Carolina	15	3,414,643	118,308	44,797	409	13,967,683

* Based on an index developed by Association of Research Libraries to measure the the relative size of libraries. The index takes into account the statistics that appear in the five columns following the rank in this table. The figures cover 1986-87.

Note: A table with data about more than 100 research libraries appeared in the June 8, 1988 issue of *The Chronicle*.

SOURCE: ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: George S. Mickelson (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Ernest Buckley, Kneit Building, Pierre 57501; (605) 773-3455

U.S. Senators: Thomas A. Daschle (D), term ends 1993; Larry Pressler (R), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 0 Republicans
Tim Johnson (D)

Legislature: Senate, 10 Democrats, 25 Republicans; House, 22 Democrats, 48 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	8
Public 2-year institutions	0
Private 4-year institutions	7
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	18

Vocational institutions: 25

Statewide coordinating board:
Board of Regents
700 North Governors Drive
Pierre 57501
(605) 773-3455
Ernest Buckley, interim
executive director

Private-college association:
South Dakota Association of
Private Colleges
P.O. Box 645
Sioux Falls 57101
(605) 338-6621
Jeffrey Hayzlett, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
South Dakota State Colleges
and Universities (governing board)

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	978
At private institutions	339

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	57.5%
At private institutions	53.7%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	24.7%
At private institutions	36.3%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$26,800
At public 2-year institutions	n/a
At private 4-year institutions	$21,400
At private 2-year institutions	$16,100

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	24,036
At public 2-year institutions	0
At private 4-year institutions	6,243
At private 2-year institutions	656
Total	30,935

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.4%
Full-time	71.3%
Minority	6.3%
Foreign	2.1%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 2.5%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 76% of all new college students enrolled in South Dakota; 74% of all South Dakota residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	76.9%
Private institutions	23.1%
4-year institutions	96.3%
2-year institutions	3.7%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

South Dakota State University	1.1%
University of South Dakota	3.7%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Augustana College	1.6%
National College	6.4%

Test scores: Students averaged 19.6 on the ACT, which was taken by 66% of South Dakota's high-school seniors

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year	849
Most popular: health, 35%; business, 22%	
Bachelor's	3,819
Most popular: education, 19%; business, 17%	
Master's	745
Most popular: education, 47%; business, 14%	
Doctorate	60
Most popular: education, 67%; agriculture, 15%	
Professional	134
Most popular: law, 45%; medicine, 40%	

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,409
At public 2-year institutions	n/a
At private 4-year institutions	$5,202
At private 2-year institutions	$3,920

Most expensive public institution:
South Dakota School of Mines and Technology, $1,713

Most expensive private institution:
Augustana College, $7,345

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,683	24.6%
Public 2-year	n/a	n/a
Private 4-year	$4,427	63.5%
Private 2-year	$2,902	57.9%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$149,092,000
Private institutions	$51,675,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $11,020,000

Sources:

Federal government	25.5%
State and local governments	58.0%
Industry	5.2%
The institution itself	7.4%
Other	3.9%

Largest endowment:

University of South Dakota	$12,000,000

Top fund raisers:

University of South Dakota	$4,503,000
South Dakota State University	$2,464,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $74,041,000

Two-year change: Up 6%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $581,000; 2,426 awards
Merit-based: $90,000; 74 awards

Continued on Following Page

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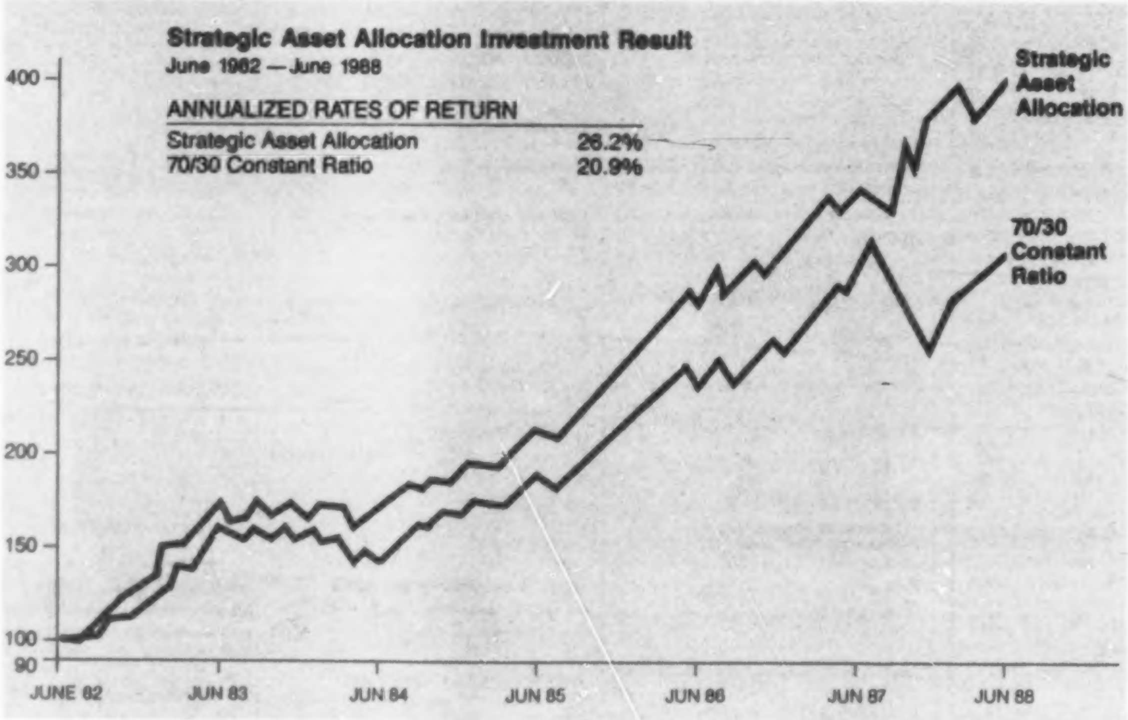

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South Dakota
CONTINUED

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Robert T. Wagner, South Dakota State University: $74,000 (1987-88)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$3,660,000
GI Bill	$3,229,000
Pell Grants	$28,079,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$29,806,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$718,000
National Science Foundation	$769,000
Department of Defense	$60,000
Department of Agriculture	$2,467,000
Department of Energy	$99,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 6.0%
Dollars in default: $12,726,000

MISCELLANEOUS

★ South Dakota was one of the first in the nation to have a statewide program to assess what students learn in college. That effort is now being updated, based on problems with it at the campus level.

★ While many U.S. colleges require students to buy personal computers, the South Dakota School of Mines and Technology is one of the few institutions—if not the only one—requiring students to buy computers made at the school itself.

★ Two of the state's four-year colleges are tribally controlled institutions on Sioux Indian reservations—Oglala Lakota College in Pine Ridge and Sinte Gleska College in Rosebud.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in South Dakota is the North American Baptist Seminary, founded in 1858.

Tennessee

MOMENTUM for higher education continues to build in Tennessee, a state that in recent years has seen at first hand the importance of a global economy and a good education system.

A decision by the General Motors Corporation to build its SATURN automobile plant in Tennessee was considered a major coup for the state, which also is the home of 63 Japanese companies and a finalist among the states competing for the Energy Department's proposed $4.4-billion Superconducting Supercollider.

After some Japanese executives who moved to the state inquired about the possibility of Saturday classes for their school-age children, some Tennesseans wondered whether their youngsters would also benefit from more vigorous education standards. Actually, a push for higher standards has been in effect for some time. The state, which under the leadership of Republican Gov. Lamar Alexander put a number of public-school reforms into effect, has recently adopted several programs to improve higher education as well, including statewide assessment requirements, new money for endowed professorships and research programs, and higher admissions standards.

Mr. Alexander, meanwhile, assumed the presidency of the University of Tennessee system in July, a move that has many observers in higher education intently watching his performance.

His nomination for the job by the system's Board of Trustees angered many Democrats, who called it a political move. Mr. Alexander had been considering a bid for the U.S. Presidency, but opted instead for the presidency of the university system.

Historically black colleges have a strong tradition in Tennessee, where Fisk University, Meharry Medical College, and Tennessee State University are among the better-known institutions with large black-student populations.

Fisk is rebounding from a series of severe financial problems that peaked four years ago, when the Department of Education spent $100,000 to create an advisory board to keep the elite university alive.

Unlike many Southern states that have been forced to pursue college-desegregation plans under a federal lawsuit known as the Adams case, Tennessee had its own desegregation case with the Justice Department. As part of their effort to meet college-desegregation goals set by a federal judge, higher-education officials approved a plan calling for Tennessee State to double its proportion of white students and become 61 per cent white. That decision angered many students at the predominantly black university, as well as some legislators, who argued that Tennessee State was already well integrated.

Along with the black institutions, Vanderbilt University plays an important role in private higher education in Tennessee. The private sector also includes many institutions with religious affiliations.

The Tennessee Higher Education Commission serves as the statewide coordinating agency. There are two governing boards for public institutions: the Board of Trustees of the University of Tennessee, which oversees the system's four campuses, and the Board of Regents of the State University and Community College System of Tennessee, which governs other four-year public institutions and community colleges.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,855,000 (Rank: 16)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.8%
18 to 24	11.2%
25 to 34	17.5%
35 and older	45.6%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.3%
Black	15.8%
White	83.6%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	0.7%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	56.2%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	24.5%
At least 4 years of college	12.6%

Per-capita personal income: $12,880

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	51,108
1998-99 (estimate)	47,731

High-school dropout rate: 32.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Ned Ray McWherter (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Betty Anderson, State Capitol, Nashville 37219; (615) 741-5744

U.S. Senators: Albert Gore, Jr. (D), term ends 1991; Jim Sasser (D), term ends 1989

U.S. Representatives:
6 Democrats, 2 Republicans, 1 vacancy: Bob Clement (D), Jim Cooper (D), Harold E. Ford (D), Bart Gordon (D), Ed Jones (D), Marilyn Lloyd (D); James H. Quillen (R), Don Sundquist (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 23 Democrats, 10 Republicans; House, 61 Democrats, 38 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	10
Public 2-year institutions	14
Private 4-year institutions	44
Private 2-year institutions	14
Total	82

Vocational institutions: 148

Statewide coordinating board:
Tennessee Higher
Education Commission
404 James Robertson Parkway
Parkway Towers, Suite 1900
Nashville 37219
(615) 741-3605
Arliss L. Roaden, executive director

Private-college association:
Tennessee Council of Private Colleges
Belmont College
Nashville 37212
(615) 383-7001
William E. Troutt, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

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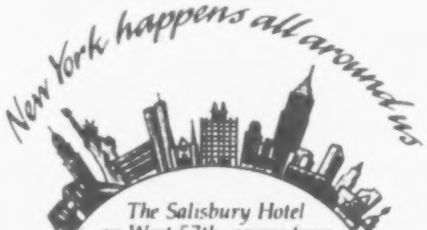
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FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	5,233
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Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	66.0%
At private institutions	54.7%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	29.4%
At private institutions	27.2%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$31,500
At public 2-year institutions	$24,100
At private 4-year institutions	$27,900
At private 2-year institutions	$17,900

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	100,457
At public 2-year institutions	48,988
At private 4-year institutions	42,028
At private 2-year institutions	5,597
Total	197,070

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.2%
Full-time	65.6%
Minority	15.6%
Foreign	2.2%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 8.7%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 77% of all new college students enrolled in Tennessee; 85% of all Tennessee residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	72.3%
Private institutions	27.7%
4-year institutions	66.7%
2-year institutions	33.3%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Tennessee at Knoxville	5.9%
Memphis State University	18.6%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Vanderbilt University	5.3%
Belmont College	4.0%

Test scores: Students averaged 18.0 on the ACT, which was taken by 62% of Tennessee's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 5,912
Most popular: business, 29%; health, 25%

Bachelor's 17,430
Most popular: business, 26%; engineering, 12%

Master's 4,008
Most popular: education, 40%; business, 16%

Doctorate 609
Most popular: education, 42%; life sciences, 11%

Professional 1,392
Most popular: law, 35%; medicine, 29%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,133
At public 2-year institutions	$660
At private 4-year institutions	$5,075
At private 2-year institutions	$2,323

Most expensive public institution:
University of Tennessee at Knoxville, $1,430

Most expensive private institution:
Vanderbilt University, $11,975

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,526	17.5%
Public 2-year	$689	12.5%
Private 4-year	$5,064	42.3%
Private 2-year	$2,547	51.5%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,081,052,000
Private institutions	$684,948,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $103,578,000

Sources:

Federal government	61.0%
State and local governments	14.5%
Industry	10.2%
The institution itself	10.0%
Other	4.3%

Largest endowment:

Vanderbilt University	$508,522,000

Top fund raisers:

Vanderbilt University	$40,667,000
University of Tennessee	$30,922,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $639,237,000

Two-year change: Up 17%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $16,500,000; 20,000 awards
Merit-based: $104,000; 26 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Jack E. Reese, University of Tennessee at Knoxville: $99,990 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$22,185,000
GI Bill	$16,173,000
Pell Grants	$64,645,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$19,453,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$56,925,000
National Science Foundation	$6,235,000
Department of Defense	$3,547,000
Department of Agriculture	$6,105,000
Department of Energy	$9,892,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 7.3%

Dollars in default: $31,805,000

MISCELLANY

★ Meharry Medical College claims to have educated a third of the nation's black doctors, as well as 40 per cent of the black faculty members at medical schools.

★ The Tennessee Foreign Language Institute, supported by a combination of state and private money recently opened in Nashville. Designed to improve the state's economic health and ability to compete in world markets, it serves as a clearinghouse for the distribution of information on teaching foreign languages and offers training programs for teachers.

★ The nation's first fully accredited Japanese secondary school is expected to open soon in Sweetwater. It will serve the children of Japanese business executives living in the state. Some Japanese children already take special Saturday classes

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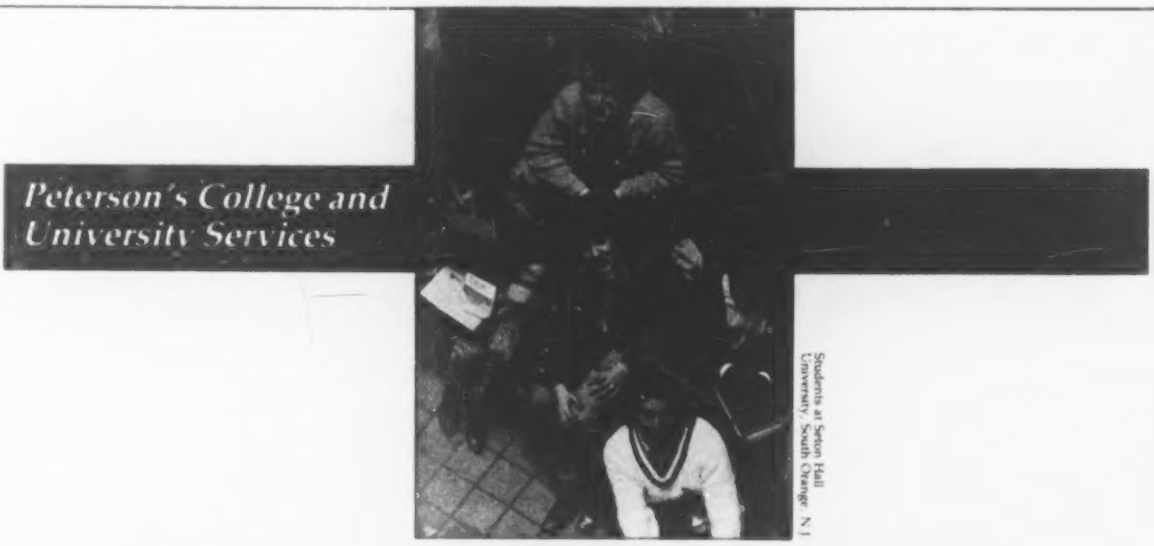

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Tennessee
CONTINUED

in mathematics and Japanese language that are offered in three cities.

★ Oprah Winfrey, the talk-show host, last year donated $50,000 to Tennessee State University, her alma mater, to endow 10 scholarships in her father's name. It was the largest gift the university had received from an individual.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, founded in 1794.

Texas

HIGHER EDUCATION in Texas is a sprawling, diverse enterprise currently in the midst of energetic, and sometimes traumatic, change.

Texans have always taken pride in their colleges and universities, but their aspirations and the state's needs have forced them to reconsider the role of higher education.

The Lone Star State has a strong populist tradition that is evident in higher education through extremely low tuition rates and a reluctance to raise admissions standards. When it comes to spending tax dollars, the state is frugal: There is no income tax in Texas, and residents like to keep state spending low.

But because the major higher-education systems in Texas receive oil revenues from the Permanent University Fund, and because they have invested those funds shrewdly, the University of Texas and Texas A&M University are wealthy. The University of Texas's $2.8-billion endowment is second only to Harvard's.

With the decline in the oil industry, however, state support dropped dramatically, and a campaign last year for new state funds returned higher education only to the financial level of a few years ago. Colleges and universities are still pinching pennies in many areas.

At the same time, though, Texas political and business leaders are expecting higher education to help diversify the state's economy and attract new businesses.

Politics and higher education go hand in hand in Texas. Governors and legislators are frequently accused of meddling in academic affairs, with the most recent flare-up coming when Robert L. Hardesty was fired as president of Southwest Texas State University. (Mr. Hardesty's supporters say he was dismissed at the demand of Republican Gov. William P. Clements, Jr.; the Governor denies it.)

Political involvement also led to the highly decentralized governance system in the state. The coordinating board, despite a gradual increase in its power, still has a difficult time regulating the 15 governing boards for four-year institutions.

The various institutions compete with each other for legislative support and new programs, with the most prestigious usually winning. Currently, the public colleges in South Texas are demanding more attention from the state—and a lawsuit charging Texas with discriminating against the largely Hispanic region has attracted the attention of state officials, if not their money.

The growing minority population in Texas—non-white children will soon be in the majority in the state's schools—creates many issues for higher education. Enrollment and graduation rates of black and Hispanic students are much lower than those for whites, and minority political leaders are demanding more from the predominantly white institutions. Texas also remains under court orders involving the financing and desegregation of its public schools and colleges.

Some of the other higher-education issues Texas officials are currently debating include: how to improve the training of new teachers, how to keep college athletic programs from becoming corrupt, and how to finance medical education.

NATIONAL SNAPSHOT: Selective Liberal-Arts Colleges

Agnes Scott College
Albion College
Albright College
Allegheny College
Alma College
Amherst College
Antioch U
Augustana College
Austin College
Barat College
Bard College
Barnard College
Bates College
Beloit College
Benedictine College
Bennington College
Bethany College (W Va)
Birmingham Southern College
Blackburn College
Borromeo College of Ohio
Bowdoin College
Bryn Mawr College
Bucknell U
Carleton College
Carroll College (Wis)
Centenary College of Louisiana
Centre College of Kentucky
Chatham College
Chestnut Hill College
Claremont McKenna College
Coe College
Colby College
Colgate U
College of Mount Saint Vincent
College of the Holy Cross
College of Wooster
Colorado College
Connecticut College
Cornell College
Davidson College
De Pauw U
Denison U
Dickinson College
Drew U
Earlham College
Eckerd College
Emmanuel College
Franklin and Marshall College
Furman U
Gettysburg College
Goddard College
Gordon College
Goshen College
Goucher College
Grinnell College
Guilford College
Gustavus Adolphus College
Hamilton College
Hamline U
Hampden-Sydney College
Hampshire College
Hanover College
Hartwick College
Haverford College
Hendrix College
Hobart and William Smith Colleges
Hollins College
Hope College
Houghton College
Juniata College
Kalamazoo College
Kenyon College
King College
Knox College
Lafayette College
Lake Forest College
Lawrence U
Lebanon Valley College
Lewis and Clark College
Luther College
Macalester College
MacMurray College
Manhattanville College
Marlboro College
Marymount Manhattan College
Middlebury College
Mills College
Millsaps College
Mount Holyoke College
Muhlenberg College
Nebraska Wesleyan U
Neumann College
Oberlin College
Occidental College
Oglethorpe U
Pitzer College
Pomona College
Principia College
Radcliffe College
Randolph-Macon College
Randolph-Macon Woman's College
Reed College
Regis College (Mass)
Rhodes College
Ripon College
Rockford College
Saint John's U (Minn)
Saint Olaf College
St John's College–Main Campus
St John's College at Santa Fe
St Lawrence U
Salem College
Sarah Lawrence College
Scripps College
Skidmore College
Smith College
State U of N Y College at Purchase
Swarthmore College
Sweet Briar College
Thomas More College
Trinity College (Conn)
Union College (N Y)
U of Dallas
U of the South
Ursinus College
Vassar College
Virginia Military Institute
Wabash College
Wartburg College
Washington and Jefferson College
Washington and Lee U
Washington College
Wellesley College
Wells College
Wesleyan U
Western Maryland College
Westmont College
Wheaton College (Ill.)
Wheaton College (Mass.)
Whitman College
Willamette U
Williams College

Note: These institutions, classified as Liberal Arts Colleges I by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, are highly selective, primarily undergraduate colleges that award more than half of their baccalaureate degrees in arts-and-science fields. The Carnegie classifications of over 3,300 institutions appeared in the July 8, 1987 issue of *The Chronicle*.

SOURCE: CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 16,789,000 (Rank: 3)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	29.7%
18 to 24	11.2%
25 to 34	18.8%
35 and older	40.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.4%
Asian	0.9%
Black	12.0%
White	79.4%
Other and unknown	7.2%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	21.0%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	62.6%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	33.8%
At least 4 years of college	16.9%

Per-capita personal income: $13,866

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	189,703
1998-99 (estimate)	207,008

High-school dropout rate: 35.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: William P. Clements, Jr. (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Richard Hall, Capitol Station, P.O. Box 13561, Austin 78711; (512) 463-2000

U.S. Senators: Lloyd Bentsen (D), term ends 1989; Phil Gramm (R), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:
17 Democrats, 10 Republicans
Michael A. Andrews (D), Bill Archer (R), Richard Armey (R), Steve Bartlett (R), Joe Barton (R), Beau Bolter (R), Jack Brooks (D), John Bryant (D), Albert G. Bustamente (D), Jim Chapman (D), Ronald Coleman (D), Larry Combest (R), E. de la Garza (D), Tom DeLay (R), Jack Fields (R), Martin Frost (D), Henry B. Gonzalez (D), Ralph M. Hall (D), Marvin Leath (D), Mickey Leland (D), Solomon P. Ortiz (D), J.J. Pickle (D), Lamar Smith (R), Charles W. Stenholm (D), Mac Sweeney (R), Charles Wilson (D), Jim Wright (D)

Legislature: Senate, 25 Democrats, 6 Republicans; House, 94 Democrats, 56 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	39
Public 2-year institutions	61
Private 4-year institutions	55
Private 2-year institutions	8
Total	163

Vocational institutions: 522

Statewide coordinating board:
Texas Higher Education
Coordinating Board
P.O. Box 12788, Capitol Station
Austin 78711
(512) 462-6400
Kenneth H. Ashworth,
commissioner

Private-college association:
Independent Colleges and Universities
of Texas
P.O. Box 13105
Austin 78711
(512) 472-9522
Carol McDonald, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP: Amarillo College, Blinn College, Frank Phillips College, Houston Baptist University, Southwestern Adventist College, University of Texas of Permian Basin

Institutions under NCAA sanctions: Southern Methodist University, Texas Christian University, Texas Tech University, University of Texas at El Paso

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	20,004
At private institutions	4,035

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	60.6%
At private institutions	53.4%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	29.4%
At private institutions	27.2%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$32,400
At public 2-year institutions	$28,900
At private 4-year institutions	$31,500
At private 2-year institutions	$18,000

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	369,910
At public 2-year institutions	315,634
At private 4-year institutions	87,022
At private 2-year institutions	3,455
Total	776,021

Enrollment highlights:

Women	51.3%
Full-time	54.0%
Minority	26.8%
Foreign	3.1%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 24.9%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 91% of all new college students enrolled in Texas; 94% of all Texas residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	92.2%
Private institutions	7.8%
4-year institutions	53.4%
2-year institutions	46.6%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Texas at Austin	17.0%
Texas A&M University main campus	9.9%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Baylor University	5.9%
Southern Methodist University	8.4%

Test scores: Students averaged 875 on the SAT, which was taken by 45% of Texas's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year	28,309
Most popular: business, 22%; health, 22%	
Bachelor's	57,714
Most popular: business, 29%; education, 14%	
Master's	17,702
Most popular: education, 27%; business, 23%	
Doctorate	1,978
Most popular: education, 23%; engineering, 11%	
Professional	4,557
Most popular: law, 44%; medicine, 23%	

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$885
At public 2-year institutions	$300
At private 4-year institutions	$5,510
At private 2-year institutions	$2,184

Most expensive public institution: Texas A&M University main campus, $1,122

Most expensive private institution: Southern Methodist University, $9,064

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,211	11.7%
Public 2-year	$664	14.5%
Private 4-year	$4,341	38.1%
Private 2-year	$2,218	38.7%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$4,375,082,000
Private institutions	$993,824,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $678,419,000

Sources:

Federal government	54.3%
State and local governments	12.5%
Industry	5.7%
The institution itself	15.8%
Other	11.6%

Largest endowment:

University of Texas	$2,829,000,000

Top fund raisers:

Texas A&M University	$46,515,000
University of Texas at Austin	$31,997,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $2,231,785,000

Two-year change: Up 1%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $23,522,000, 18,587 awards
Merit-based: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
William H. Cunningham, University of Texas at Austin: $59,200 from state plus $97,800 from private donations (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$58,239,000
GI Bill	$73,341,000
Pell Grants	$204,546,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$50,528,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$189,925,000
National Science Foundation	$38,269,000
Department of Defense	$60,235,000
Department of Agriculture	$12,255,000
Department of Energy	$14,189,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 10.4%

Dollars in default: $71,804,000

MISCELLANY

★ At a Texas A&M football contest, students stand throughout the entire game.

★ Texas Woman's University is the largest women's college—and one of two state-supported women's colleges—in the country.

★ Texas is the site of SEMATECH, a federally supported center to conduct research on the semiconductor industry.

★ Along with California and Massachusetts, Texas has two universities in the top 10 in endowments—the University of Texas (see above) and the Texas A&M University System, with $1,214,220,000.

★ Texas A&M has an endowed chair for the person who solicits other endowed chairs—the chief fund raiser.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Texas is Southwestern University. A private liberal-arts college affiliated with the United Methodist Church, it was founded in 1840.

Utah

UTAH'S MORMON HERITAGE is evident in Utah higher education. Unlike most Western states, Utah sends a third of its students to private colleges, most notably the premier institution of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Brigham Young University.

Brigham Young and its alumni wield enormous political clout in a state dominated by the Mormon Church.

The two-thirds of Utah's students who attend public colleges are affected by the fast growth of the Mormon population, which has led to dramatic growth in the general population of the state.

The higher-education system has been strapped for money in recent years. With the population boom expected to continue in the next decade, the major higher-education issue is to find ways to expand the college system to meet the growing enrollment demands.

The challenge could be particularly daunting unless the state's economy improves.

The State Board of Regents serves as both the coordinating board and the governing board for all public higher education in Utah. Each institution also has a "council," however, which is granted some power by the Board of Regents.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,680,000 (Rank: 35)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	37.4%
18 to 24	11.5%
25 to 34	18.3%
35 and older	32.7%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.4%
Asian	1.4%
Black	0.6%
White	94.7%
Other and unknown	1.9%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	4.1%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	80.0%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	44.1%
At least 4 years of college	19.9%

Per-capita personal income: $11,366

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	23,723
1998-99 (estimate)	33,144

High-school dropout rate: 19.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Norman H. Bangerter (R), term ends 1989

Governor's higher-education adviser: Colleen L. Colton, 210 State Capitol, Salt Lake City 84114; (801) 538-1000

U.S. Senators: Jake Garn (R), term ends 1993; Orrin G. Hatch (R), term ends 1989

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 2 Republicans
Wayne Owens (D), James V. Hansen (R), Howard C. Nielson (R)

Legislature: Senate, 8 Democrats, 21 Republicans; House, 27 Democrats, 48 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	[illegible]
Public 2-year institutions	5
Private 4-year institutions	2
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	14

Vocational institutions: 62

Statewide coordinating board:
Utah System of Higher Education
355 West North Temple
3 Triad Center, Suite 550
Salt Lake City 84180
(801) 538-5247
Wm. Rolfe Kerr, commissioner of higher education

Private-college association:
None

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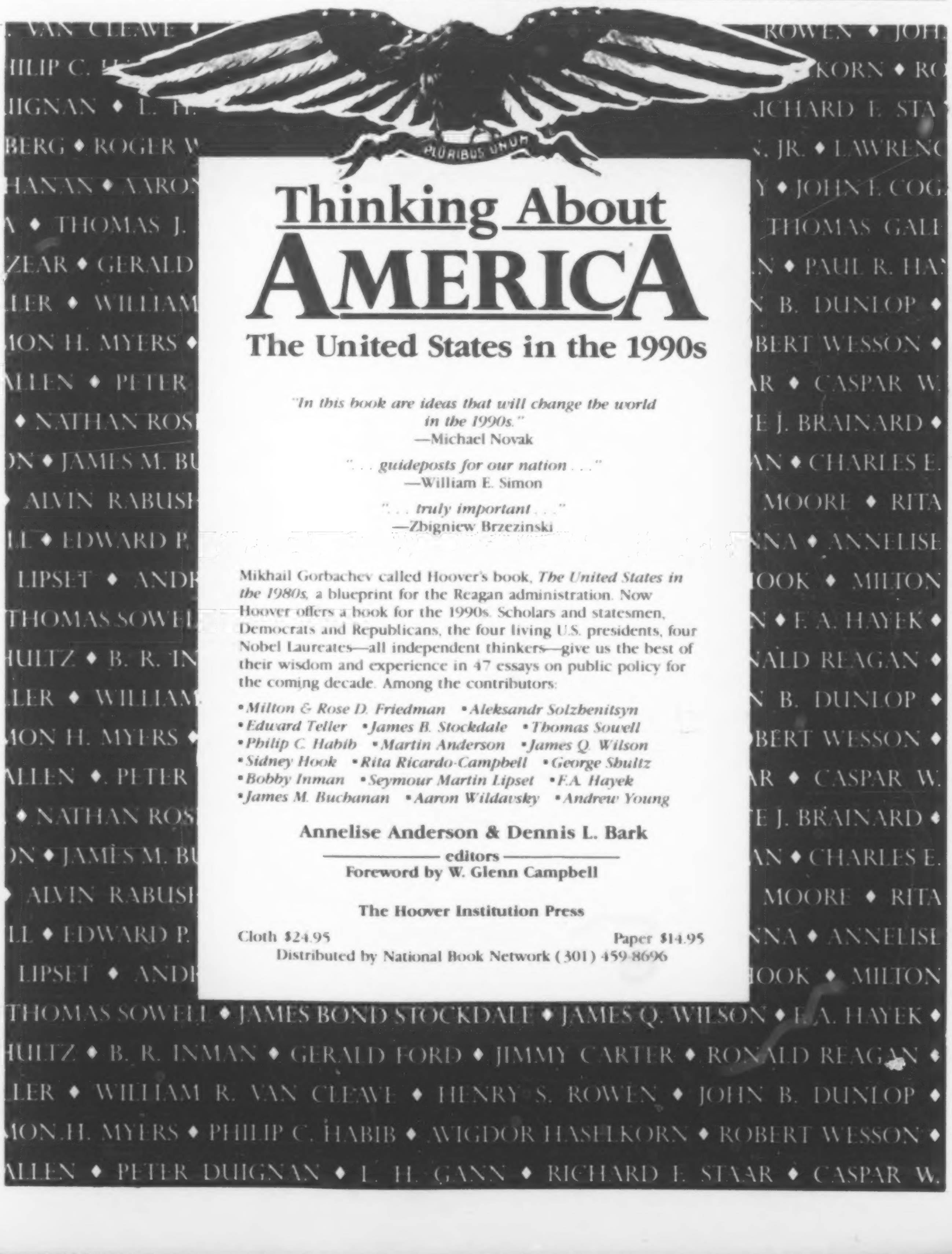
PLURIBUS UNUM
THOMAS SOWELL ◆ JAMES BOND STOCKDALE ◆ JAMES Q. WILSON ◆ F. A. HAYEK ◆
HULTZ ◆ B. R. INMAN ◆ GERALD FORD ◆ JIMMY CARTER ◆ RONALD REAGAN ◆
LLER ◆ WILLIAM R. VAN CLEAVE ◆ HENRY S. ROWEN ◆ JOHN B. DUNLOP ◆
MON H. MYERS ◆ PHILIP C. HABIB ◆ AVIGDOR HASELKORN ◆ ROBERT WESSON ◆
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—William E. Simon

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—Zbigniew Brzezinski

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Utah
CONTINUED

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Westminster College of Salt Lake City

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	2,367
At private institutions	n/a

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	63.9%
At private institutions	n/a

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	21.4%
At private institutions	44.2%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$33,500
At public 2-year institutions	$25,600
At private 4-year institutions	$22,000
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	51,942
At public 2-year institutions	21,130
At private 4-year institutions	31,654
At private 2-year institutions	1,491
Total	106,217

Enrollment highlights:

Women	46.0%
Full-time	67.9%
Minority	5.1%
Foreign	4.4%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 24.0%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 70% of all new college students enrolled in Utah; 87% of all Utah residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	84.7%
Private institutions	15.3%
4-year institutions	61.1%
2-year institutions	38.9%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Utah	5.8%
Utah State University	2.8%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Brigham Young University	1.7%
Westminster College of Salt Lake City	7.2%

Test scores: Students averaged 18.9 on the ACT, which was taken by 67% of Utah's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year	4,171
Most popular: general studies, 27%; business, 20%	
Bachelor's	10,516
Most popular: business, 17%; education, 15%	
Master's	2,288
Most popular: business, 23%; education, 22%	
Doctorate	371
Most popular: education, 36%; engineering, 12%	
Professional	361
Most popular: law, 70%; medicine, 28%	

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,159
At public 2-year institutions	$884
At private 4-year institutions	$1,498
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institution:
University of Utah, $1,644

Most expensive private institution:
Westminster College of Salt Lake City, $5,610

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,405	12.3%
Public 2-year	$879	19.9%
Private 4-year	$4,754	64.3%
Private 2-year	$2,765	99.4%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$669,714,000
Private institutions	$194,649,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $112,624,000

Sources:

Federal government	69.1%
State and local governments	9.3%
Industry	4.9%
The institution itself	12.7%
Other	4.1%

Largest endowment:

Utah State University	$10,856,000

Top fund raiser:

Utah State University	$7,405,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $257,218,000

Two-year change: Up 5%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $1,080,000; 1,615 awards
Merit-based: $1,608,000; 438 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Chase N. Peterson, University of Utah: $99,600 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$9,728,000
GI Bill	$7,170,000
Pell Grants	$42,747,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$8,581,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$36,219,000
National Science Foundation	$11,560,000
Department of Defense	$18,574,000
Department of Agriculture	$2,624,000
Department of Energy	$6,538,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 10.0%

Dollars in default: $19,924,000

MISCELLANY

★ Brigham Young University has one of the largest populations of students who are multilingual. They learned the languages, especially Asian ones, when they served abroad as Mormon missionaries before attending college.

★ Following clashes between the administration and the faculty that led to the resignation of 17 professors in 1915, the University of Utah became the subject of the first institutional investigation ever conducted by the American Association of University Professors. John Dewey, the philosopher, was a member of the A.A.U.P. team.

★ Westminster College of Salt Lake City claims to be the only fully independent, private liberal-arts college "within a million-square-mile area in the Intermountain West."

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Utah, founded in 1850.

NATIONAL SNAPSHOT: Largest Endowments per Student

Private institutions	Enrollment	Amount
Rockefeller University	119	$4,561,100
Princeton University	6,264	365,800
Academy of the New Church	346	360,100
Harvard University	16,236	247,500
Mount Sinai School of Medicine	494	234,300
California Institute of Technology	1,850	221,100
Rice University	3,986	215,000
Swarthmore College	1,312	210,400
Yale University	10,504	199,800
Grinnell College	1,253	181,000
Public institutions		
Virginia Military Institute	1,592	$49,400
Oregon Health Sciences University	1,141	33,300
University of Texas System	90,000	31,400
Virginia Commonwealth University	1,553	27,700
University of Virginia	16,823	23,700
University of Delaware	15,918	18,400
University of Cincinnati	24,962	10,200
University of Pittsburgh	26,953	8,200
College of William and Mary	6,951	8,100
University of California	146,429	7,700

Note: Based on market value of endowments as of June 30, 1987 and full-time-equivalent enrollment.
A table listing the value of 296 endowments appeared in the June 1, 1988 issue of *The Chronicle*.

SOURCE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY BUSINESS OFFICERS

Vermont

LIKE MANY New England states, Vermont has enjoyed an economic boom in recent years. The prosperity has been reflected in its support for higher education.

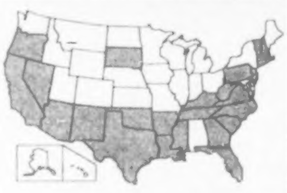
The General Assembly this year approved spending increases of 7.2 per cent for the University of Vermont, 8.2 per cent for the state-college system, and 18 per cent for adult education and vocational-technical institutions.

Gov. Madeleine M. Kunin, a Democrat, is a former college instructor and has become deeply involved in education-reform efforts, although most of her energies have been focused on elementary and secondary schools and on teacher education. Improvements in those areas are expected to have a beneficial effect on higher education as well.

The private-college tradition is strong in Vermont. That, combined with the state's small size, has resulted in the slow development of the public higher-education system. Nonetheless, in recent years the University of Vermont has gained a national reputation for both its academic program and its ambiance, and it is regularly listed as a top institution in the proliferating number of guides to colleges and universities.

The state has no formal coordinating board, but the Vermont Higher Education Planning Commission fills many of the roles of such boards in other states. There are two governing boards in the state: the University of Vermont Board of Trustees and the Vermont State Colleges Board of Trustees, whose authority includes community-college education.

U.S. ROLL CALL: Alternative Certification for Schoolteachers



These states allow college graduates who have not completed an education major to become public-school teachers through an alternative-certification program:

Arizona
Arkansas
California
Connecticut
Florida
Georgia
Kentucky
Louisiana
Massachusetts
Mississippi
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New Mexico
North Carolina
Oklahoma
Oregon
Pennsylvania
South Carolina
South Dakota
Tennessee
Texas
Vermont
Virginia
West Virginia

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 548,000 (Rank: 49)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.5%
18 to 24	11.9%
25 to 34	18.6%
35 and older	44.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.3%
Black	0.2%
White	99.1%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	0.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	71.0%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	34.7%
At least 4 years of college	19.0%

Per-capita personal income: $14,302

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	6,992
1998-99 (estimate)	7,306

High-school dropout rate: 22.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Madeleine M. Kunin (D), term ends 1989

Governor's higher-education adviser:
Judy Stephany, Office of the Governor, Montpelier 05602; (802) 828-3333

U.S. Senators: Patrick J. Leahy (D), term ends 1993; Robert T. Stafford (R), term ends 1989

U.S. Representatives:
0 Democrats, 1 Republican
James M. Jeffords (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 19 Democrats, 11 Republicans; House, 76 Democrats, 74 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	4
Public 2-year institutions	2
Private 4-year institutions	14
Private 2-year institutions	2
Total	22

Vocational institutions: 12

Statewide coordinating board:
Vermont Higher Education
Planning Commission
109 State Street
Pavilion Office Building, 5th Floor
Montpelier 05602
(802) 828-2376
Suzanne A. Villani, executive director

Private-college association:
Association of Vermont
Independent Colleges
Shaw Mansion Road, Box 9170
Waterbury Center 05677
(802) 244-5586
Judy Rosenstreich, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	742
At private institutions	687

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	63.6%
At private institutions	57.1%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	23.7%
At private institutions	29.4%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$31,400
At public 2-year institutions	$25,500
At private 4-year institutions	$26,700
At private 2-year institutions	$23,400

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	15,079
At public 2-year institutions	3,655
At private 4-year institutions	11,959
At private 2-year institutions	1,759
Total	32,452

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.8%
Full-time	70.8%
Minority	2.3%
Foreign	1.7%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 10.6%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 45% of all new college students enrolled in Vermont; 64% of all Vermont residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	47.2%
Private institutions	52.8%
4-year institutions	91.6%
2-year institutions	8.4%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Vermont	2.4%
Community College of Vermont	1.2%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Norwich University	5.3%
Middlebury College	3.8%

Test scores: Students averaged 914 on the SAT, which was taken by 64% of Vermont's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year	1,265
Most popular: business, 41%; health, 17%	
Bachelor's	3,999
Most popular: social sciences, 17%; business, 14%	
Master's	865
Most popular: education, 35%; letters, 9%	
Doctorate	53
Most popular: psychology, 40%; life sciences, 25%	
Professional	206
Most popular: law, 56%; medicine, 44%	

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,942
At public 2-year institutions	$1,966
At private 4-year institutions	$6,393
At private 2-year institutions	$4,858

Most expensive public institution:
University of Vermont, $3,726

Most expensive private institution:
Bennington College, $15,670

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$4,918	40.9%
Public 2-year	$1,922	42.1%
Private 4-year	$8,790	70.8%
Private 2-year	$4,921	82.1%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$188,112,000
Private institutions	$150,689,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $29,699,000

Sources:	
Federal government	66.8%
State and local governments	6.5%
Industry	11.2%
The institution itself	11.4%
Other	4.1%

Largest endowment:

Middlebury College	$198,335,000

Top fund raisers:

Middlebury College	$16,874,000
University of Vermont	$8,668,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $49,990,000

Two-year change: Up 13%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $8,387,000; 10,385 awards
Merit-based: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Lattie F. Coor, University of Vermont: $144,450 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$3,780,000
GI Bill	$843,000
Pell Grants	$5,949,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$7,274,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$17,350,000
National Science Foundation	$1,096,000
Department of Defense	$538,000
Department of Agriculture	$1,888,000
Department of Energy	$169,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 6.1%

Dollars in default: $7,995,000

MISCELLANY

★ Vermont is home to the most expensive higher-education institution in the country—Bennington College—where tuition and fees and room and board total $18,990 for the 1988-89 academic year.

★ The University of Vermont's division of engineering, mathematics, and business administration requires students to buy A.T.&T. personal computers.

★ The summer language schools at Middlebury College, the first of which began in 1915, have become a widely copied model of "immersion"—the concept that the best way to learn a language is to become steeped in it, both by using it and by studying the cultures in which it is used.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Vermont, founded in 1791.

Virginia

VIRGINIA has long been known for the quality and traditions of its colleges and universities. Two of its public institutions, the University of Virginia and the College of William and Mary, have acquired national reputations that have led to dramatic increases in applications in recent years.

All of the state's public colleges received generous increases in appropriations in recent years, with much of the money going for student aid, facilities, and improvements at professional schools. Former Democratic Gov. Charles Robb led a reform effort at the elementary and secondary level that improved the education of the state's high-school students, and Gov. Gerald L. Baliles, also a Democrat, has continued such efforts.

The improving reputations of Virginia's colleges and the economic health of its populous Northern Virginia area are generating a new set of problems. Both William and Mary and the University of Virginia have come under criticism from some communities for failing to accept enough in-state students. Thus far, the legislature has not imposed limits on the number of out-of-state students at public universities. In

Continued on Following Page

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Virginia
CONTINUED

Northern Virginia, George Mason University, which was established in 1957, has mounted an ambitious program of expansion and is competing with older institutions for both state money and prestigious professors.

Governance of higher education in Virginia is highly decentralized, largely because of the long history of independence of some of the public institutions. The coordinating board is the State Council of Higher Education, which is relatively weak in statutory power but has gained influence by producing respected studies and recommendations for the General Assembly and Governor. Each four-year institution is governed by its own board (the University of Virginia and William and Mary boards also oversee one branch campus each) and the state's community colleges are governed by the State Board for Community Colleges.

Virginia was one of the original defendants in the Adams case—the lawsuit filed by black students and parents in 1970 to end segregation in higher education— and the U.S. Education Department has said that the state is not yet in full compliance with federal law. However, the department expects Virginia to be in full compliance by the end of 1988. While the state has a large black population, black students have not enrolled in significant numbers at the elite public universities.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 5,904,000 (Rank: 12)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	24.7%
18 to 24	12.1%
25 to 34	18.4%
35 and older	44.7%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	1.3%
Black	18.9%
White	79.2%
Other and unknown	0.4%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	1.5%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	62.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	34.0%
At least 4 years of college	19.1%

Per-capita personal income: $16,517

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	71,711
1998-99 (estimate)	79,617

High-school dropout rate: 26.1%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Gerald L. Baliles (D), term ends 1990

Governor's higher-education adviser: Donald J. Finley, 9th Street Office Building, 6th Floor, Richmond 23219; (804) 786-1151

U.S. Senators: Paul S. Trible (R), term ends 1989; John W. Warner (R), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:
5 Democrats, 5 Republicans
Herbert H. Bateman (R), Thomas J. Bliley, Jr. (R), Rich Boucher (D), F. Payne Lewis, Jr. (D), Jim Olin (D), Stan Parris (R), Owen B. Pickett (D), Norman Sisisky (D), D. French Slaughter, Jr. (R), Frank R. Wolf (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 31 Democrats, 9 Republicans; House, 65 Democrats, 34 Republicans, 1 Independent

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	15
Public 2-year institutions	24
Private 4-year institutions	31
Private 2-year institutions	5
Total	75

Vocational institutions: 203

Statewide coordinating board:
State Council of Higher Education
James Monroe Building
101 North 14th Street
Richmond 23219
(804) 225-2600
Gordon K. Davies, director

Private-college association:
Council of Independent Colleges in Virginia
P.O. Box 1005
Bedford 24523
(703) 586-0606
Robert B. Lambeth, Jr., president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Virginia Community College System

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	8,275
At private institutions	1,795

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	52.2%
At private institutions	58.9%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	27.8%
At private institutions	29.1%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$33,700
At public 2-year institutions	$25,700
At private 4-year institutions	$27,000
At private 2-year institutions	$18,000

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	147,946
At public 2-year institutions	117,741
At private 4-year institutions	40,130
At private 2-year institutions	2,501
Total	308,318

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.7%
Full-time	54.6%
Minority	17.3%
Foreign	1.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 26.2%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 75% of all new college students enrolled in Virginia; 75% of all Virginia residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

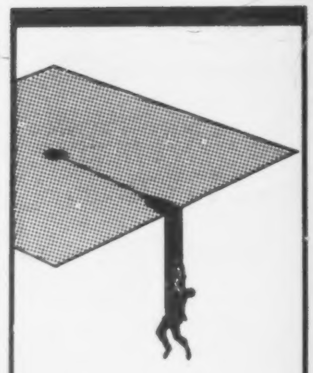
Public institutions	82.3%
Private institutions	17.7%
4-year institutions	62.2%
2-year institutions	37.8%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

Northern Virginia Community College	18.8%
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	7.9%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Liberty University	5.9%
University of Richmond	4.9%



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Test scores: Students averaged 907 on the SAT, which was taken by 62% of Virginia's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year	8,688
Most popular: business, 33%; health, 16%	—
Bachelor's	24,391
Most popular: business, 23%; social sciences, 14%	
Master's	5,468
Most popular: education, 26%; business, 21%	
Doctorate	673
Most popular: education, 22%; life sciences, 15%	
Professional	1,666
Most popular: law, 58%; medicine, 21%	

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,070
At public 2-year institutions	$775
At private 4-year institutions	$5,724
At private 2-year institutions	$4,644

Most expensive public institution:
Virginia Military Institute, $3,705

Most expensive private institution:
Sweet Briar College, $10,140

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$2,250	21.8%
Public 2-year	$921	23.4%
Private 4-year	$5,055	55.5%
Private 2-year	$4,760	52.4%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,825,156,000
Private institutions	$387,455,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $183,779,000

Sources:

Federal government	58.9%
State and local governments	17.7%
Industry	5.9%
The institution itself	12.6%
Other	5.0%

Largest endowment:

University of Virginia	$396,329,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Virginia	$38,094,000
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	$32,476,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $915,836,000

Two-year change: Up 19%

NATIONAL SNAPSHOT: Educational Attainment

Highest degree earned	Proportion of U.S. adults
Doctorate	0.5%
Professional	1.0
Master's	3.4
Bachelor's	10.6
Associate	3.4
Vocational	1.8
Some college, no degree	17.8
High-school diploma	35.5
No high-school diploma	26.0

Note: The figures are based on a 1984 survey of 19,000 households. They cover the civilian, resident population of adults age 18 and older.
A table listing educational attainment and monthly income appeared in the October 14, 1987 issue of *The Chronicle*.

SOURCE: CENSUS BUREAU

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $4,420,000; 6,000 awards
Merit-based: $15,842,000; 13,275 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
James D. McComas, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University: $96,452 from state plus $39,696 from private donations (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$37,969,000
GI Bill	$29,753,000
Pell Grants	$54,470,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$25,989,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$51,567,000
National Science Foundation	$11,593,000
Department of Defense	$9,707,000
Department of Agriculture	$6,679,000
Department of Energy	$5,652,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 7.8%

Dollars in default: $57,684,000

MISCELLANY

★ Virginia is the home of two colleges operated by well-known television evangelists—the Rev. Jerry Falwell's Liberty University in Lynchburg and Pat Robertson's CBN University in Virginia Beach. Liberty University, a Baptist institution, is the largest private university in the state.

★ Thomas Jefferson, who considered the creation of the University of Virginia one of his greatest achievements, opposed the awarding of degrees as "artificial embellishments." However, in 1831, six years after the university opened and five years after Jefferson's death, the university abandoned his no-degree policy.

★ Phi Beta Kappa, the honorary society for students who have achieved academic distinction, was established at the College of William and Mary in 1776.

★ George Washington's largesse is well remembered at Washington and Lee University. Interest from his 1797 gift of $20,000 to Liberty Hall Academy, since renamed in his honor, supported $3.48 of the cost of educating each student at the university last year.

★ The Virginia Military Institute is one of the few state-supported military institutions in the country.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Virginia is the College of William and Mary, founded in 1693.

Washington

AFTER SEVERAL YEARS of tight budgets, caused by a sluggish state economy, Washington has increased its emphasis on higher education—mainly as a way to continue diversifying its economy. But although there is much talk about making major improvements on the campuses, whether the state and its taxpayers are willing to make the financial commitment needed to do so remains to be seen.

In 1986, an influential group of business leaders concluded in a special report that Washington needed to upgrade its higher-education system. The report angered some people by not endorsing a tax increase and by calling on the state to favor four-year institutions over two-year institutions. But it also attracted attention to the system's needs.

Last year, Democratic Gov. Booth Gardner led an effort to raise taxes to increase higher-education spending and faculty salaries. Although the tax increase did not pass, the state ended up passing a strong faculty-raise package that some saw as a sign that state leaders recognized the need to make Washington higher education more competitive.

Higher-education officials are now working on a long-term plan for the system that calls for, among other things, a more structured budget process tied to a more vigorous assessment program. Another major issue is how the universities and community colleges, which operate under an enrollment cap, should meet the needs of the growing population areas surrounding Seattle and Spokane. The University of Washington and Washington State University have proposed plans for operating upper-level branch campuses in those areas.

Higher-education officials, however, hope that any such growth won't come at the expense of existing campuses.

Washington also has a number of private institutions, which grant about 25 per cent of the baccalaureate degrees awarded in the state. Many are affiliated with religious denominations.

The Higher Education Coordinating Board serves as the statewide coordinating entity. Each of Washington's four-year public institutions has its own governing board. The State Board for Community College Education is the administrative agency for the 27 community colleges, and each also has its own local governing board.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,538,000 (Rank: 18)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.8%
18 to 24	10.7%
25 to 34	19.2%
35 and older	44.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.5%
Asian	2.7%
Black	2.6%
White	91.7%
Other and unknown	1.5%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	2.9%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	77.6%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	40.2%
At least 4 years of college	19.0%

Per-capita personal income: $15,599

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	51,869
1998-99 (estimate)	58,315

High-school dropout rate: 24.8%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Booth Gardner (D), term ends 1989

Governor's higher-education adviser: Ronn Robinson, Office of the Governor, Olympia 98504; (206) 753-5460

U.S. Senators: Brock Adams (D), term ends 1993; Daniel J. Evans (R), term ends 1989

U.S. Representatives:
5 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Don Bonker (D), Rod Chandler (R), Norman D. Dicks (D), Thomas S. Foley (D), Mike Lowry (D), John Miller (R), Sid Morrison (R), Al Swift (D)

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Washington

CONTINUED

Legislature: Senate, 24 Democrats, 25 Republicans; House, 61 Democrats, 37 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	6
Public 2-year institutions	26
Private 4-year institutions	18
Private 2-year institutions	2
Total	52

Vocational institutions: 183

Statewide coordinating board:
Higher Education Coordinating Board
908 East Fifth Avenue
Olympia 98504
(206) 753-3241
A. Robert Thoeny, executive director

Private-college association:
Washington Friends of
Higher Education
265 Westland Building
100 South King Street
Seattle 98104
(206) 624-9093
David M. Irwin, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
Eastern Washington University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	5,471
At private institutions	1,185

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	76.5%
At private institutions	60.1%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	24.4%
At private institutions	27.7%

NATIONAL SNAPSHOT: U.S. Funds

	Research and development		Total federal funds	
	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank
Johns Hopkins University	$445,718,000	1	$465,453,000	1
Mass. Inst. of Technology	188,120,000	2	212,360,000	2
Stanford University	180,186,000	3	201,452,000	3
University of Washington	146,718,000	4	178,210,000	4
Howard University	9,497,000	128	169,084,000	5
Cornell University	112,707,000	9	160,138,000	6
Columbia University	127,131,000	6	157,769,000	7
U. of California, Los Angeles	125,483,000	7	149,345,000	8
U. of California, San Diego	133,243,000	5	147,381,000	9
U. of Wisconsin at Madison	120,626,000	8	143,693,000	10
University of Minnesota	100,898,000	15	138,970,000	11
University of Michigan	111,232,000	11	135,186,000	12
Harvard University	110,356,000	12	133,226,000	13
Yale University	111,687,000	10	129,700,000	14
University of California, Berkeley	96,834,000	16	126,380,000	15

Note: A table of 100 institutions that received the most federal money in fiscal 1986 appeared in the December 19, 1987 issue of *The Chronicle*.

SOURCE: NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$33,800
At public 2-year institutions	$27,500
At private 4-year institutions	$28,000
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	77,313
At public 2-year institutions	135,019
At private 4-year institutions	28,879
At private 2-year institutions	1,232
Total	242,443

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.4%
Full-time	57.6%
Minority	10.9%
Foreign	2.0%
10-year change in total enrollment	Down 2.4%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 89% of all new college students enrolled in Washington; 92% of all Washington residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	90.4%
Private institutions	9.6%
4-year institutions	41.5%
2-year institutions	58.5%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Washington	17.2%
Washington State University	7.1%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Seattle University	10.7%
University of Puget Sound	6.8%

Test scores: Students averaged 951 on the SAT, which was taken by 19% of Washington's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 14,938
Most popular: general studies, 37%; health, 18%

Bachelor's 17,263
Most popular: business, 22%; social sciences, 10%

NATIONAL SNAPSHOT: Average Faculty Salaries

	Public		Private		Church-related		All	
Doctoral institutions	Salary	1-year increase	Salary	1-year increase	Salary	1-year increase	Salary	1-year increase
Professor	$51,080	5.1%	$59,850	6.3%	$53,080	5.7%	$52,950	5.4%
Associate professor	37,330	5.2%	41,060	5.7%	39,170	4.7%	38,040	5.3%
Assistant professor	31,480	5.4%	34,080	6.6%	32,190	5.7%	32,050	5.6%
Instructor	22,180	4.2%	26,530	6.9%	28,120	7.0%	23,000	4.7%
Lecturer	26,940	—	26,420	—	24,940	—	26,770	—
All ranks	40,970	5.2%	46,960	6.2%	41,080	5.4%	41,780	5.4%
Comprehensive institutions								
Professor	$46,060	4.4%	$44,010	5.1%	$42,460	4.8%	$43,940	4.5%
Associate professor	34,710	4.1%	34,990	4.9%	34,120	4.8%	34,690	4.3%
Assistant professor	28,380	3.6%	28,950	5.2%	28,350	5.6%	28,460	4.0%
Instructor	21,810	2.7%	22,440	2.6%	22,280	4.0%	21,900	2.8%
Lecturer	23,340	—	25,380	—	28,120	—	23,760	—
All ranks	35,260	4.1%	35,350	5.0%	34,210	5.0%	35,180	4.3%
Baccalaureate institutions								
Professor	$38,730	4.6%	$42,540	4.6%	$33,820	4.0%	$37,890	4.4%
Associate professor	32,420	4.3%	32,210	4.7%	28,130	4.3%	30,410	4.4%
Assistant professor	27,070	4.4%	26,490	5.2%	23,800	4.8%	25,410	4.9%
Instructor	21,940	1.9%	21,340	5.8%	20,200	4.1%	20,980	3.8%
Lecturer	23,530	—	25,910	—	17,510	—	22,990	—
All ranks	31,060	4.3%	32,750	4.8%	27,550	4.3%	30,050	4.5%
2-year institutions with academic ranks								
Professor	$38,230	5.3%	$27,290	4.0%	$24,650	2.2%	$37,800	5.2%
Associate professor	32,190	4.5%	23,870	3.0%	22,670	2.9%	31,770	4.4%
Assistant professor	27,270	5.1%	20,700	4.4%	20,740	7.0%	26,810	5.0%
Instructor	23,200	4.5%	16,950	4.2%	16,810	4.2%	22,690	4.2%
Lecturer	19,520	—	—	—	—	—	19,510	—
All ranks	31,130	4.9%	21,790	3.9%	21,300	4.1%	30,610	4.8%
2-year institutions without academic ranks								
All	$29,130	4.3%	$21,670	7.1%	$20,130	3.9%	$28,950	4.4%
All institutions except 2-year institutions without academic ranks								
Professor	$47,220	4.9%	$52,240	5.8%	$39,240	4.7%	$47,400	5.0%
Associate professor	35,640	4.7%	36,630	5.2%	31,480	4.5%	35,300	4.8%
Assistant professor	29,610	4.7%	30,080	5.8%	26,020	5.2%	29,200	4.9%
Instructor	22,190	3.4%	22,720	5.0%	20,970	4.5%	22,090	3.8%
Lecturer	25,450	—	26,130	—	23,810	—	25,470	—
All ranks	37,170	4.7%	39,730	5.6%	31,180	4.7%	37,000	4.9%

— No data reported

Note: Salary figures are based on 1,910 institutions; percentage increases are based on 1,840 institutions as of 1987-88.

SOURCE: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

Master's	4,370

Most popular: education, 22%; business, 21%

Doctorate	527

Most popular: education, 17%; life sciences, 14%

Professional	908

Most popular: law, 60%; medicine, 18%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,339
At public 2-year institutions	$654
At private 4-year institutions	$6,837
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institutions:
University of Washington and Washington State University, $1,797

Most expensive private institution:
Whitman College, $9,640

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$2,021	16.1%
Public 2-year	$693	16.9%
Private 4-year	$6,333	76.6%
Private 2-year	n/a	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,399,780,000
Private institutions	$227,211,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $229,836,000

Sources:

Federal government	70.5%
State and local governments	2.4%
Industry	8.2%
The institution itself	12.6%
Other	6.3%

Largest endowment:

Washington State University	$119,986,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Washington	$77,687,000
Washington State University	$16,257,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $673,972,000

Two-year change: Up 13%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $12,975,000; 18,004 awards
Merit-based: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
William P. Gerberding, University of Washington: $99,800 from state plus $39,960 from private endowment income (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$19,553,000
GI Bill	$32,932,000
Pell Grants	$65,965,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$20,713,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$90,475,000
National Science Foundation	$25,997,000
Department of Defense	$22,417,000
Department of Agriculture	$8,491,000
Department of Energy	$5,970,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 11.4%

Dollars in default: $36,692,000

Continued on Following Page

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Washington
CONTINUED

MISCELLANY

★ Evergreen State College, which has earned a reputation as an alternative institution of higher education, stresses team teaching and interdisciplinary undergraduate education.

★ Sen. Daniel J. Evans, a Republican, moved from the Governorship of Washington to the presidency of Evergreen State in 1977 and from Evergreen to the Senate in 1983. While at Evergreen, Mr. Evans had several clashes with then-Gov. Dixy Lee Ray, a Democrat who had been a zoology professor at the University of Washington for more than 25 years.

★ The University of Washington ranks among the top 10 institutions in the United States in the amount of federal money received for scientific and engineering research and development. In fiscal 1986, the university received federal obligations totaling $178,210,000, the fourth highest amount in the country.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Washington is Whitman College, founded in 1859.

NATIONAL SNAPSHOT: Tuition at 4-Year Institutions

Private institutions	Number of colleges	Proportion of total enrollment
$13,000 or more	17	3.2%
$12,000 — $12,999	55	10.0
$11,000 — $11,999	28	3.0
$10,000 — $10,999	33	3.3
$9,000 — $9,999	64	8.3
$8,000 — $8,999	94	8.3
$7,000 — $7,999	142	13.7
$6,000 — $6,999	187	15.3
$5,000 — $5,999	164	9.6
$4,000 — $4,999	148	9.7
$3,000 — $3,999	122	7.1
$2,000 — $2,999	85	5.0
$1,000 — $1,999	24	2.7
Less than $1,000	8	0.8
Total	1,171	100.0%
Public institutions		
$3,000 or more	3	0.9%
$2,000 — $2,999	47	14.5
$1,500 — $1,999	104	31.1
$1,000 — $1,499	131	29.9
$500 — $999	75	22.5
Less than $500	8	1.1
Total	368	100.0%

Note: Includes 1,171 private and 368 public institutions that provided final or estimated 1988-89 tuition and charges by July 5, 1988

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

West Virginia

By almost any measure, higher education in West Virginia is in terrible shape.

Budgets have been tight for years. Faculty morale is low. Many of the best high-school students leave the state for college. The governance system has been plagued by turnover: West Virginia has had three chancellors in the last two years. As a result of all of these problems, most political leaders in the state say they have little confidence in their colleges and universities.

Economics and history have created the problems. For years, West Virginia's economy was based on coal mining. As it declined, state revenues diminished, and all parts of state government suffered.

The mining tradition also placed little emphasis on education. For generations, West Virginia men followed their fathers into the mines without much worry about schooling. Now, when state officials say they must diversify the economy, they are confronted with colleges that never received enough money or attention.

In the debate about how to improve the colleges, the most frequent topic is governance.

Currently, the Board of Regents acts as the coordinating and governing board for all higher education. In practice, however, many college presidents have circumvented the board's wishes and gone directly to legislators to seek help on various issues.

Some state-government officials want to strengthen the Board of Regents and rein in the college presidents. Others want to create institutional governing boards.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,897,000 (Rank: 34)

Age distribution:	
Up to 17	25.8%
18 to 24	11.0%
25 to 34	16.7%
35 and older	46.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:	
American Indian	0.1%
Asian	0.3%
Black	3.3%
White	96.2%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	0.7%

Educational attainment of adults:	
At least 4 years of high school	56.0%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	20.4%
At least 4 years of college	10.4%

Per-capita personal income: $11,020

New high-school graduates in:	
1988-89 (estimate)	23,601
1998-99 (estimate)	19,157

High-school dropout rate: 24.8%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Arch A. Moore, Jr. (R), term ends 1989

Continued on Page 83

U.S. ROLL CALL: Non-Education Majors for Schoolteachers

These states require prospective secondary-school teachers to major in a subject other than education:

California
Colorado
Florida
Iowa
Kentucky
Louisiana
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota
Nebraska
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New York
North Carolina
Oregon
Rhode Island
Tennessee
Texas
Utah
Vermont
Virginia
Washington

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NATIONAL SNAPSHOT: Racial and Ethnic Enrollments and Degrees

1986 Enrollment, Full-Time and Part-Time

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign
4-year institutions						
Men, full-time	12,553	104,884	185,407	89,603	2,223,750	160,659
Men, part-time	5,202	37,068	66,272	43,113	856,688	40,704
Women, full-time	14,499	88,673	247,830	91,891	2,140,209	67,649
Women, part-time	7,258	31,486	115,740	53,884	1,118,946	22,068
2-year institutions						
Men, full-time	8,781	38,014	84,894	57,995	613,471	18,824
Men, part-time	13,008	59,287	99,255	101,342	952,577	12,094
Women, full-time	10,273	29,150	118,213	65,847	632,040	11,394
Women, part-time	18,559	59,660	163,288	119,916	1,376,502	10,378
All institutions						
Men, full-time	21,334	142,898	270,301	147,598	2,837,221	179,483
Men, part-time	18,210	96,355	165,527	144,455	1,809,265	52,798
Women, full-time	24,772	117,823	366,043	157,738	2,772,249	79,043
Women, part-time	25,817	91,146	279,028	173,800	2,495,448	32,446

1986 Enrollment, by Type of Institution

	Total	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign
Public							
4-year	42.4%	35.4%	42.3%	39.2%	33.2%	43.1%	51.5%
2-year	35.3%	52.7%	40.8%	39.8%	53.3%	34.1%	14.3%
Private							
4-year	20.2%	8.4%	16.2%	17.7%	11.5%	20.8%	33.1%
2-year	2.1%	3.5%	0.7%	3.3%	2.0%	2.0%	1.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: This table shows, for example, that while 42.4 per cent of all students were enrolled at 4-year public institutions in 1986, only 35.4 per cent of American Indian students attended such institutions.

Percentage of High-School Graduates Who Are Enrolled in College, by Age Group

	White		Black		Hispanic	
	18-24	25-34	18-24	25-34	18-24	25-34
1976	32.8%	9.2%	33.4%	11.9%	35.8%	10.9%
1977	32.2%	9.8%	31.5%	13.9%	31.5%	12.4%
1978	31.3%	8.8%	29.7%	10.8%	27.2%	10.2%
1979	31.2%	8.9%	29.5%	9.3%	30.2%	11.6%
1980	32.1%	8.7%	27.7%	9.6%	29.9%	9.2%
1981	32.7%	8.4%	28.0%	10.2%	29.9%	10.8%
1982	33.3%	8.7%	27.9%	9.5%	29.2%	9.7%
1983	33.0%	8.7%	27.0%	8.9%	31.4%	9.7%
1984	33.9%	8.4%	27.2%	8.1%	29.9%	9.9%
1985	34.9%	8.6%	26.1%	7.4%	26.9%	9.7%
1986	34.5%	8.0%	28.6%	7.8%	29.4%	10.4%

Note: The figures are based on annual Census Bureau surveys of 60,000 households. Although the percentages for blacks and Hispanics vary slightly from 1980 to 1986, the changes are not statistically significant.

Degrees Conferred by Ethnic and Racial Group, 1984-85

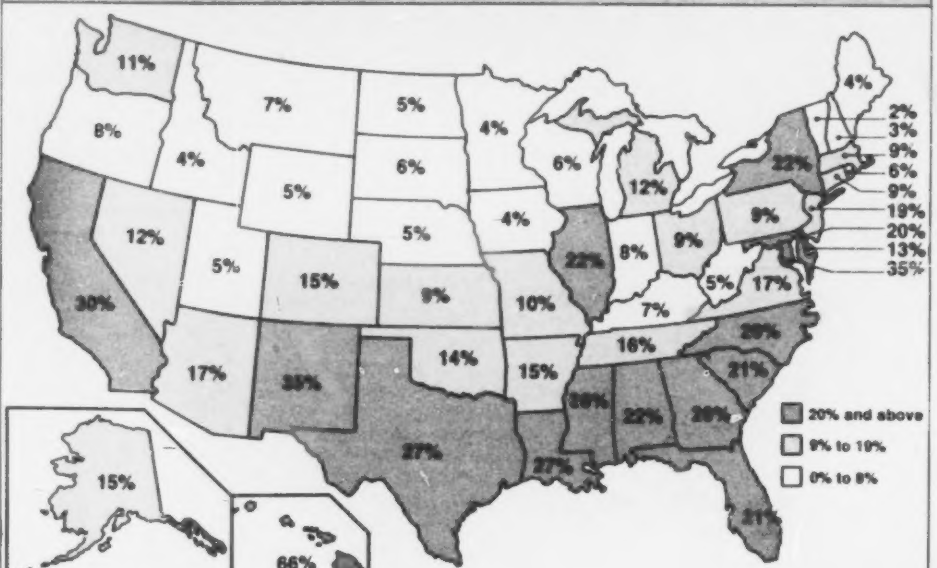
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign
Associate						
Men	1,198	5,492	14,192	8,561	157,278	3,696
Women	1,755	4,422	21,607	10,846	198,065	2,711
Total	2,953	9,914	35,799	19,407	355,343	6,407
Bachelor's						
Men	1,998	13,554	23,018	12,402	405,085	20,091
Women	2,248	11,841	34,455	13,472	421,021	9,126
Total	4,246	25,395	57,473	25,874	826,106	29,217
Master's						
Men	583	4,842	5,200	3,059	106,059	19,674
Women	673	2,940	8,739	3,805	117,569	7,278
Total	1,256	7,782	13,939	6,864	223,628	26,952
Doctorate						
Men	64	802	561	431	15,017	4,421
Women	55	304	593	246	8,917	896
Total	119	1,106	1,154	677	23,934	5,317
Professional						
Men	176	1,152	1,623	1,239	42,630	681
Women	72	664	1,406	645	20,589	180
Total	248	1,816	3,029	1,884	63,219	861

Enrollment by Racial and Ethnic Group Since 1976

	1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986
American Indian						
All	76,000	78,000	84,000	88,000	84,000	90,000
Men	39,000	37,000	38,000	40,000	38,000	40,000
Women	38,000	41,000	46,000	48,000	46,000	51,000
Public	68,000	68,000	74,000	77,000	72,000	79,000
Private	9,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	11,000	11,000
4-year	35,000	35,000	37,000	39,000	38,000	40,000
2-year	41,000	43,000	47,000	49,000	46,000	51,000
Asian						
All	198,000	235,000	286,000	351,000	390,000	448,000
Men	108,000	126,000	151,000	189,000	210,000	239,000
Women	89,000	109,000	135,000	162,000	180,000	209,000
Public	166,000	195,000	240,000	296,000	323,000	372,000
Private	32,000	40,000	47,000	55,000	67,000	76,000
4-year	119,000	138,000	162,000	193,000	223,000	262,000
2-year	79,000	97,000	124,000	158,000	167,000	186,000
Black						
All	1,033,000	1,054,000	1,107,000	1,101,000	1,076,000	1,081,000
Men	470,000	453,000	464,000	458,000	437,000	436,000
Women	563,000	601,000	643,000	644,000	639,000	645,000
Public	831,000	840,000	876,000	873,000	844,000	855,000
Private	202,000	215,000	231,000	228,000	232,000	226,000
4-year	604,000	612,000	634,000	612,000	617,000	615,000
2-year	429,000	443,000	472,000	489,000	459,000	466,000
Hispanic						
All	384,000	417,000	472,000	519,000	535,000	624,000
Men	210,000	213,000	232,000	252,000	254,000	292,000
Women	174,000	205,000	240,000	267,000	281,000	332,000
Public	337,000	363,000	406,000	446,000	456,000	539,000
Private	47,000	55,000	66,000	74,000	79,000	84,000
4-year	174,000	190,000	217,000	229,000	246,000	278,000
2-year	210,000	227,000	255,000	291,000	289,000	345,000
White						
All	9,076,000	9,194,000	9,833,000	9,997,000	9,815,000	9,914,000
Men	4,814,000	4,613,000	4,773,000	4,830,000	4,690,000	4,646,000
Women	4,262,000	4,581,000	5,060,000	5,167,000	5,125,000	5,268,000
Public	7,095,000	7,136,000	7,656,000	7,785,000	7,543,000	7,650,000
Private	1,982,000	2,058,000	2,177,000	2,212,000	2,272,000	2,264,000
4-year	5,999,000	6,027,000	6,275,000	6,306,000	6,301,000	6,340,000
2-year	3,077,000	3,167,000	3,558,000	3,692,000	3,514,000	3,575,000
Foreign						
All	219,000	253,000	305,000	331,000	335,000	344,000
Men	154,000	180,000	211,000	230,000	231,000	232,000
Women	65,000	73,000	94,000	101,000	104,000	111,000
Public	145,000	167,000	204,000	219,000	219,000	226,000
Private	73,000	85,000	101,000	113,000	116,000	118,000
4-year	177,000	201,000	241,000	270,000	282,000	291,000
2-year	42,000	52,000	64,000	61,000	53,000	53,000

Note: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

Proportion of Students Who Are Minority-Group Members



SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

West Virginia
CONTINUED

Governor's higher-education adviser: Tom McNeel, State Capitol Complex, Building 6, Room 356, Charleston 25305; (304) 348-2681

U.S. Senators: Robert C. Byrd (D), term ends 1989; John D. Rockefeller IV (D), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:
4 Democrats, 0 Republicans
Alan B. Mollohan (D), Nick J. Rahall, II (D), Harley O. Staggers, Jr. (D), Bob Wise (D)

Legislature: Senate, 27 Democrats, 7 Republicans; House, 78 Democrats, 22 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	12
Public 2-year institutions	4
Private 4-year institutions	9
Private 2-year institutions	4
Total	29

Vocational institutions: 59

Statewide coordinating board:
West Virginia Board of Regents
950 Kanawha Boulevard, East
Charleston 25301
(304) 348-2101
William K. Simmons, chancellor

Private-college association:
West Virginia Association
of Private Colleges
Salem College
Salem 26426
(304) 782-5389
Ronald E. Ohl, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	2,476
At private institutions	432

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	62.3%
At private institutions	52.5%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	29.8%
At private institutions	38.4%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$27,700
At public 2-year institutions	$21,800
At private 4-year institutions	$21,800
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	57,528
At public 2-year institutions	9,550
At private 4-year institutions	7,109
At private 2-year institutions	2,596
Total	76,783

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.7%
Full-time	63.9%
Minority	4.9%
Foreign	1.5%
10-year change in total enrollment	Down 4.2%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 78% of all new college students enrolled in West Virginia; 85% of all West Virginia residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	86.3%
Private institutions	13.7%
4-year institutions	87.6%
2-year institutions	12.4%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

West Virginia University	4.4%
Marshall University	4.8%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Beckley College	6.6%
West Virginia Wesleyan College	4.0%

Test scores: Students averaged 17.6 on the ACT, which was taken by 50% of West Virginia's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 2,739
Most popular: health, 32%; business, 27%

Bachelor's 7,862
Most popular: business, 26%; education, 17%

Master's 1,820
Most popular: education, 47%; business, 13%

Doctorate 113
Most popular: education, 40%; engineering, 17%

Professional 319
Most popular: medicine, 40%; law, 33%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,003
At public 2-year institutions	$517
At private 4-year institutions	$6,164
At private 2-year institutions	$1,311

Most expensive public institution:
West Virginia University, $1,400

Most expensive private institution:
Bethany College, $9,150

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,068	15.5%
Public 2-year	$671	19.0%
Private 4-year	$5,079	62.5%
Private 2-year	$1,283	85.5%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$376,293,000
Private institutions	$73,716,000

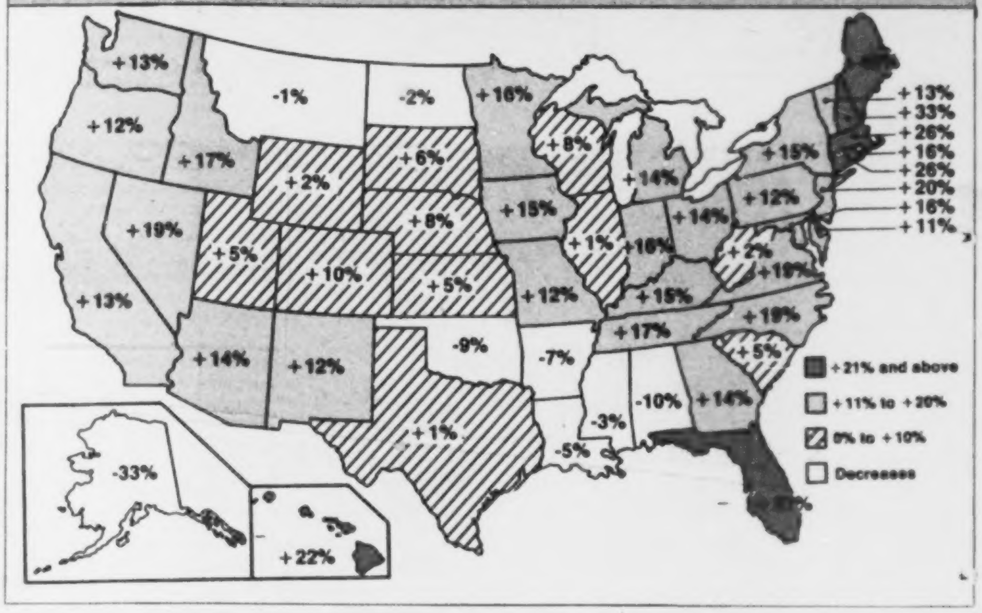
Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $12,877,000

Sources:

Federal government	52.0%
State and local governments	5.0%
Industry	3.5%
The institution itself	35.4%
Other	4.1%

Continued on Following Page

Percentage Change in State Appropriations for Higher Education 1985-86 to 1987-88



NATIONAL SNAPSHOT: Largest Enrollments

University of Minnesota main campus	63,994
Ohio State University main campus	53,876
University of Texas at Austin	46,140
University of Wisconsin at Madison	44,584
Michigan State University	44,088
Arizona State University	42,014
Miami-Dade Community College	39,980
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	39,274
University of Maryland at College Park	38,639
Texas A&M University main campus	36,617
Pennsylvania State University main campus	35,261
University of Florida	35,172
San Diego State University	35,009
University of Michigan at Ann Arbor	34,972
Community College of the Air Force	34,617
University of California at Los Angeles	34,419
Northeastern University	34,093
Rutgers University	33,969
Northern Virginia Community College	33,682
University of Washington	33,674
California State University at Long Beach	33,585
Purdue University main campus	32,984
Indiana University at Bloomington	32,417
New York University	31,665
University of Arizona	31,583
University of California at Berkeley	31,462
University of Southern California	30,831
University of Iowa	30,670
Temple University	30,615
University of Cincinnati main campus	30,213

Note: Based on fall 1986 enrollment.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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Organization

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City State Zip Code

The Chronicle of Philanthropy
1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Suite 700
Washington, D.C. 20037

DCHE811

West Virginia
CONTINUED

Largest endowment:
Bethany College $26,927,000

Top fund raisers:

West Virginia University	$12,526,000
University of Charleston	$2,965,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $236,565,000

Two-year change: Up 2%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $5,227,000; 6,000 awards
Merit-based: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Neil S. Bucklew, West Virginia University: $89,892 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$16,282,000
GI Bill	$4,431,000
Pell Grants	$27,987,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$22,862,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$3,849,000
National Science Foundation	$792,000
Department of Defense	$458,000
Department of Agriculture	$2,795,000
Department of Energy	$546,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 16.3%

Dollars in default: $18,701,000

MISCELLANY

★ West Virginia State College is the only institution once considered a land-grant institution that is no longer considered one. It was established as a college for blacks in 1891.

★ Alexander Martin, the first president of West Virginia University, was a Scottish-born Methodist minister who adopted strict rules for students. They were forbidden, for example, to shoot billiards or attend theatrical performances.

★ The Personal Rapid Transit System—a driverless, computer-directed rail system that connects the West Virginia University campus with downtown Morgantown—was set up by the Department of Transportation in 1979 as a national research and demonstration project.

★ The oldest institutions of higher education in West Virginia are Marshall University and West Liberty State College, both founded in 1837.

Wisconsin

STATE STREET in Madison connects the State Capitol and the University of Wisconsin at Madison (see the front cover)—and the short distance between the two serves as a constant reminder of the connections between state government and public higher education.

Wisconsin has a long history of support for education at all levels. That support is evident in the reputation of the Madison campus. But with the decline of the state's dairy and agriculture industries, hard times have hit Wisconsin. Once-secure sources of financial support have dried up, for Madison and for the rest of the university system.

Kenneth A. Shaw, president of the system, says the solution to its financial woes is an increase in state support and tuition rates, and a decrease in enrollment. But those three goals have been difficult to realize. The state's populist traditions run against tuition increases and higher admission standards, and the state coffers simply don't have money to give.

Even though financial matters continue to worry people at the university, morale on the Madison campus got a boost recently with the arrival of a new chancellor, Donna E. Shalala, who has taken the university and the state by storm.

A host of issues awaits Mr. Shaw, Ms. Shalala, and other university leaders. Minority students on several University of Wisconsin campuses have complained of an inhospitable environment, and state leaders worry that too few black students enroll in the system.

Owners of small businesses have accused the university of operating enterprises that compete with them. And the unionization of campus employees—from teaching assistants to professors—always provokes controversy.

The University of Wisconsin Board of Regents serves as the coordinating and governing board for all public higher education, with the exception of the vocational schools, which are governed by the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,807,000 (Rank: 17)

NATIONAL SNAPSHOT: Funds for Student Aid

Federally supported programs	
Generally available aid	
Pell Grants	$3,483,000,000
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	379,000,000
State Student Incentive Grants	73,000,000
College Work Study	662,000,000
Perkins Loans	829,000,000
Stafford Student Loans and Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students	9,099,000,000
Specially directed aid	
Veterans	517,000,000
Other grants	48,000,000
Other loans	210,000,000
Total federal aid	15,301,000,000
State grants programs	**1,508,000,000**
Institutionally awarded aid	**3,735,000,000**
Total federal, state, and institutional aid	**$20,545,000,000**

Note: Data cover 1986-87.
A complete table appeared in the December 2, 1987 issue of *The Chronicle.*

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

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Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.4%
18 to 24	11.3%
25 to 34	17.7%
35 and older	44.6%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.7%
Asian	0.5%
Black	3.9%
White	94.5%
Other and unknown	0.5%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	1.3%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	69.6%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	29.2%
At least 4 years of college	14.8%

Per-capita personal income: $14,742

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	61,045
1998-99 (estimate)	61,048

High-school dropout rate: 13.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Tommy Thompson (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Tom Fonfara, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707, (608) 266-7977

U.S. Senators: Robert W. Kasten, Jr. (R), term ends 1993; William Proxmire (D), term ends 1989

U.S. Representatives:
5 Democrats, 4 Republicans
Les Aspin (D), Steve Gunderson (R), Robert W. Kastenmeier (D), Gerald D. Kleczka (D), Jim Moody (D), David R. Obey (D), Thomas E. Petri (R), F. James Sensenbrenner (R), Toby Roth (R)

Legislature: Senate, 19 Democrats, 14 Republicans; House, 55 Democrats, 43 Republicans, 1 vacancy

U.S. ROLL CALL: Requirements to Assess What Students Learn

These states require public colleges and universities to set up programs to assess what students learn in college.

Alabama
California
Colorado
Florida
Georgia
Idaho
Louisiana
Maryland
Mississippi
Missouri
New Jersey
Rhode Island
South Carolina
South Dakota
Tennessee
Texas
Utah
Virginia
Washington
West Virginia
Wisconsin

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	13
Public 2-year institutions	16
Private 4-year institutions	31
Private 2-year institutions	2
Total	62

Vocational institutions: 139

Statewide coordinating board:
University of Wisconsin System
1700 Van Hise Hall
1220 Linden Drive
Madison 53706
(608) 262-2321
Kenneth A. Shaw, president

Private-college association:
Wisconsin Association of Independent Colleges and Universities
121 East Wilson Street
Madison 53703
(608) 256-7761
Robert E. McCarthy, executive director

Institution censured by the AAUP: Marquette University

Institutions under NCAA sanctions: None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	8,347
At private institutions	1,570

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	74.3%
At private institutions	52.3%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	25.9%
At private institutions	27.8%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$33,200
At public 2-year institutions	$29,300
At private 4-year institutions	$28,300
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	154,626
At public 2-year institutions	90,322
At private 4-year institutions	37,409
At private 2-year institutions	1,296
Total	283,653

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.1%
Full-time	66.9%
Minority	6.4%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 21.9%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 86% of all new college students enrolled in Wisconsin; 88% of all Wisconsin residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	82.6%
Private institutions	17.4%
4-year institutions	55.2%
2-year institutions	44.8%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Wisconsin at Madison	5.1%
University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee	9.8%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Marquette University	10.8%
Milwaukee School of Engineering	6.5%

Sources and notes appear on Page 88

Test scores: Students averaged 20.4 on the ACT, which was taken by 42% of Wisconsin's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year	16,820
Most popular: business, 27%; health, 22%	
Bachelor's	24,531
Most popular: business, 23%; education, 10%	
Master's	5,355
Most popular: education, 31%; business, 21%	
Doctorate	747
Most popular: education, 18%; engineering, 14%	
Professional	950
Most popular: law, 46%; medicine, 39%	

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,271
At public 2-year institutions	$887
At private 4-year institutions	$6,055
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institution: University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, $1,915

Most expensive private institution: Lawrence University, $10,770

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,843	22.1%
Public 2-year	$1,000	14.1%
Private 4-year	$5,813	61.3%
Private 2-year	$4,325	73.0%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,754,395,000
Private institutions	$373,533,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $266,244,000

Sources:

Federal government	58.2%
State and local governments	17.3%
Industry	3.9%
The institution itself	13.9%
Other	6.6%

Largest endowment:

University of Wisconsin	$89,811,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Wisconsin at Madison	$88,148,000
Marquette University	$12,799,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $705,430,000
Two-year change: Up 8%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $34,754,000; 52,125 awards
Merit-based: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Donna E. Shalala, University of Wisconsin at Madison: $97,398 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$29,410,000
GI Bill	$13,347,000
Pell Grants	$82,485,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$58,945,000

Continued on Following Page

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Higher Education Directory

Wisconsin
CONTINUED

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$79,043,000
National Science Foundation	$22,752,000
Department of Defense	$7,667,000
Department of Agriculture	$8,382,000
Department of Energy	$12,457,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 12.4%

Dollars in default: $143,694,000

MISCELLANY

★ Alverno College, which is affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church, is one of the leading private colleges in the field of assessment—measuring what students actually learn in college—and using that information to improve the curriculum.

★ The Institute of Paper Chemistry, which offers only graduate degrees, is located in Appleton.

★ Grilling hamburgers and french-frying potatoes are among the tasks for undergraduates at the Burger King Fast Food Laboratory, a training facility for students in the hotel and restaurant management program at the University of Wisconsin at Stout.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Wisconsin is Nashotah House, an Episcopal seminary founded in 1842.

Wyoming

LIKE OTHER large, sparsely populated Western states, Wyoming worries about making higher education accessible to its residents. But in some ways, Wyoming, which has just one four-year institution (the University of Wyoming in Laramie), is the envy of some of its financially strapped neighbors, which must stretch their higher-education dollars to support multiple-university systems. In rough budget years, higher-education officials elsewhere in the West have been heard to lament that Wyoming was smart.

In recent years, however, the state has been a victim of bad times, mostly because of its troubled, energy-based economy. Being a member of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education helps, since it allows state residents to take part in academic programs in other WICHE states.

Wyoming was one of the first states to establish a program that allows families to prepay tuition for students who in the future decide to attend the University of Wyoming or any of the state's seven community colleges. Under the program, parents can make a lump-sum payment now that will cover all major expenses once the student enrolls. Non-residents can also take part in the program.

Wyoming is the only state in the nation that has no private, non-profit higher-education institutions.

The state has two governing boards, one for the University of Wyoming and another for the state's community-college system.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 490,000 (Rank: 51)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	30.2%
18 to 24	10.8%
25 to 34	21.6%
35 and older	37.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.8%
Asian	0.4%
Black	0.7%
White	95.1%
Other and unknown	2.0%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	5.2%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	77.9%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	37.9%
At least 4 years of college	17.2%

Per-capita personal income: $12,709

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	6,249
1998-99 (estimate)	5,554

High-school dropout rate: 18.8%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Michael Sullivan (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Ernie Mecca, State Capitol, Cheyenne 82002; (307) 777-7929

U.S. Senators: Alan K. Simpson (R), term ends 1991; Malcolm Wallop (R), term ends 1989

U.S. Representatives:
0 Democrats, 1 Republican
Dick Cheney (R)

Legislature: Senate, 11 Democrats, 19 Republicans; House, 20 Democrats, 44 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	1
Public 2-year institutions	7
Private 4-year institutions	0
Private 2-year institutions	1
Total	9

Vocational institutions: 14

Statewide coordinating boards:
University of Wyoming
Box 3434, University Station
Laramie 82071
(307) 766-1121
Terry P. Roark, president

Wyoming Community College
Commission
2301 Central Avenue
Barrett Building, 3rd Floor
Cheyenne 82002
(307) 777-7763
James R. Randolph, executive director

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	1,055
At private institutions	n/a

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	68.8%
At private institutions	n/a

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	24.3%
At private institutions	n/a

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$36,200
At public 2-year institutions	$27,600
At private 4-year institutions	n/a
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	9,980
At public 2-year institutions	13,755
At private 4-year institutions	0
At private 2-year institutions	622
Total	24,357

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.5%
Full-time	58.0%
Minority	4.9%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 27.0%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 85% of all new college students enrolled in Wyoming; 76% of

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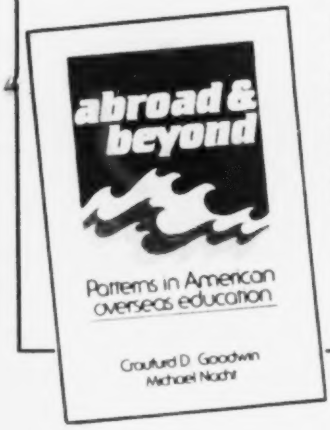

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all Wyoming residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	97.2%
Private institutions	2.8%
4-year institutions	29.2%
2-year institutions	70.8%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Wyoming	3.4%
Laramie County Community College	7.6%

Proportion of students at largest private institution who are minority-group members:

Wyoming Technical Institute	5.3%

Test scores: Students averaged 19.9 on the ACT, which was taken by 63% of Wyoming's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 1,708
Most popular: business, 20%; industrial trades, 16%

Bachelor's 1,657
Most popular: education, 24%; business, 21%

Master's 380
Most popular: education, 22%; business, 13%

Doctorate 75
Most popular: education, 37%; physical sciences, 23%

Professional 68
Most popular: law, 100%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$778
At public 2-year institutions	$516
At private 4-year institutions	n/a
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institution:
University of Wyoming, $778

Most expensive private institution:
Wyoming Technical Institute, $6,500

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,088	7.9%
Public 2-year	$473	6.5%
Private 4-year	n/a	n/a
Private 2-year	n/a	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$203,307,000
Private institutions	n/a

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $18,663,000

Sources:

Federal government	49.9%
State and local governments	6.2%
Industry	9.5%
The institution itself	33.5%
Other	0.8%

Largest endowment:
University of Wyoming ... $9,919,000

Top fund raiser:
University of Wyoming ... $4,191,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $114,188,000
Two-year change: Up 2%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $240,000; 300 awards
Merit-based: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Terry P. Roark, University of Wyoming: $105,552 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$2,894,000
GI Bill	$2,484,000
Pell Grants	$7,838,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$2,798,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$567,000
National Science Foundation	$1,796,000
Department of Defense	$806,000
Department of Agriculture	$1,696,000
Department of Energy	$308,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 7.2%
Dollars in default: $1,681,000

MISCELLANY

★ At an altitude of 7,200 feet above sea level, the University of Wyoming claims to be the highest university in the nation.

★ As part of the University of Wyoming's campaign to mark its centennial (celebrated in 1986), special committees are examining the curriculum, future, student body, and other aspects of the university.

★ The opponent of the University of Wyoming in its first football game—played on February 22, 1894—was Cheyenne High School. The university won, 14 to 0.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Wyoming, founded in 1886.

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SOURCES & NOTES

The statistics in this Almanac are meant to provide a broad view of higher education in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

The figures are comparable across states, and, in all cases, they are the latest available.

The time covered by the statistics varies from item to item. For example, the racial and ethnic distribution of the adult population of the states is gathered from the decennial census; hence, the latest information is from 1980. The U.S. Department of Education typically releases statistics from its annual surveys of colleges and universities one to two years after collecting the data. As a consequence, the latest figures on enrollments and the number of institutions, for example, cover 1986-87.

On some topics, the federal government does not collect statistics annually. The latest figures on the number of faculty members and average faculty salaries cover 1985-86; the study was not conducted in 1986-87, and figures from the 1987-88 faculty survey have not yet been released.

Many data that would be useful to educators and policymakers are not available for every state. For example, the Education Department has no state-by-state information on the number of part-time faculty members. Nor does the department collect information to show, on a comparable basis across the states, the proportion of high-school students who go on to college, or the proportion of college students who complete their degrees. Some states do collect such information, but those figures are not included in this Almanac because they would not always be comparable.

Because of rounding, figures may not add to 100 per cent. The designation "n/a" indicates that data are not available or not applicable.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population:
SOURCE: Census Bureau
DATE: 1987

Age distribution:
SOURCE: Census Bureau
DATE: 1987

Racial and ethnic distribution:
SOURCE: Census Bureau
DATE: 1980

Educational attainment of adults:
SOURCE: Census Bureau
DATE: 1980
NOTE: Figures cover adults 25 years and older.

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Per-capita personal income:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce
DATE: 1987

New high-school graduates:
SOURCE: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education
DATE: Estimates as of May 1988

High-school dropout rate:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1986
NOTE: The figures cover public schools only, and are calculated by dividing the number of high-school graduates by the ninth-grade enrollment four years earlier. They are adjusted for interstate migration.

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor:
SOURCE: National Governors' Association

Governor's higher-education adviser:
SOURCE: Education Commission of the States; *Chronicle* reporting

U.S. Senators:
SOURCE: Secretary of the Senate

U.S. Representatives:
SOURCE: Clerk of the House of Representatives

Legislature:
SOURCE: National Conference of State Legislatures
NOTE: Figures represent the strength of legislatures as of December 22, 1987.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1986-87

Vocational institutions:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1986-87
NOTE: Figure includes public, nonprofit, and for-profit non-collegiate institutions that offer postsecondary education.

Statewide coordinating board:
SOURCE: State Higher Education Executive Officers

Private-college association:
SOURCE: National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
SOURCE: American Association of University Professors
DATE: Action as of June 1988
NOTE: Censure was imposed on administrative officers at all institutions listed except for those noted.

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
SOURCE: National Collegiate Athletic Association
DATE: Action as of July 1988

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members; proportion with tenure; and proportion who are women:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1985-86
NOTE: Figures cover faculty members on 9-month and 12-month contracts. The tenure statistics are based on only those institutions that have a system of tenure, and therefore exclude many two-year institutions.

Average pay of full-time professors:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1985-86
NOTE: Figures cover faculty members on 9-month contracts only.

STUDENTS

Enrollment and enrollment highlights:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1986-87

Residence of new students:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: Fall 1986

Proportion of all minority students at public and private institutions, at 4-year and 2-year institutions, and at largest public and largest private institutions:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: Fall 1986

Test scores:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1987
NOTE: The ACT—American College Testing Program's ACT Assessment—is scored on a scale from 1 to 36. The SAT—the College Board's Scholastic Aptitude Test—is scored on a scale from 400 to 1,600. For each state, one score is given, depending on which test was taken by the larger number of students.

DEGREES AWARDED

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1985-86

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1986-87
NOTE: Figures are weighted by full-time-equivalent enrollment.

Most expensive public institution:
SOURCE: *Chronicle* reporting; College Board
DATE: 1988-89
NOTE: Figures represent tuition and fees charged to undergraduates.

Most expensive private institution:
SOURCE: *Chronicle* ranking based on a survey of 1,200 private colleges conducted by the College Board in June 1988
DATE: 1988-89
NOTE: Figures represent tuition and fees charged to undergraduates.

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue from tuition:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1985-86

Expenditures:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1985-86

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities:
SOURCE: National Science Foundation
DATE: Fiscal year 1986

Largest endowment:
SOURCES: National Association of College and University Business Officers; *Chronicle* reporting
DATE: As of June 30, 1987

Top fund raisers:
SOURCE: Council for Aid to Education
DATE: 1986-87
NOTE: Figures are based on a survey of 1,174 institutions, which together received about 85 per cent of all private funds given to colleges and universities. Rankings of institutions can be heavily influenced by the timing of fund drives, unusually large gifts, and other factors.

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:
SOURCE: Edward R. Hines, Illinois State University
DATE: 1987-88
NOTE: Figures include state tax funds appropriated for colleges and universities, for student aid, and for governing and coordinating boards. They do not include funds for capital outlays and money from sources other than state taxes, such as student fees.

State spending on student aid:
SOURCE: National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs
DATE: 1987-88
NOTE: Figures include most of the money states spend on student aid. However, some states may spend more on programs that are not specifically identified as student-aid programs.

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year institution:
SOURCE: *Chronicle* reporting
DATE: 1987-88 or 1988-89, as indicated
NOTE: Institutions were selected on the basis of fall 1986 enrollment as reported by the U.S. Department of Education.

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce
DATE: Fiscal year 1987

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):
SOURCE: National Science Foundation
DATE: Fiscal 1986
NOTE: Figures cover federal obligations, which are funds set aside for payments. Institutions do not always receive them in the year in which they were obligated.

Federal student-loan default rate:
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States
DATE: Cumulative defaults through 1986

U.S. ROLL CALL

**SOURCE: *Chronicle* reporting
YEAR: As of August 15, 1988
NOTE: States are included only if their legislature or statewide coordinating or governing board adopted laws or policies on the issues. States are not included if the policies were adopted by individual institutions alone.**

MISCELLANY

SOURCE: *Chronicle* reporting
NOTE: Among the reference works that provided useful information were *Alma Mater: Unusual Stories and Little-known Facts from America's College Campuses*, by Don M. Betterton, to be published this fall by Peterson's Guides; *The American College and University: A History*, by Frederick Rudolph; and a number of university histories.

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

The fires in Yellowstone are giving ecologists a rare chance to study the effects of large-scale burning on a forest's ecosystem: Page A4

Only a small number of black faculty members at white institutions in nine Southern states have been given tenure, a study says: Page A13

When more than 260 higher-education officials signed up to attend a conference on pension issues, its organizers realized how critical their topic was: Page A13

University systems may be able to limit tuition increases by closely examining the costs of non-academic programs, a report says: Page A31

The study of philanthropy must overcome decades of intellectual prejudice and neglect if the field is to flourish, scholars say: Page A34

Colleges of veterinary medicine say the field is long overdue for major changes and that this will be their year of reform: Page A39

Private athletic associations that administer sports programs at many public universities are coming under scrutiny: Page A41

As the world's athletes converged on Seoul, the U.S. Olympic team was accompanied by a delegation of sports psychologists: Page A41

Education is a target, and a casualty, of a brutal war that has been raging across Mozambique for several years: Page A44

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Use of Fetal Tissue in Research Projects Is Left in Limbo

Mired in clash on abortion ethics: mixed signals from Reagan

By DAVID L. WHEELER

WASHINGTON

Debate about the ethics of abortion left in limbo last week the use of fetal tissue in transplantation research—described by some scientists as one of the most promising areas in medicine. White House officials gave mixed signals about whether or not President Reagan would ban such research, and an advisory panel to the National Institutes of Health discussed what restrictions it might recommend.

Regardless of what decisions are made, the issue will not be settled permanently: The next President could reverse any executive order on the subject, and the N.I.H. panel is strictly advisory.

21-Member Panel Hears Testimony

On one side of the controversy, arguing for a ban on the research, are those who say abortion is murder and transplantation of fetal tissue involves complicity in a crime. Opposing the ban are physicians and other researchers who say that, regardless of their personal beliefs about abortion, transplants of fetal tissue have the potential to help those with crippling, incurable diseases, such as Parkinson's disease. The physicians say they are ethically bound to try treatments with fetal tissue as soon as research with animals indicates the treatments are ready for human use.

A 21-member N.I.H. panel heard testimony from a variety of experts for two days last week as it prepared to draft a report on the use of fetal tissue in transplantation research. The report was requested by Assistant Secretary for Health Robert E. Windom, who in March halted all N.I.H.-supported research using tissue

Continued on Page A32

The Bennett Legacy

- Education Secretary William J. Bennett has transformed his post into one of the most prominent in the Cabinet, but he leaves his position this week to decidedly mixed reviews. Story, interview, and chronology begin on Page A24.
- With funds from major conservative foundations, Mr. Bennett and Allan Bloom, author of *The Closing of the American Mind,* will form a public-policy center in Washington and a summer institute for undergraduates: A26.

Nominee Distances Himself from Bennett at Senate Hearing

WASHINGTON

As Education Secretary William J. Bennett was preparing to leave office last week, President Reagan's choice to succeed him, Lauro F. Cavazos, was receiving praise from lawmakers on Capitol Hill for outlining a vastly different philosophy and style from those of his controversial predecessor.

Instead of the acrimony and theatrics that have characterized Mr. Bennett's dealings with Congress, Mr. Cavazos, the president of Texas Tech University, sailed through the Senate hearing on his confirmation. The Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee voted last week to confirm Mr. Cavazos and the full Senate is expected to consider the nomination soon.

In his testimony before the Senate panel,

Continued on Page A26

Endowment Chief Faults Teaching of Humanities

It's politicized, overly specialized at many colleges, report charges

By BEVERLY T. WATKINS

WASHINGTON

The teaching of the humanities on many college campuses has become overly specialized and intensely politicized, the chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities charges.

In "Humanities in America: A Report to the President, the Congress, and the American People" the chairman, Lynne V. Cheney, criticizes colleges and universities for maintaining a reward system that values research over teaching and produces overspecialized humanities scholars who find it difficult to communicate with the general public.

Ms. Cheney says in the 62-page report that many university-based humanities scholars "have written of disarray and isolation, of rupture and distrust. They have written of a lost sense of meaning in academic humanities.

"And they have made these observations, paradoxically enough, at the same time that people outside the academy are increasingly turning to literary, historical, and philosophical study, are increasingly finding in the 'good arts' a source of enrichment for themselves and their society."

Ms. Cheney argues that on many college campuses, historical, literary, and other humanities texts are viewed as though they are primarily political documents. She says: "Truth and beauty and excellence are regarded as irrelevant; questions of in-

Continued on Page A16

The text of Lynne V. Cheney's report on the health of the humanities in the United States begins on Page 17.

1987-88 Student Aid, Fueled by Borrowing, Reaches Record $24.5-Billion; New Rules Will Bar U.S. Funds to Colleges With High Loan-Default Rates

Student Aid

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

WASHINGTON

Financial aid to college students soared to a record $24.5-billion last year, largely because of a surge in borrowing, according to a study released last week by the College Board.

In a comprehensive analysis of financial aid in the 1980's, the board also reported that 1987-88 was the first year in which aid surpassed its 1980-81 level when adjusted for inflation.

Over all, undergraduate and graduate students last year shared nearly $12.4-billion in loans, $11.5-billion in grants, and $665-million in work-study earnings.

The federal government supplied 75 per cent of the aid, institutions accounted for 19 per cent, and the states, 6 per cent. Taken together, aid from all sources rose 14.5 per cent from 1986-87 to 1987-88, for the largest one-year gain in the 1980's.

103-Pct. Rise at Private Universities

Even though financial aid increased some 42 per cent over the last eight years, the board said that paying for college had become increasingly difficult for the average family because student aid and personal income had not risen as steeply as college costs. From 1980-81 to 1987-88, average increases in tuition, fees, and room and board ranged from a low of 60 per cent at two-year public colleges to a high of 103 per cent at private universities. In the same

Continued on Page A40

Default Rates

By ROBIN WILSON

WASHINGTON

Education Secretary William J. Bennett last week issued rules that would cut off federal student aid to colleges and trade schools where more than 20 per cent of the former students failed to repay their loans.

Under the rules outlined by the Secretary, such institutions would have two and a half years to reduce the default rates before the department would move to eliminate aid to their students.

According to the most recent data compiled by the department, 30 per cent of the 7,295 postsecondary institutions in the country have default rates that exceed 20

Continued on Page A30

MARGINALIA

From the minutes of a meeting of the Administrative and Professional Senate at Florida International University:

"Special Events Committee: A rooster circulated for a Hospitality Luncheon at Broward Campus."

Cock a doodle doo!

■

As a protest against memoranda bearing the legend "From the Desk of . . . ," the chairman of the department of languages at the College of Charleston heads *his* memos "From the Mighty Pen of Michael S. Pincus."

■

Headline in the Charlotte *Observer*:

ELSEWHERE N.C. TEACHERS
INCREASINGLY FROM

"Typesetters, too," a reader in North Carolina notes.

■

From a prospectus for the Writer's Program in the extension division of the University of California at Irvine:

"Everyone has their own reasons for wanting to reveal the contents of their heart, their mind and their imagination on a piece of paper."

They does, does they?

■

The Irvine people, of course, were trying to avoid the sexism of "Everyone has *his* own reasons" and the awkwardness of "Everyone has *his or her* own reasons." If Eugene Wine of Miami-Dade Community College had his way, we would all solve the problem by saying "Everyone has *e's* own reasons . . . ."

" 'e' is the common letter in 'he' and 'she,' " Mr. Wine writes us. "The greatest simplification then would be to use 'e' to denote 'he or she.' The possessive could then become 'e's,' replacing 'his or hers.' Expanding the trend toward case simplification in English which has allowed the second-person pronoun 'you' to be used as both a subject and an object, 'e' could be allowed to do the same thing and replace 'him or her.'

"Favoring this trend would be the fact that the first and second-person singular pronouns 'I' and 'you' have already been reduced to a single vowel sound—"

■

An elegant feature of "Managing Marketing for Results," a seminar at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, was, according to the program, a "Water-Served Lunch."

Made a splash, we bet.

■

A job bulletin from the Columbia University personnel office contains a listing for "Alumni Affars Officer." Sure enough, the notice says: "Some travel may be required." —C.G.

In Brief

FBI Disciplines 6 Over Campus Probes

William S. Sessions, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has disciplined six F.B.I. employees for their involvement in an investigation into the Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador, an organization with numerous campus chapters.

In testimony before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence last week, Mr. Sessions announced he had suspended three employees and censured another three for mishandling the probe.

The investigation took place from 1983 to 1985 and involved the surveillance of students and faculty members on at least 18 college and university campuses, among other places (*The Chronicle*, February 10). The investigation, which Mr. Sessions called unnecessarily broad, turned up no substantial link between CISPES and international terrorism.

To prevent future mishandling of similar investigations, Mr. Sessions said he would require all such action to be approved at a higher level.

Michael Ratner, legal director for the Center for Constitutional Rights, the lawyers' group working with CISPES, called the punishment imposed on the F.B.I. employees grossly insufficient.

Rancher Gets $7-Million in Suit Over U. of Cal. Study

OAKLAND, CAL.

A jury has awarded $7-million to a rancher in his lawsuit against the University of California and three of its professors over a report that held him responsible for the death of his cattle and absolved government veterinarians who had sprayed the animals with a chemical.

'A Chilling Effect'

The libel ruling against the university was described by lawyers for both sides in the suit as the first of its kind in California involving an academic report released publicly by a college or university.

John F. Lundberg, managing general counsel for the university, said the jury decision could "have a chilling effect on the research and expert opinion we expect of university professors." A motion for a new trial will be filed; if that is denied, the case will be appealed, he said.

The suit was filed in Alameda County Superior Court after 500 cattle owned by the rancher, George Neary, died in 1979 after being sprayed with the pesticide toxaphene by the California Department of Food and Agriculture. It was afraid the herd was infested with mites.

A report on the incident was prepared by three veterinarians from the university's Davis campus, who concluded that the deaths had resulted from improper care and feeding of the animals and not from the spraying. The university said the report had been released publicly at the request of the news media and over Mr. Neary's objections.

In his suit, Mr. Neary contended that the report contained false statements to protect government officials, that it damaged his reputation, and that it should not have been made public.

In the trial, Mr. Neary was required, as a "public figure," to prove that the report was false and that it had been made with the knowledge it was false or with reckless disregard for the truth.

Donna M. Veneruso, one of the university's lawyers, said the evidence "was virtually incontrovertible that the pesticide had nothing to so with the deaths" but "urban juries tend to blame chemicals when things happen."

Mr. Neary also is suing the government veterinarians who sprayed his cattle. They in turn are suing him for libel for statements he made on a television program.

—JACK McCURDY

Judge Calls for Trial Over M.L. King's Papers

A Massachusetts judge has ruled that Coretta Scott King has a right to claim ownership of some 83,000 of her late husband's papers now held by Boston University. The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., received a doctorate of divinity from the university.

Suffolk Superior Court Judge John L. Murphy, Jr., also ruled that the case must go to trial to determine, among other things, if the fact that Mrs. King waited 23 years to claim the papers bars their recovery.

Judge Murphy rejected a countersuit brought by Boston University claiming ownership of all of the King papers, including some 100,000 held by the Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Nonviolent Social Change in Atlanta.

Clerical Workers Strike at 2 Universities

Clerical workers at Michigan State University and the University of New Haven have gone on strike.

Faculty members at the C. W. Post campus of Long Island University, meanwhile, have decided not to walk out while contract negotiations continue. They voted to reject a contract offer earlier this month.

A spokesman for the 360-member union at C. W. Post said faculty members were asking for an across-the-board salary increase of between $2,000 and $3,000. The median salary at C. W. Post is $36,500.

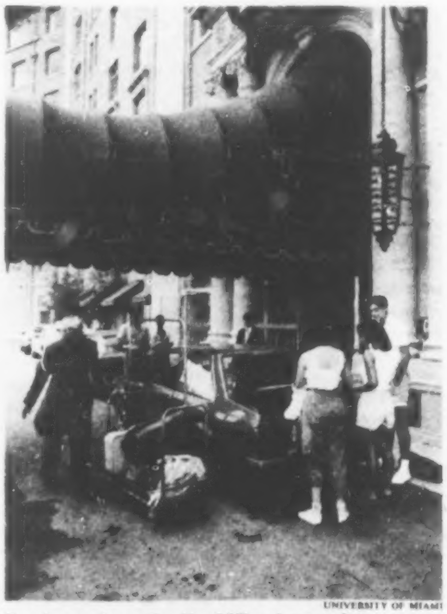
The 105 clerical workers at the University of New Haven, who are members of the local chapter of the Service Employees International Union, are seeking higher salaries.

At Michigan State, the 2,400-member clerical and technical workers union has demanded that the university honor a five-year-old agreement that, according to a union official, promised the negotiation of wages on the basis of a labor-market study showing the workers to be underpaid.

A University of New Haven spokeswoman said classes were continuing despite the strike. Classes at Michigan State were scheduled to begin this week.

At New York University, 1,600 clerical workers remained on strike, as did faculty members and clerical workers at Wayne State University.

Freshmen Squeezed Out of Dorms Are Put Up in Hotels



UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI

Freshmen from the U. of Miami move into the Biltmore Hotel, where they will stay until rooms become available on campus.

Hundreds of freshmen and transfer students at institutions across the country are living the good life with housekeeping services, color televisions, Jacuzzis, and pools. But it's only temporary.

Until more dormitory rooms become available, their colleges are putting them up in hotels at no greater cost to them than dormitory space.

The University of Miami leased rooms for 160 students at the luxurious Biltmore Hotel, where a double room regularly goes for $105 to $135 a night, as well as rooms for 200 at a local Holiday Inn for the entire semester. Boston University found rooms for 460 students at a Howard Johnson's and the four-star Sheraton Boston.

It is common practice for colleges to promise housing to more freshmen than they will have space for at the start of the academic year. Freshmen then move into the dormitories when the college determines how many students ended up not enrolling and how many rooms are available. Most colleges choose to convert lounge and recreation areas into bedrooms and triple up doubles rather than pay hotel costs. Part of the crunch this year, housing officials say, is the result of increases in the number of students who chose to live on campus.

During their semester-long stay at the Holiday Inn, Miami students are not getting all the hotel's regular amenities. Christopher B. Dudley, a university spokesman, says: "I don't think there are any mints being put on pillows—no turn-down service."

—ELIZABETH GREENE

Yale Fined in Disposal of Radioactive Waste

Yale University has paid a fine of $1,125 to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for improperly disposing of low-level radioactive wastes on two occasions last spring.

The materials, which the commission said posed no health threat, should have been specially handled with other radioactive substances, but were inadvertently discarded with regular trash, a Yale spokeswoman said. The university notified the commission of the error, she said.

The spokeswoman said the university's radiation-safety committee was reviewing procedures related to the receipt, storage, and disposal of radioactive materials at each campus laboratory.

Former Georgia Librarian Gets Jail Term in Thefts

A former librarian at the University of Georgia has been sentenced to 15 years in prison for the

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1987-88 Student Aid Reaches Record Total of $24.5-Billion

Continued from Page A1

period, disposable personal income per capita rose 55 per cent.

In what was the largest one-year increase in borrowing in the period covered by the study, loan volume in the major federal programs rose 24 per cent, from $9.1-billion in 1986-87 to $11.3-billion last year. Most of that growth occurred in Supplemental Loans for Students, a program that allows students to borrow up to $4,000 a year at market rates. Over the year, the number of S.L.S. borrowers jumped from 169,000 to 611,000, and loan volume grew from $462-million to nearly $1.8-billion.

The report said the borrowing surge was probably the result of more complicated application procedures for Stafford Student Loans (formerly Guaranteed Student Loans). In a change, Congress required all applicants for Stafford Loans last year to complete a need-analysis form. Because of that, students may have chosen to take out supplemental loans, which did not require a lengthy application. To slow the growth in supplemental loans, which offer students less-favorable terms than the subsidized Stafford Loans, Congress now requires S.L.S. applicants to apply first for Stafford Loans.

In other areas, the board found that scholarship aid had increased from 1986-87 to 1987-88, although more slowly than loans. The greatest growth occurred in institutional aid, which rose 12.5 per cent, to $4.6-billion. Spending on Pell Grants increased 8.6 per cent, to $3.7-billion, and state spending on grants rose 7.5 per cent, to $1.5-billion.

Proportion of Grants Falls

The proportion of student aid distributed in the form of grants continued to decline in 1987-88. Last year grants accounted for 47 per cent of all aid, compared with 56 per cent in 1980-81 and 80 per cent in the mid-1970's. The source of grant aid also shifted in the 1980's, the report said. Last year the federal government supplied about half of all grant money, down from two-thirds in 1980-81.

The share of Pell Grants going to students at proprietary schools continued to rise, according to the report. In 1986-87, the latest year for which detailed figures are available, trade-school students received 24.8 per cent of all Pell Grant money, up from 11.5 per cent in 1980-81. In the same period, the proportion of money going to students at public colleges dropped from 59.7 per cent to 54.4 per cent, while the proportion awarded to private-college students fell from 28.8 per cent to 20.8 per cent.

The figures compiled by the College Board cover both undergraduate and graduate students, since statistical records for many student-aid programs do not separate aid distributed to the two groups.

The report, *Trends in Student Aid: 1980 to 1988* was written by Gwendolyn L. Lewis, senior policy analyst in the Washington office of the College Board. Copies are available for $6 each from College Board Publications, Department M05, Box 886, New York 10101-0886.

The report updates an earlier study, *Trends in Student Aid: 1963 to 1983*, which may be purchased for $8 from the above address.

—JEAN EVANGELAUF

FACT FILE: Trends in Student Aid, 1980-81 to 1987-88

Total amounts, in millions of dollars, not adjusted for inflation

	Academic Years								Per-cent change 1980-81 to 1987-88
Federally supported programs	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87*	1987-88*	
Generally available aid									
Pell Grants	$2,387	$2,299	$2,418	$2,792	$3,033	$3,567	$3,443	$3,739	+56.6%
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	368	362	343	361	374	410	400	396	+7.7%
State Student Incentive Grants	77	77	74	60	76	76	73	76	−1.3%
College Work Study	660	624	615	683	645	656	641	665	+0.7%
Perkins Loans	694	580	597	682	677	703	764	853	+23.0%
Income-Contingent Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	—
Stafford Student Loans	6,200	7,150	6,497	7,260	8,143	8,328	8,330	8,976	+44.8%
Supplemental Loans for Students	0	16	78	145	221	265	462	1,776	—
Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students	3	57	122	171	244	246	307	517	+17,133.3%
Subtotal	10,388	11,164	10,744	12,155	13,414	14,251	14,419	17,002	+63.7%
Specially directed aid									
Social Security	1,883	1,996	733	220	35	0	0	0	−100.0%
Veterans	1,714	1,351	1,356	1,148	1,002	849	780	773	−54.9%
Military	203	235	269	301	333	348	364	359	+76.7%
Other grants	125	109	89	65	64	68	64	72	−42.1%
Other loans	62	109	216	263	327	372	315	234	+277.2%
Subtotal	3,988	3,799	2,662	1,996	1,760	1,635	1,524	1,440	−63.9%
Total federal aid	14,376	14,963	13,406	14,151	15,174	15,887	15,943	18,442	+28.3%
State grant programs	801	921	1,006	1,106	1,222	1,311	1,432	1,540	+92.3%
Institutionally awarded aid	2,060	2,247	2,507	2,881	3,221	3,674	4,056	4,565	+121.6%
Total federal, state, and institutional aid	$17,237	$18,130	$16,918	$18,137	$19,616	$20,871	$21,431	$24,547	+42.4%

Total amounts, in millions of constant 1982 dollars

	Academic Years								Per-cent change 1980-81 to 1987-88
Federally supported programs	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87*	1987-88*	
Generally available aid									
Pell Grants	$2,660	$2,358	$2,377	$2,648	$2,768	$3,163	$2,986	$3,116	+17.1%
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	410	371	337	342	341	364	347	330	−19.5%
State Student Incentive Grants	86	79	72	57	69	67	63	63	−26.2%
College Work Study	736	640	604	648	589	582	556	554	−24.7%
Perkins Loans	773	595	587	647	618	623	663	711	−8.0%
Income-Contingent Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—
Stafford Student Loans	6,910	7,332	6,387	6,884	7,431	7,385	7,226	7,481	+8.3%
Supplemental Loans for Students	0	16	77	137	201	235	401	1,480	—
Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students	3	58	120	162	223	218	266	431	+14,266.7%
Subtotal	11,577	11,449	10,561	11,525	12,241	12,638	12,507	14,171	+22.4%
Specially directed aid									
Social Security	2,099	2,047	721	209	32	0	0	0	−100.0%
Veterans	1,911	1,385	1,333	1,088	915	753	677	645	−66.3%
Military	227	241	265	285	304	307	316	299	+32.1%
Other grants	140	112	87	62	58	60	56	60	−55.2%
Other loans	69	111	212	250	298	330	273	195	+182.0%
Subtotal	4,445	3,896	2,617	1,893	1,606	1,450	1,322	1,200	−73.0%
Total federal aid	16,022	15,345	13,178	13,417	13,847	14,088	13,829	15,370	−4.1%
State grant programs	893	945	989	1,049	1,115	1,162	1,242	1,284	+43.8%
Institutionally awarded aid	2,296	2,304	2,464	2,731	2,939	3,258	3,518	3,805	+65.7%
Total federal, state, and institutional aid	$19,210	$18,593	$16,631	$17,198	$17,901	$18,509	$18,589	$20,459	+6.5%

Number of student-aid recipients and amount of aid per recipient

	Academic Years								Per-cent change 1980-81 to 1987-88
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87*	1987-88*	
Pell Grants									
Recipients	2,708,000	2,709,000	2,523,000	2,759,000	2,747,000	2,813,000	2,732,000	2,862,000	+5.7%
Aid per recipient—current dollars	$881	$849	$958	$1,012	$1,104	$1,268	$1,260	$1,306	+48.2%
Aid per recipient—constant dollars	$982	$870	$942	$960	$1,008	$1,124	$1,093	$1,089	+10.9%
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants									
Recipients	717,000	659,000	641,000	649,000	652,000	686,000	631,000	660,000	−7.9%
Aid per recipient—current dollars	$513	$549	$535	$557	$573	$598	$633	$600	+17.0%
Aid per recipient—constant dollars	$572	$563	$526	$528	$523	$530	$549	$500	−12.6%
College Work Study									
Recipients	819,000	739,000	720,000	772,000	735,000	728,000	700,000	738,000	−9.9%
Aid per recipient—current dollars	$806	$844	$854	$886	$877	$901	$915	$900	+11.7%
Aid per recipient—constant dollars	$898	$866	$839	$840	$800	$799	$794	$750	−16.5%
Perkins Loans									
Recipients	813,000	684,000	675,000	719,000	697,000	701,000	716,000	814,000	+0.1%
Aid per recipient—current dollars	$853	$848	$884	$949	$971	$1,003	$1,067	$1,048	+22.9%
Aid per recipient—constant dollars	$950	$870	$869	$900	$886	$889	$925	$873	−8.1%
Stafford Student Loans									
Recipients	2,904,000	3,135,000	2,942,000	3,147,000	3,546,000	3,536,000	3,499,000	3,548,000	+22.2%
Aid per recipient—current dollars	$2,135	$2,280	$2,208	$2,307	$2,297	$2,355	$2,381	$2,530	+18.5%
Aid per recipient—constant dollars	$2,379	$2,339	$2,171	$2,188	$2,096	$2,088	$2,065	$2,109	−11.3%
Supplemental Loans for Students									
Recipients	0	7,000	31,000	56,000	84,000	100,000	169,000	611,000	—
Aid per recipient—current dollars	0	$2,334	$2,524	$2,582	$2,631	$2,641	$2,729	$2,906	—
Aid per recipient—constant dollars	0	$2,477	$2,524	$2,501	$2,445	$2,369	$2,403	$2,468	—
Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students									
Recipients	1,000	22,000	49,000	66,000	93,000	93,000	112,000	176,000	+17,500.0%
Aid per recipient—current dollars	$2,500	$2,541	$2,505	$2,596	$2,636	$2,647	$2,744	$2,933	+17.3%
Aid per recipient—constant dollars	$2,786	$2,606	$2,463	$2,461	$2,405	$2,348	$2,380	$2,445	−12.2%
State Grants and State Student Incentive Grants									
Recipients	1,140,000	1,448,000	1,493,000	1,528,000	1,580,000	1,543,000	1,552,000	1,580,000	+38.6%
Aid per recipient—current dollars	$770	$689	$723	$763	$822	$899	$970	$1,023	+32.9%
Aid per recipient—constant dollars	$858	$707	$711	$724	$750	$797	$841	$852	−0.7%

Note: Because many data sources do not separate financial assistance for undergraduate and graduate students, these figures described aid to both. They give a consistent picture over time of aid available to students in general, but the impact of the aid may be different for the two groups.

Several of the "federally supported" aid programs include small amounts of money from sources other than the federal government. For example, College Work Study includes some contributions by institutions, although most of the funds in the program are federal.

Perkins Loans are financed from federal and capital contributions and collections from borrowers.

Federal State Student Incentive Grants are reported under "federally supported" aid and excluded from state awards.

Funds for Stafford Loans (formerly called Guaranteed Student Loans), Supplemental Loans for Students, and Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students come mostly from private sources. The federal government subsidizes interest payments and repays defaults. Amounts reported represent loan commitments rather than amounts loaned, but there is not much difference between the two.

Veterans' benefits are payments for postsecondary education and training to veterans and their dependents.

Military aid covers the Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship program, Reserve Officers Training Corps programs for the Air Force, Army, and Navy, and higher-education tuition assistance for military personnel on active duty.

An asterisk (*) indicates estimated figures.

Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

Percentage changes are based on unrounded figures.

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

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The start of a new academic year hasn't eased the feud at West Texas State U. between its president and some faculty members: Page A13.

Defenders of curriculum reforms that would give a greater role to the ideas of non-Western cultures gathered to plan their strategy: Page A13.

The nation's five supercomputer centers will get more powerful machines without waiting for the government's money: Page A20.

The Senate passed a bill to deny federal student aid to colleges that fail to cut loan defaults: Page A21.

The first political-action committee formed by college officials is short of its goals as the fall elections approach: Page A21.

The Howard Hughes Medical Institute plans to award $60-million to improve undergraduate science education at universities: Page A29.

Black students who drop out of Oberlin College often cite financial difficulties as the reason for leaving, the institution found: Page A34.

Politicians have been joined on the campaign trail by a long line of popular college coaches: Page A35.

Institutions around the world have begun to include aspects of peace studies in their curricula: Page A37.

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OVERALL SCORES CHANGE ONLY SLIGHTLY

Minority Groups Continue Gains on Admissions Tests

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

NEW YORK

High-school students in most minority groups continued to increase their scores on the nation's major college-admissions tests this year. Over all, however, average scores changed little.

In the first decline since 1980, the combined score on the College Board's Scholastic Aptitude Test slipped two points this year, to 904. The composite score on the American College Testing Program's A.C.T. Assessment edged up a tenth of a point, to 18.8.

In what may herald a rise in college enrollments, both testing services reported last week that they had administered more tests this year than in 1987.

The number of high-school students taking the S.A.T. grew 5 per cent, to about 1.1 million, while the number

Continued on Page A32

SAT Averages by Sex, Race, and Ethnic Group

	Verbal section			Mathematical section		
	1987	1988	1-year change	1987	1988	1-year change
Men	435	435	0	500	498	- 2
Women	425	422	- 3	453	455	+ 2
American Indian	393	393	0	432	435	+ 3
Asian	405	408	+ 3	521	522	+ 1
Black	351	353	+ 2	377	384	+ 7
Mexican-American	379	382	+ 3	424	428	+ 4
Puerto Rican	360	355	- 5	400	402	+ 2
Other Hispanic	387	387	0	432	433	+ 1
White	447	445	- 2	489	490	+ 1
Other	405	410	+ 5	455	460	+ 5
All	430	428	- 2	476	476	0

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

Pressed by Students and Parents, Colleges Step Up Their Efforts to Fight Crime on Campuses

By ELIZABETH GREENE

Maybe it's a result of the Clery case, in which a 19-year-old Lehigh University student was raped, sodomized, and strangled to death in her dormitory room.

Or the Hawelka case, in which another 19-year-old, this time at Clarkson University, was raped and killed in view of security officers who thought the couple was engaged in a playful sexual romp.

Or it could have been the Pappas case, in which a Delgado Community College financial-aid officer was shot in a parking lot by a disgruntled man who had waited two hours to apply for financial assistance.

Regardless, colleges and universities are devoting more energy than ever before to fighting crime. They are being pressed by parents and students who are demanding crime-prevention seminars, the installation of emergency phones around campuses, and better locks and lighting. And, because the courts are increasingly holding college officials liable for campus-related violence, administrators are taking as many precautions as possible to reduce their culpability.

"There's no question that the potential increase in liability, along with real concern for the physical safety of our students and our employees, has caused a dramatic increase in interest in safety procedures and safety devices on campus," says Sheldon E. Steinbach, vice-president and general counsel of the American Council on Education.

According to Robert B. Cave, associate director of Towson State University's Center for the Study and Prevention of Campus Violence, which began operating last spring, college and university administrators are learning that an institution's record on crime is "one facet of their university that students are going to look at when they decide where to attend."

Public Is More Aware

Because campus crime is increasingly being reported in the local and national press, the public is more aware that colleges are not secure havens. The 1986 incident involving Katherine Hawelka, which received national attention, led to a $700-million lawsuit by the victim's parents against Clarkson. The terms of the settlement, which was recently made out of court, were not disclosed. The man who shot Willie Pappas last year was charged with second-degree murder and placed in a mental institution. He has not yet stood trial for the murder of the Delgado financial-aid officer.

Most of all, Jeanne Ann Clery's April 1986 murder, which received widespread coverage, increased public awareness of the potential dangers to college students.

"I think that in many instances parents have assumed a lot of things that have

Continued on Page A31

Women's Studies: Questions That Come With Success

The impact of feminist scholarship is widely acknowledged, but many in the field wonder about its political commitment: Page A4.

Sexually Active Students Found Failing to Take Precautions Against AIDS

By KATHERINE S. MANGAN

AUSTIN, TEX.

After three years of efforts to educate students about AIDS, many still don't think they are vulnerable and are not protecting themselves against the disease, college officials said at a conference here.

Higher education needs AIDS-education strategies that are more creative and personal, participants said.

"In general, college students have a fairly high level of knowledge about AIDS," said Rich Wolitski, director of community and campus programs for the AIDS Education Project at the California State University at Long Beach. "They know how it is transmitted and what they can do to protect themselves.

"But in general, they do not consider themselves vulnerable," he added. In theory, they know it could happen to them, "but they don't think it will."

At the University of Texas at Austin, for instance, 55 per cent of the sexually active students responding to a recent survey said they did not use condoms, which help prevent the spread of AIDS. Ninety-four percent of the 670 students responding to the survey said they did not consider themselves at high risk of contracting AIDS.

At Oregon State University, more than 60 percent of the students responding to a survey said they had had sex in the past year without using a condom.

"The mindset is that AIDS happens to other people," said Marie Saracino, assist-

Continued on Page A32

MARGINALIA

From a job notice in *Library Hotline*:

". . . Wayne State University is a Carnegie Research Institution of 30,000 racially and ethically diverse students. . . ."

Some honest, some not?

■

From the Chicago *Defender*:

"More questions were raised about the Chicago Board of Education's principal exam administered by the Education Testing Service last month. . . .

"Sources said the exam was graded on the curb. . . ."

You throw the papers across the sidewalk and the ones that land closest to the street get the highest scores?

■

Memorandum to the faculty and staff of the College of Graphic Arts and Photography at Rochester Institute of Technology:

"The following summarizes the results of the merit evaluations recently completed within the College for faculty and administrative and professional staff:

Performance	*% Total*
Outstanding	33%
Highly Satisfactory	61%
Satisfactory	22%
Needs Improvement	2%
	100%

"

May we suggest something else that needs improvement?

■

Items in the Safety and Security Report at Dundalk Community College:

"For the Child Care Center is was quite a quarter. First, unknown persons stole 4 insecure low-rider tricycles, one of which has been recovered. Next, it appeared that someone had entered and used the Child Care Center facilities one night; and lastly, sinister person(s) took the rabbit from it's cage, but did return him (or her) a few days later. But then, maybe the rabbit went to the Ocean, for sand was found under his cage. . . .

"On May 23, the Dundalk area experienced a rather impressive thunderstorm, during sun set. An unidentified resident of Merritt Boulevard looked towards the Heath-Life Fitness Building, saw the setting sun and clouds of the storm in relation to the building and called 911 thinking the structure was on fire. It was not and the sun set was picturesque."

■

The Los Angeles *Times* reports:

"In a late-night speech at a political dinner in San Francisco last week, [the Rev. Jesse] Jackson listed what he considers the worst threats facing the country: 'cocaine, crack, heroin and Ph.D.' " —C.G.

In Brief

Record 19.9 Pct. of Adults Hold College Degrees

The proportion of American adults with college degrees rose to a record 19.9 per cent in 1987, the Census Bureau reported last week.

Although the gap has narrowed in the last decade, the educational attainment of blacks and Hispanics remained substantially below that of whites, according to statistics compiled by the bureau. Last year 20.5 per cent of white adults aged 25 and older had completed four or more years of college, compared with 10.7 per cent of blacks and 8.6 per cent of Hispanics.

The bureau also reported that men were more likely than women to earn college degrees. In 1987, 23.6 per cent of men had completed four or more years of college, while only 16.5 per cent of women had done so.

The proportion of adults who have high-school diplomas continued to climb last year, reaching an all-time high of 75.6 per cent.

Food Poisoning Strikes 275 at North Dakota U.

An outbreak of food poisoning at the University of North Dakota at Grand Forks caused more than 275 students to become ill this month.

The students got sick shortly after eating at the university's Wilkerson Hall cafeteria, said Peter Johnson, a university spokesman. Physicians at the campus health center treated students with antibiotics, and all recovered within 24 to 36 hours, Mr. Johnson said.

Technicians at a state laboratory are working to identify possible contaminants in food samples taken from the cafeteria, he said.

Boston Agency Limits Alcohol Use on Campuses

The Boston Licensing Board has tightened rules on the use of alcohol in college dormitories and fraternity houses in the city.

Under the new rules, outlined in a letter sent to officials of some 20 colleges and universities in Boston, students who have reached the legal drinking age of 21 can take into their dormitories only the amount of alcohol they expect to consume personally. The individual institutions are expected to set their own guidelines on personal consumption.

Under the rules, cases or kegs of beer are barred from dormitories and fraternity houses, according to the board chairwoman, Andrea W. Gargiulo. Failure to abide by the rules could cost an institution its license to operate dormitories.

Ms. Gargiulo said the rules had been adopted after police, neighborhood groups, and some college administrators complained about out-of-control "keg parties" at dormitories and fraternity houses in the city.

What They're Reading on College Campuses

		Previous Survey
1.	Night of the Crash-Test Dummies, by Gary Larson	9
2.	The Power of Myth, by Joseph Campbell with Bill Moyers	5
3.	Patriot Games, by Tom Clancy	2
4.	Something Under the Bed Is Drooling, by Bill Watterson	4
5.	The Cardinal of the Kremlin, by Tom Clancy	—
6.	Cultural Literacy, by E. D. Hirsch, Jr.	6
7.	The Road Less Traveled, by M. Scott Peck	—
8.	The Closing of the American Mind, by Allan Bloom	10
9.	Love, Medicine, & Miracles, by Bernie S. Siegel	—
10.	Spycatcher, by Peter Wright with Paul Greengrass	—

The Chronicle's list of best-selling books was compiled from information supplied by stores serving the following campuses: U. of Alaska at Anchorage, American U., Baylor U., Bucknell U., U. of California at San Diego, Carleton College, Carnegie Mellon U., Case Western Reserve U., Central Michigan U., Cleveland State U., Denison U., U. of Denver, Drake U., U. of Hawaii, Indiana U., U. of Iowa, Lawrence U., Lehigh U., Mankato State U., U. of Maryland–Baltimore County, Middle Tennessee State U., U. of Missouri at Columbia, Montana State U., U. of Nebraska at Lincoln, U. of New Orleans, New York U., U. of Notre Dame, Pennsylvania State U., U. of Pittsburgh, Portland State U., Princeton U., U. of Puget Sound, San Diego State U., San Francisco State U., Stanford U., Syracuse U., Tarrant County Junior College, U. of Texas at Austin, Tulane U., Vanderbilt U., U. of Virginia, U. of Washington, West Virginia U., Wichita State U., U. of Wisconsin at Madison, and U. of Wisconsin at Milwaukee.

Reports covered sales of hardcover and paperback trade books in August.

Chancellor Says Dismissal Was 'Politically Motivated'

The president of the University of Colorado fired the chancellor of the university's Denver campus this month—an action that the former chancellor has called "politically motivated."

President E. Gordon Gee said he had relieved Chancellor Glendon F. Drake of his duties and placed him on paid administrative leave after consulting with the university's Board of Regents. Mr. Gee said the dismissal had not been the result of any "scandal" in the administration at Denver, but declined to give reasons for the firing.

Robert G. Good, Mr. Drake's lawyer, said his client had not been told of the reasons for his dismissal. Mr. Good refused to elaborate on Mr. Drake's claim that the firing was politically motivated. He said Mr. Drake will sue the university for breach of contract and "outrageous behavior on the part of President Gee." Mr. Drake was appointed by Mr. Gee in January 1986.

Mr. Gee has appointed John C. Buechner, director of public affairs for the University of Colorado, interim chancellor of the Denver campus. He will not be a candidate in a search for a permanent chancellor, Mr. Gee said.

'Report Card' Finds Pupils Deficient in Sciences

Only about 7 per cent of all 17-year-old high-school students know enough about science to do well in college science courses, according to a new study that analyzes scoring trends from 1969 to 1986 for national science tests.

The study, called "The Science Report Card: Elements of Risk and Recovery," also warned that American students lack the necessary skills "to assess the validity of evidence or the logic of arguments." That lack of skills, the group added, raises questions about how the students, as adults, will be able "to participate in society as informed voters and decision makers, perform everyday tasks, express intelligent points of view, and contribute to the nation's economic future."

The report concluded that 17-year-old and 13-year-old students were scoring, on average, higher on national tests than they did in the 1970's, but were still not doing as well as students did in 1969, when scores were the highest.

The study, directed by the De-

Strikes End at Wayne State, New York U., and U. of Pennsylvania

Faculty members at Wayne State University returned to their classrooms last week, but the institution's clerical workers went back to the picket lines after a two-day hiatus in their walkout.

In other campus labor disputes:

- Clerical workers who were striking for higher wages at New York University and the University of New Haven returned to their jobs.
- Campus police at the University of Pennsylvania were back on the beat after a 45-day strike.

The 1,400 faculty members at Wayne State, represented by the American Association of University Professors, agreed to teach classes pending the ratification of a two-year contract that included a wage package totaling 13.93 per cent in across-the-board and merit-pay salary raises. An A.A.U.P. spokeswoman said that although the faculty was expected to approve the contract, some members were still calling for the resignation of the university's president, David W. Adamany, who, she said, has been at odds with some faculty members on such issues as tenure and merit pay.

Wayne State's clerical workers, who had been on strike for more than three weeks, returned to work for two days but went back to the picket lines when they voted down a tentative agreement that had been reached with the university. A union spokesman said the members were most disappointed with the size of the across-the-board salary raises offered in the two-year contract.

5.5-Pct. Annual Raises

At New York University, the union, which represents 1,600 clerical workers, and the administration reached a tentative settlement that is expected to be ratified by the full union membership. The three-year contract provided for 5.5-per-cent annual raises—which were originally proposed by the university—and additional compensation for workers at the lower end of the pay scale.

According to a union spokeswoman, about 900 employees who earn less than $17,500 a year will receive more than the 5.5-per-cent across-the-board raises.

At the University of New Haven, a new contract was unanimously ratified by the union that represents the 105 clerical workers there. The contract included four pay increases over three years totaling 19 per cent.

Classes began as scheduled last week at Michigan State University despite the continuation of a strike by clerical workers there. A university spokeswoman said some administrators and temporary employees had helped to carry out student registration.

—DEBRA E. BLUM

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Ways & Means

William J. Bennett received a royal send-off before he left his post as Education Secretary last week. About 500 people gathered on the eve of his departure for a dinner in his honor at a Washington hotel. Both President Reagan and Vice-President Bush sent letters of praise, and Mr. Bennett received accolades from political heavyweights such as Howard Baker, the former Republican Senator of Tennessee and Mr. Reagan's Chief of Staff, former Delaware Gov. Pete DuPont, and Rep. Jack Kemp, the New York Republican.

Mr. Bennett told the crowd: "I have really given voice to everything I feel and think. We have had a good conversation with the American people."

■

The American Association of State Colleges and Universities has hired a former Reagan Administration appointee to head its governmental relations office.

Edward M. Elmendorf, who served as Assistant Secretary of Education for postsecondary education from 1983 to 1985 and was Deputy Assistant Secretary for student financial assistance before that, will start work at the state-colleges association next week.

Mr. Elmendorf was well liked by college officials during his tenure at the Education Department, even though he served at the time the Reagan Administration proposed dramatic reductions in spending on student aid.

Said Hoke L. Smith, president of Towson State University and a member of the board that selected Mr. Elmendorf: "It was obvious that he was not the creator of the Administration's student-aid policy. He worked to mitigate some of the push to cut financial aid."

■

The Justice Department has sued a politically well-connected company that operates for-profit truck-driving schools, saying the company and its owner defrauded the Education Department of at least $366-million in federal student aid.

Gary Eyler, the owner of the schools—Superior Training Services—was the host at a fund-raising party last year for Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts and chairman of the Senate education committee. Mr. Eyler has donated money to the campaigns of several key members of Congress, including Sen. Dan Quayle, the Indiana Republican and Republican Vice-Presidential candidate who has been a strong supporter of trade schools.

The Justice Department contends that the schools lengthened their courses so that students could qualify for aid, and that it failed to prepare students for employment and give "adequate" refunds to those who dropped out.

A lawyer who is representing the schools said the Justice Department's suit was "absolutely riddled with errors."

Government & Politics

Senate Would Punish Colleges That Fail to Cut Loan Defaults

Those where rates remain high could lose federal student aid

WASHINGTON

The Senate has approved a bill that would require colleges and trade schools to take more responsibility for reducing student-loan defaults or risk losing federal aid for their students.

The House could consider its version of the legislation as early as this week. But because members of the House and Senate education committees would have to work out differences in the bills before lawmakers adjourn next month, it is unclear whether Congress will approve a final bill in this session.

The measure approved by the Senate would require institutions where more than 25 per cent of former students have defaulted to devise "default-management plans" with a state loan-guarantee agency. Colleges and schools that did not have high default rates but were among the top 5 per cent of institutions in terms of the dollars in default would also have to devise a plan.

Education Secretary's Decision

Under the default-management plans, colleges and trade schools would be required to take such steps as hiring more aid administrators to counsel students about repaying their debts. If after three years an institution's default rate was still above 25 per cent or in the top 5 per cent of dollars in default, the state loan agency could recommend another three-year default-management plan or could propose that the institution no longer receive federal aid for its students. The Education Secretary would make the final decision in each case.

Before aid was eliminated, the Secretary would be required to consider the socio-economic backgrounds of the students enrolled at the institution and to determine if the demographic profile of a college had affected its default rate.

Studies have found that low-income and minority students are more likely to default than higher-income, white students. Historically black institutions, for-profit trade schools, community colleges, and other institutions that enroll large numbers of low-income and minority students typically have higher default rates than others.

Under a bill being considered by the

Continued on Page A26

Lauro F. Cavazos, at swearing-in ceremony: No arrangement has been made for him to stay on if Vice-President Bush is elected to the White House.

New Education Secretary Says No Deal Was Made for Him to Stay on the Job if Bush Is Elected

WASHINGTON

Lauro F. Cavazos, who was sworn in as Education Secretary last week after his appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Senate, said no arrangement had been made for him to stay on the job if Vice-President Bush is elected President in November. "There is no deal," Mr. Cavazos said at a news conference on his first day on the job. "We have not even discussed the possibility of my staying on."

Mr. Bush, who took time off from campaigning to swear Mr. Cavazos into office last week, has said that he wanted to be the first President to nominate a Hispanic for a Cabinet post. When President Reagan nominated Mr. Cavazos, who is Hispanic, last month, Administration officials said it was unlikely that Mr. Bush would remove Mr. Cavazos if the Vice-President were elected President.

Some Hispanics and critics of the Reagan Administration have complained that Mr. Cavazos was chosen merely to help Mr. Bush attract Hispanic voters this November. Mr. Cavazos, who was raised on the King Ranch in Texas, said last week that he did not think his heritage had anything to do with his nomination.

On Leave From Texas Tech

"I would like to believe that I was picked because I was fully qualified, whether I am a Hispanic or not," said Mr. Cavazos, who is on leave as a professor at Texas Tech University, where he served as president until last week.

Mr. Cavazos said he had been asked by the Reagan Administration to consider taking the job of Education Secretary in 1981, before Terrel H. Bell was nominated. Mr.

Continued on Page A23

NIH Panel Seen Likely to Advise Dropping Fetal-Tissue Ban

By **DAVID WHEELER**

WASHINGTON

A National Institutes of Health panel will probably advise the Department of Health and Human Services to drop its ban on fetal-tissue transplantation research, but also may suggest new ethical guidelines.

The advisory panel is deliberating in the political shadow of the White House, where Gary L. Bauer, assistant to the President for policy development, has hinted that President Reagan, without waiting for the final recommendations of the panel, may issue an executive order to ban research with fetuses, fetal tissue,

Continued on Following Page

As Elections Near, Higher Education's First Political-Action Committee Falls Short

By **ROBIN WILSON**

WASHINGTON

The first political-action committee formed by college officials seeking to influence federal policy is falling short of its goals as the fall elections approach.

The committee, formed last year by community-college leaders, has raised $10,700 so far. It has spent 85 per cent of that sum on operating expenses and contributed only $1,400 to members of Congress.

It also owes $5,000 in legal fees.

The amount raised is far short of the $50,000 goal that the community-college leaders set for the committee. About 175 people—primarily community-college presidents and trustees—have given money to the political-action committee since it was established in July.

Four Democrats and one Republican—all of whom have supported federal programs for colleges and their students—have received contributions averaging about $280 each, according to financial records filed with the Federal Elections Commission.

Political-action committees, known as PACS, provide a way for people with a special interest to join in providing campaign contributions to politicians. Community College PAC, called C.C. PAC for short, is being watched closely by college officials who have long debated the wisdom of forming a PAC.

Many university presidents oppose such a move because they say PACS tarnish higher education's image and erode the political independence that the presidents say sets colleges apart from other interests. The opponents also say that educators do not have enough money to donate large sums to political campaigns, so PACS for higher education will not make much of a difference politically.

"This certainly isn't evidence for the effectiveness of the idea," said Robert M.

Continued on Page A24

Approved 1989 Federal Spending for Education and Research

In the Department of Education

	Fiscal 1988 Actual spending	Fiscal 1989 Approved by House	Fiscal 1989 Approved by Senate	Fiscal 1989 Signed by President
Student assistance				
Pell Grants	$4,260,430,000	$4,522,000,0000	$4,564,750,000	$4,483,915,000
Supplemental Grants	408,415,000	460,000,000	416,583,000	437,972,000
College Work-Study	588,249,000	635,000,000	600,014,000	610,097,000
Income-contingent loans	4,308,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	4,940,000
State Student Incentive Grants	72,762,000	78,000,000	42,762,000	71,889,000
Perkins Loans	210,628,000	207,736,000	204,736,000	205,243,000
Stafford Student Loans[1]	2,565,000,000	3,174,400,000	3,174,400,000	3,174,400,000
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarships	14,840,000	—16,000,000	14,840,000	15,235,000
Graduate support				
Patricia Roberts Harris Graduate Fellowships	15,304,000	16,500,000	15,304,000	15,711,000
Jacob K. Javits Fellowships	6,702,000	8,300,000	6,702,000	7,904,000
Patricia Roberts Harris Public-Service Fellowships	3,221,000	3,500,000	3,221,000	3,320,000
Minority Participation Graduate Fellowships	3,351,000	3,686,000	3,351,000	3,476,000
Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need	7,659,000	13,000,000	7,659,000	12,844,000
Institutional assistance				
Cooperative education	13,787,000	13,787,000	13,787,000	13,622,000
Developing institutions				
Aid for historically black colleges	73,162,000	82,500,000	84,978,000	84,422,000
Institutional support	60,060,000	79,500,000	77,300,000	77,459,000
Endowment Challenge Grants	19,148,000	18,000,000	7,700,000	12,696,000
Facilities				
College-housing and academic-facilities loans and construction insurance	62,231,000	62,231,000	0	29,640,000
Interest-subsidy grants	21,878,000	22,744,000	22,744,000	22,471,000
International education	30,685,000	30,685,000	30,685,000	31,058,000
Law School Clinical Experience	3,830,000	4,000,000	3,830,000	3,952,000
Veterans' Education Outreach	2,872,000	2,872,000	2,872,000	2,838,000
Bilingual education				
Bilingual vocational training	3,734,000	3,734,000	3,900,000	3,771,000
Training grants	35,447,000	33,564,000	28,000,000	30,413,000

	Fiscal 1988 Actual spending	Fiscal 1989 Approved by House	Fiscal 1989 Approved by Senate	Fiscal 1989 Signed by President
Library resources				
Research libraries	$5,744,000	$5,744,000	$5,744,000	$5,675,000
Training and demonstration	718,000	718,000	718,000	709,000
College library technology grants	3,590,000	3,800,000	3,590,000	3,651,000
Aid to disadvantaged				
College-aid migrant programs	1,340,000	1,400,000	1,500,000	1,482,000
Legal Training for the Disadvantaged	1,915,000	1,915,000	1,915,000	1,892,000
Minority Institutions Science Improvement	5,266,000	5,371,000	5,371,000	5,307,000
Programs for disadvantaged students	205,841,000	228,000,000	215,841,000	219,257,000
Education research and statistics				
Education research	46,573,000	50,343,000	44,960,000	47,079,000
Education statistics	20,953,000	32,869,000	29,500,000	31,122,000
Education for the handicapped				
National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research	51,100,000	53,950,000	53,100,000	53,525,000
Research and development	17,233,000	17,233,000	17,233,000	17,026,000
Personnel development	66,410,000	66,410,000	69,410,000	67,095,000
Rehabilitation training	30,000,000	30,000,000	31,000,000	30,500,000
Postsecondary programs	5,840,000	5,840,000	5,840,000	5,770,000
Miscellaneous				
Adult education	134,036,000	166,754,000	167,180,000	162,210,000
Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education	11,645,000	13,645,000	11,645,000	11,856,000
Office for Civil Rights	40,530,000	41,341,000	41,341,000	40,845,000
Teacher training	131,727,000	135,863,000	147,273,000	149,458,000
Vocational education grants	804,216,000	848,333,000	835,000,000	831,566,000
Women's educational equity	3,351,000	3,351,000	2,620,000	2,949,000
School, College and University Partnerships	2,394,000	2,394,000	2,794,000	2,760,000

In the Department of Health and Human Services

	Fiscal 1988 Actual spending	Fiscal 1989 Approved by House	Fiscal 1989 Approved by Senate	Fiscal 1989 Signed by President
Scientific research				
National Institutes of Health [2]				
Cancer Institute	$1,469,327,000	$1,489,897,000[3]	$1,591,036,000	$1,574,414,000
Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	965,536,000	1,018,983,000	1,056,003,000	1,046,592,000
Institute of Dental Research	126,297,000	127,315,000	130,578,000	130,988,000
Institute of Diabetes, Digestive, and Kidney Diseases	534,733,000	546,902,000	565,903,000	560,352,000
Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke and Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	534,692,000	557,046,000	477,878,000[4]	567,090,000
Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	638,800,000	732,453,000	758,352,000	745,035,000
Institute of General Medical Sciences	632,676,000	623,067,000	690,653,000	682,365,000
Institute of Child Health and Human Development	396,811,000	407,650,000	431,388,000	426,212,000
Eye Institute	224,947,000	228,235,000	234,218,000	231,408,000
Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	215,666,000	216,985,000	223,168,000	223,454,000
Institute of Arthritis, Musculoskeletal, and Skin Diseases	147,679,000	156,174,000	161,931,000	159,388,000

	Fiscal 1988 Actual spending	Fiscal 1989 Approved by House	Fiscal 1989 Approved by Senate	Fiscal 1989 Signed by President
National Institutes of Health, continued				
Institute on Aging	$194,746,000	$202,096,000	$225,578,000	$222,871,000
Research Resources	368,153,000	355,767,000	367,987,000	358,631,000
Center for Nursing Research	23,380,000	27,417,000	28,107,000	29,146,000
International Center	15,651,000	16,074,000	16,474,000	15,881,000
Library of Medicine	67,910,000	64,836,000[5]	70,626,000	73,731,000
Total N.I.H.	6,666,693,000	6,862,495,000	7,197,298,000	7,152,207,000
Health research and training				
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration[2]				
Mental health research and research training	298,949,000	316,714,000	359,114,000	354,805,000
Centers for Disease Control				
Occupational safety and health research and training	69,668,000	70,010,000	71,210,000	70,355,000

[1] Formerly called Guaranteed Student Loans.

[2] Figures in House bill do not include money for research training; legislation extending the authority for such aid has not been approved.

[3] Does not include money for cancer prevention; legislation extending the authority for such aid has not been approved.

[4] Does not include $96,100,000 approved by the Senate for a separate Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders.

[5] Does not include money for medical-library assistance; legislation extending the authority for such aid has not been approved.

Bill Passed by Senate Would Punish Colleges That Fail to Cut Loan Defaults

Continued from Page A21

House, institutions would be required to initiate "default-reduction agreements" with the Education Department or risk losing federal student aid. But as long as an institution initiated an agreement and could prove it had attempted to reduce defaults, it would not be penalized if defaults remained high.

Members of the Congressional education committees hope that some legislation will be approved. Education Secretary William J. Bennett issued rules before he left office this month that would be more stringent than either the House or Senate bills (*The Chronicle*, September 21). Under Mr. Bennett's rules, institutions with default rates of more than 20 per cent would have two and a half years to reduce them or risk losing all federal student aid.

The Education Department rules specifically state that the composition of an institution's student body would not be taken into account.

The Senate bill includes other measures to crack down on defaults. It provides that lenders could not send loan checks to a first-time borrower until the student had completed the first 30 days of classes. Hence if a student dropped out during the first few weeks, the loan money would be returned to the lender.

The Senate bill also would make changes that are unrelated to loan defaults. Most of the changes would make it easier for students to qualify for aid.

$289-Million in 1991

For example, starting in academic 1990-91, the value of a family's home would no longer be considered in the federal calculation of a student's need for aid if the family earned less than $30,000 a year. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that such a change would make 100,000 additional students eligible for Pell Grants and cost the government $289-million in fiscal 1991.

In addition, students would be required to contribute at least 50 per cent of their own earnings each year to pay college bills. Under a change made by a 1986 law that extended the Higher Education Act of 1965, students are expected to contribute up to 70 per cent of their earnings.

—ROBIN WILSON

Minority Groups Continue Gains on Admissions Tests

Continued from Page A1

taking the A.C.T. increased 8 per cent, to some 842,000.

Donald M. Stewart, president of the College Board, said he was especially pleased with the improvements in the scores of black and Mexican-American students because they had occurred as more students from those groups took the examination. Typically, average scores decline when more tests are administered.

"This means something is going right in the education-reform movement," Mr. Stewart said. Minority students were doing better, he added, because they were taking more rigorous courses in school and because they had been helped by Head Start and other federal programs for disadvantaged young people.

Bennett Disappointed

In one of his final statements before he left his post last week, Secretary of Education William J. Bennett expressed disappointment with the test scores. He had frequently used the scores as an indicator of the quality of American education.

Said Mr. Bennett: "No medal for America in this news. I said in April that the absolute level at which our improvements are taking place is unacceptably low. Today it's a bit lower, and still not acceptable. C'mon, team, back into training."

This year the average score on the verbal portion of the S.A.T. dropped two points, to 428. The score on the mathematical section was unchanged at 476. Each section is scored on a scale of 200 to 800 points.

Scores on the four subject tests of the A.C.T. were essentially stable this year. The average for English was 18.5, compared to 18.4 last year; the mathematics average was unchanged at 17.2; the natural-sciences average was unchanged at 21.4; and the social-studies average fell a tenth of a point, to 17.4. The A.C.T. scale ranges from 1 to 36.

After falling for more than a decade, S.A.T. scores rebounded slightly in the early 1980's and have remained at about the same level for the last three years. Scores on the A.C.T. fell during the early 1970's and have ranged from 18.3 to 18.8 since 1975.

While blacks showed the largest gain of any group over the last five years, their S.A.T. scores lagged behind all other racial and ethnic groups. This year black students averaged 353 on the verbal portion of the S.A.T., 75 points below the national average. They scored 384 on the mathematical portion of the test, 92 points lower than the average.

Asian students continued to have the highest mathematical S.A.T. score of any group, earning an average of 522. Their average score on the verbal portion was 408, some 20 points lower than the national average. About 40 per cent of the Asian students reported that English was not their native language.

'Inequities Still Exist'

The gap between the mathematical scores of men and women persists, although it is the smallest in 14 years, according to the College Board. The average for men this year was 498, while the average for women was 455. Men also outperformed women on the verbal portion of the test, scoring an average of 435, compared with 422 for women.

Commenting on those findings, Mr. Stewart said: "The differences in scores among the various ethnic minorities and between men and women clearly indicate that inequities still exist in the educational experiences available to students."

Scores on the A.C.T. showed similar gaps. Black students had the lowest composite score of all of the racial and ethnic groups, Asian students had the highest mathematics scores, and men had higher scores than women in all subjects except English.

In other findings, the American College Testing Program said that students who had completed a "core curriculum" of four years of English and at least three years each of mathematics, natural sciences, and social studies earned a composite average of 21.1, compared with an average of 17.1 for those who had failed to complete such an academic program. The proportion of test takers who completed a core curriculum has increased substantially, rising to 52 per cent this year from 36 per cent in 1986.

Based on questionnaires completed by those taking the S.A.T., business remains the most popular intended college major, with 23 per cent planning to study the subject. The combined average score of those students was 869. The average scores of students intending to major in a sampling of other fields was as follows: communications, 908; education, 849; engineering, 1,000; health-related fields, 901; physical sciences, 1,068; and social sciences, 941.

FACT FILE: Average SAT Scores by State, Selected Years

	Proportion taking SAT	Verbal				Mathematical			
		1978	1983	1987	1988	1978	1983	1987	1988
Alabama	9%	438	466	478	480	469	506	515	520
Alaska	43	458	437	445	441	485	468	479	475
Arizona	22	492	465	463	455	529	505	505	500
Arkansas	7	483	482	480	479	514	516	521	516
California	44	427	421	424	424	[illegible]	474	482	484
Colorado	29	473	469	466	460	516	520	514	511
Connecticut	81	438	433	439	436	469	465	473	472
Delaware	62	436	433	440	433	477	467	470	466
District of Columbia	67	386	399	407	405	401	427	435	434
Florida	49	428	423	423	422	461	464	470	468
Georgia	63	394	390	400	404	424	428	440	444
Hawaii	52	398	393	404	408	468	471	477	480
Idaho	16	488	479	473	467	521	513	502	501
Illinois	18	463	462	463	464	511	517	521	520
Indiana	55	413	410	415	412	457	454	459	458
Iowa	5	516	520	515	513	569	573	574	577
Kansas	10	503	498	498	494	550	540	547	541
Kentucky	10	473	475	479	475	510	513	519	515
Louisiana	10	464	469	473	476	501	502	509	513
Maine	59	429	427	433	430	467	464	466	466
Maryland	60	431	427	437	433	466	466	477	475
Massachusetts	73	430	427	435	432	465	463	474	474
Michigan	13	459	458	459	457	511	511	513	513
Minnesota	17	497	482	472	470	550	538	531	531
Mississippi	4	476	474	487	482	505	507	521	519
Missouri	14	465	466	474	471	506	510	518	519
Montana	20	493	480	479	471	549	535	530	529
Nebraska	10	484	494	488	487	538	546	545	545
Nevada	24	457	441	439	440	494	480	484	486
New Hampshire	68	446	444	450	446	486	481	488	487
New Jersey	69	419	418	425	424	451	455	467	469
New Mexico	12	485	484	484	478	524	519	525	524
New York	72	431	422	425	420	471	466	469	469
North Carolina	56	390	394	400	401	424	431	438	440
North Dakota	5	510	505	509	498	552	560	558	555
Ohio	23	459	458	455	452	504	504	499	499
Oklahoma	9	483	489	486	483	527	521	520	522
Oregon	50	437	432	444	441	469	469	484	482
Pennsylvania	63	427	425	428	424	467	461	463	462
Rhode Island	64	425	422	433	431	463	459	465	469
South Carolina	57	378	383	397	400	409	415	435	438
South Dakota	6	519	517	513	511	564	560	563	559
Tennessee	13	477	483	487	485	514	519	524	524
Texas	[illegible]	425	412	416	417	460	453	459	462
Utah	6	516	508	503	498	564	545	540	536
Vermont	64	434	434	440	437	473	472	474	472
Virginia	63	428	427	434	430	462	463	473	472
Washington	37	484	463	455	448	525	510	496	494
West Virginia	14	465	466	458	451	506	512	496	496
Wisconsin	14	479	473	475	473	540	533	534	534
Wyoming	12	498	492	483	474	542	530	533	527
National averages	**42%**	**429**	**425**	**430**	**428**	**468**	**468**	**476**	**476**

Note: Percentages are based on the number of high-school graduates in 1988 as projected by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education and the number of high-school seniors who took the S.A.T. in 1988.

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

FACT FILE: Average ACT Scores by Sex, Race, and Academic Preparation

	English			Mathematics			Social studies			Natural sciences			Composite		
	1987	1988	Change	1987	1988	Change	1987	1988	Change	1987	1988	Change	1987	1988	Change
Men	17.9	18.0	+0.1	18.6	18.4	−0.2	18.4	18.4	0.0	22.8	22.8	0.0	19.5	19.6	+0.1
Women	18.9	19.0	+0.1	16.1	16.1	0.0	16.7	16.6	−0.1	20.1	20.2	+0.1	18.1	18.1	0.0
American Indian	14.6	14.7	+0.1	12.5	12.8	+0.3	13.2	13.3	+0.1	17.8	18.1	+0.3	14.6	14.9	+0.3
Asian	18.2	18.4	+0.2	20.9	21.0	+0.1	17.7	17.7	0.0	22.0	22.1	+0.1	19.8	19.9	+0.1
Black	14.4	14.5	+0.1	11.0	11.3	+0.3	12.1	12.2	+0.1	15.7	15.9	+0.2	13.4	13.6	+0.2
Mexican-American	15.6	15.9	+0.3	13.7	14.0	+0.3	13.9	14.1	+0.2	17.9	18.2	+0.3	15.4	15.7	+0.3
Other Hispanic	16.7	16.9	+0.2	15.5	15.8	+0.3	15.5	15.8	+0.3	19.3	19.3	0.0	16.9	17.1	+0.2
White	19.1	19.2	+0.1	18.0	18.0	0.0	18.3	18.3	0.0	22.2	22.3	+0.1	19.6	19.6	0.0
Completed core curriculum*	20.1	20.2	+0.1	20.6	20.4	−0.2	19.9	19.7	−0.2	23.8	23.6	−0.2	21.2	21.1	−0.1
Did not complete core*	17.5	17.4	−0.1	15.2	14.8	−0.4	16.1	15.9	−0.2	19.9	19.8	−0.1	17.3	17.1	−0.2
All	18.4	18.5	+0.1	17.2	17.2	0.0	17.5	17.4	−0.1	21.4	21.4	0.0	18.7	18.8	+0.1

* A core curriculum includes at least four years of English and at least three years each of mathematics, natural sciences, and social sciences.

SOURCE: AMERICAN COLLEGE TESTING PROGRAM

Many Students Found Failing to Take AIDS Precautions

Continued from Page A1

ant professor in human development and family studies at Oregon State. "It happens to the promiscuous, homosexuals, intravenous drug users, but 'not to people like me.' "

AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, is an incurable viral infection that cripples the body's immune system.

It is spread through unprotected sexual intercourse and through the exchange of contaminated blood or blood products.

To reach students who are not taking precautions in their sexual practices, participants in the conference said, college authorities must adopt a more aggressive, personalized approach that includes peer counseling and informal discussion. But colleges that should mount sustained education efforts too often rely on one-day "AIDS awareness" seminars or the distribution of pamphlets to get their point across, they said.

'Do It on a Personal Level'

"Nothing is more effective than a person who has AIDS giving a presentation," said David Kagan, dean of academic affairs for the California State University System. "If you really want to reach students, do it on a personal level."

Mr. Kagan, who developed and coordinates the university system's AIDS policy, suggested that colleges tailor different educational programs to different student groups, such as athletes, fraternity members, and homosexual students. Programs could also be offered in foreign languages, he said.

Among other suggestions offered by the conferees for personalizing AIDS-education efforts:

- Offer informal discussion groups to encourage students to talk about their concerns. Such discussions are usually much more effective than presentations during which students do little more than listen, participants noted.
- Be sensitive to cultural differences among students and to the discomfort that keeps some students from talking about their sexual practices. At the same time, be careful not to perpetuate stigmas or treat students in a way that might be viewed as condescending.
- Encourage existing student organizations to hold discussions and invite speakers.
- Incorporate AIDS education into the curriculum whenever possible. A geography class, for instance, might examine the paths the AIDS virus has traveled, while a sociology class might look at the effects that ignorance and hysteria have on society's treatment of people with AIDS.

Some Participants Wept

No amount of lecturing or counseling, however, is likely to have the same impact as a talk with someone who has AIDS, the educators found.

The effectiveness of that approach was illustrated here when a 29-year-old Austin woman, whose husband died of AIDS two years ago and who has the disease herself, addressed the conference, which was sponsored by the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board.

Penny Knox, who came with her 2-year-old baby, pleaded with those attending the conference to do all they could to dispel myths about AIDS and

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THE CHRONICLE
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Articles on inside pages

The Smithsonian Institution's collection of Duke Ellington's manuscripts reveals the methods and the genius of the composer: Page A4.

Trivial questions were the subject of scholarly scrutiny as mathematicians and amateur puzzle-solvers met: Page A4.

Beta testing, trying out a product on campuses before releasing it commercially, is said to exploit a natural interface between colleges and high-tech industries: Page A13.

What's harder for college officials than seeking public support for a tax increase? Leading a charge against a popular plan to cut taxes: Page A23.

Congress dropped the idea of designating for specific campus projects $46-million from the Pentagon's research budget: Page A22.

The N.C.A.A. and Jerry Tarkanian, the men's basketball coach at the U. of Nevada at Las Vegas, brought their feud to the Supreme Court: Page A35.

The new basketball coach at Tulane U. is, until next year, a man without a team: Page A35.

Britain's top education official and the vice-chancellors of its universities have agreed to find new ways to finance higher education: Page A37.

Chinese education officials denied a report that they were reducing the number of students permitted to go abroad this year: Page A37.

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FUTURE OF STRATEGIC PLAN IS IN DOUBT

After a 9-Month Series of Public-Relations Debacles, U. of Minnesota Officials Strive to Pick Up the Pieces

By **DOUGLAS LEDERMAN**

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL

At the start of 1988, the University of Minnesota was on a roll.

It had passed the $300-million goal of its fund-raising campaign, the most successful drive any public university had conducted. Its president's plan to refocus the university's mission and shrink its size was slowly gaining support around the state. And the Legislature was on the verge of making the hefty financial commitment that was needed to make that plan work.

University leaders aimed for an even-more ambitious goal: turning the Twin Cities campus into one of the country's five best public research institutions.

But in January, the first in a series of public-relations debacles hit, and the university's aspirations began to come apart. Among the headline-grabbing incidents:

- Cost overruns of hundreds of thousands of dollars on the president's official residence and office were revealed.
- The existence of a $70-million reserve fund, unknown to legislators, was uncovered.
- One administrator was accused of embezzlement, and another top official allegedly plagiarized a speech.

The controversies claimed the jobs of the university's president, Kenneth H. Keller, and most of his top aides. And confidence in the enormous, sprawling institution—among legislators, alumni, and the public—was badly undermined.

Now, as a new academic year begins, officials, many of them in interim roles, are trying to pick up the pieces. The past nine months have clearly hurt the university, but just how badly—and how long the damage will last—is unknown.

State's Third Largest Employer

The University of Minnesota has always played many roles in the state: as the land-grant institution, as the only major research university and, for most of its existence, as the only source of public higher education in the Twin Cit-

Continued on Page A16

Both Presidential Candidates' Plans for Paying for College Leave Student-Aid Experts Dismayed

By **ROBIN WILSON**

WASHINGTON

The debate between George Bush and Michael S. Dukakis over who has the better plan to help parents and students pay for college has left many of the experts on student aid sadly shaking their heads. They say the approaches of both candidates, while attractive to middle-class voters, fail to address the most crucial student-aid issues.

CAMPAIGN 88

The plans developed by the candidates would most help students who can already afford a college education, they say, ignoring the needs of poor and minority students who could most benefit from more federal attention and money. Even the middle-class students for whom the candidates' programs were designed would find them of little help, they add. (See story, Page A26.)

"There is a good deal of political theater in these programs," says D. Bruce Johnstone, chancellor of the State University of New York System and author of several books on student aid. "My concern is that there are students who are being denied opportunity, and I don't hear them as part of the dialogue in this campaign."

One higher-education lobbyist here who

Continued on Page A26

Shakeup in Soviet Union Seen Accelerating Pace of Education Reforms

By **PATRICIA LEGRAS**

MOSCOW

The pace of economic, social, and educational change in the Soviet Union is widely expected to accelerate in the wake of the consolidation of political power that Mikhail S. Gorbachev has brought about in recent days.

Even before Mr. Gorbachev's dramatic shakeup—including his taking over as President and the removal or shunting aside of opponents of his program of *perestroika*, or restructuring—his subordinates in the educational wing of the government were beginning to move ahead on reforms aimed at decentralizing academic governance and improving the quality of higher education.

Now, according to many analysts both here and abroad, the Soviet leader should be in a much stronger position to carry his policies forward.

Some indications of the direction in which Mr. Gorbachev wants to take higher education have been provided by recent

Continued on Page A40

Young People Found Widely Misinformed About Cost of College

By **DENISE K. MAGNER**

WASHINGTON

Most young Americans think a college education costs three times as much as it actually does, a new Gallup poll has found. But that is not deterring most of them from selecting careers that require a college degree.

However, the survey found, one in four high-school students has either ruled out or is uncertain about attending college. Many cited cost—not a lack of interest or ability—as the key factor preventing them from pursuing a degree.

The poll was commissioned by the Council for Advancement and Support of Education and is being released this week.

Two-thirds of the students in the poll who were in junior and senior high schools said they expected to graduate from col-

Continued on Page A34

Colleges Assess the Damage From the Crash of '87

Nearly a year after the worst stock-market plunge since 1929, colleges and universities are still assessing the financial damage. A status report:

- Thousands of faculty members saw the value of their retirement savings take a nose dive, but the plunge apparently caused little lasting damage to pension plans: Page A30.
- Although some endowments have rebounded, many colleges and universities are still struggling to rebuild their funds: Page A28.
- A lucky 100 college endowments were shielded from losses through a special investment program in the Common Fund: Page A31.
- College fund raisers say fears that the crash would devastate giving generally have not materialized: Page A29.
- Although philanthropic foundations took a beating last year, many say their grant-making programs have been little affected: Page A30.

MARGINALIA

Writes John Muller of Southern Illinois University at Carbondale:

"The [people at the University of California at] Irvine have more historical and linguistic sense behind them in using 'Everyone . . . their'' than is suggested by the Marginalia column of 21 September.

"A quick reference to the *Oxford English Dictionary* will reveal that usage of *their* as a non-gender-specific pronoun is ancient in English. Indeed, an equally easy reference to the language spoken by real people (sometimes even including linguistic pedants) will reveal that this usage is far more common than is the 'Everyone . . . his' construction.

"Thus, the social solution for avoiding sexist pronouns is reduced to the relatively simple matter of reeducating a few thousand editors and English teachers. . . ."

■

Says H. W. Fowler's *A Dictionary of Modern English Usage* (like the O.E.D., published by Oxford University Press):

"Pronouns & possessives after *each, every, anyone, no-one,* &c. *Everyone without further delay gave* themselves *up to rejoicing. / But, as anybody can see for* themselves, *the quotation of the actually relevant portion of the argument in our columns would have been destroyed* . . . *Each* & the rest are all singular; that is undisputed; in a perfect language there would exist pronouns & possessives that were of as doubtful gender as they & yet were, like them, singular; i.e., it would have words meaning him-or-her, himself-or-herself, his-or-her. But, just as French lacks our power of distinguishing (without additional words) between his, her, & its, so we lack the French power of saying in one word his-or-her. There are three makeshifts:—A, *as anybody can see for himself or herself; B, as anybody can see for themselves;* & C, *as anybody can see for himself.* No-one who can help it chooses A; it is correct, & is sometimes necessary, but it is so clumsy as to be ridiculous. . . . B is the popular solution; it sets the literary man's teeth on edge, & he exerts himself to give the same meaning in some entirely different way if he is not prepared, as he usually is, to risk C; but it should be recorded that the OED, which quotes examples under *every, they, & themselves,* refrains from any word of condemnation. C is here recommended. It involves the convention that where the matter of sex is not conspicuous or important *he & his* shall be allowed to represent a person instead of a man, or say a man (homo) instead of a man (vir). Whether that, with A in the background for especial exactitudes, & paraphrase always possible in dubious cases, is an arrogant demand on the part of male England, everyone must decide for himself (or for himself or herself, or for themselves). . . ." —C.G.

In Brief

Judge Lets 5 at Catholic U. Join Curran's Lawsuit

A District of Columbia Superior Court judge has allowed four Catholic University theology students and one graduate of the university to become co-plaintiffs in the Rev. Charles E. Curran's breach-of-contract suit against the university.

Earlier this year, the university's trustees withdrew Father Curran's canonical mission to teach in an ecclesiastical department and offered him a position in sociology. Father Curran says he was told he could no longer teach Catholic theology or theology students.

The five contend that the university violated the student-university contract by prohibiting his instruction, and that it cheapened their degrees by forbidding a free exchange of ideas. They ask that Father Curran be allowed to teach theology once again and seek actual damages for lost time, for the devaluing of their degree, and for expenses incurred in receiving their education elsewhere.

In the current academic year Father Curran is teaching at the University of Southern California. The suit is scheduled to go to trial on December 14.

Academy for Oppressed Overseas Scholars Planned

NEW YORK

Bard College is organizing a program that will bring to the United States young artists, scholars, and scientists whose native countries do not grant them full freedom of expression.

Those invited to be fellows in the program, to be called the International Academy for Scholarship and the Arts, will spend a year or more on the campus of an American liberal-arts college. The fellows will teach classes in addition to pursuing their own work.

Seven institutions have already agreed to participate in the academy program—Bryn Mawr, Dartmouth, Davidson, Haverford, St. Augustine, and Vassar Colleges, and Lincoln University in Pennsylvania. Bard officials hope eventually to enlist about 15 colleges and universities.

The plans were announced at a news conference here last week by Bard's president, Leon Botstein, who said the academy would be "a haven for the freedom of inquiry" that would serve "serious and gifted scholars and artists from all over the world." He added that the Ford Foundation had given the academy a $100,000 planning grant.

Bias-Free Process

Mr. Botstein was joined at the news conference by Miklos Haraszti, a Hungarian writer now in residence at Bard, and by several members of the program's advisory board, including the writers Philip Roth and Susan Sontag. The advisory board, which will choose the fellows, will attempt to devise a selection process that is free from ideological bias, Bard officials said.

Most of the fellows are expected to be younger people without international reputations. Among them will be people who have already left their homelands; people who, as a matter of conscience, are seeking to leave; and people who would welcome a chance to come to the United States temporarily.

The academy will help fellows arrange for publication, exhibition, or performance of their works—in English and, if possible, in their native languages. It will also organize meetings and conferences at colleges in the program to give fellows an opportunity to discuss their work. —L.B.

Boston U. Official Denies CIA Involvement

H. Joachim Maitre, dean of Boston University's College of Communication, last week said he might have been unwittingly entangled in a domestic-propaganda campaign of the Central Intelligence Agency, but maintained that there was no solid proof that he was.

The Boston *Globe* reported last week that two projects directed by Mr. Maitre, including a journalism program for Afghan refugees and a documentary on the Nicaraguan contras, were part of an illegal C.I.A. campaign to win public support for Reagan Administration policies in Central America.

Before Mr. Maitre was named dean of the college last year, he directed a Congressionally mandated journalism-training program in Pakistan that prepared Afghan refugees to report the war in their country. At the time, he was a professor of both international relations and journalism at Boston University.

The *Globe* quoted Mr. Maitre as saying the project "could very well have been" part of a covert effort run out of the National Security Council. In a subsequent editorial, the newspaper criticized the university for allowing the communication college to become involved.

Mr. Maitre told *The Chronicle* that he had been unaware of any such campaign by the C.I.A.

Student Charged in Fire That Damaged Dormitory

A student at Crowder College has been charged with first-degree arson in connection with a fire in one of the college's dormitories. The student, Edward Weber, was arraigned in Newton County, Mo., Circuit Court.

Mr. Weber, who was enrolled in the two-year college's water-technology program, is being held on $50,000 bond in the Newton County Jail. A preliminary hearing is scheduled for October 26.

The fire caused extensive damage to three rooms and forced the evacuation of 31 students.

A spokeswoman for the college said the amount of the damages had not yet been determined, nor had any motive for Mr. Weber's alleged actions been established.

Berkeley Agrees to Pay Fees to City Government

The University of California at Berkeley has agreed for the first time to begin paying fees to the city of Berkeley on new off-campus student housing facilities, to help defray costs for services the city provides.

Although the university, as a state agency, is exempt from city property taxes, the city has long complained that the campus requires a high level of costly fire, police, and other municipal services for which it pays little.

The new agreement requires the university to pay fees to the city based on the rents received from students but only in connection with new property acquired by the campus for housing.

City officials estimated the fees at about $400,000 over the next few years, but Dorothy A. Walker, the university's director of community affairs, said they would amount to only about $200,000, spread into the 1990's.

Campuses to Celebrate Volunteer Work by Youth

Students at 185 colleges and universities nationwide will take part in special activities this week to help mark "A Day in the Life of Youth Service."

The event, sponsored by Youth Service America and the Campus Outreach Opportunity League, is aimed at increasing public awareness of volunteer work by young people. Students will document

CELEBRATING GEORGETOWN'S BICENTENNIAL

AP/WIDE WORLD

President Reagan received an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree at ceremonies marking Georgetown University's 200th anniversary. The Rev. Timothy Healy, right, the university's president, and the Rev. J. Donald Freeze, its provost, conferred the degree.

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Give & Take

When New York University honors a donor, it doesn't skimp on the details.

The university is naming its schools of business for Leonard N. Stern, the pet-products magnate and owner of the *Village Voice*. He is giving $30-million to the university, and a special academic convocation to commemorate the gift is slated for October 20.

But N.Y.U.'s public-relations machine couldn't wait that long to spread the word—and unveil its handiwork. At a press conference last week, reporters received folders embossed in gold with the school's new logo and new name, stuffed with press releases featuring "STERN" printed in the letterhead, in large white letters against a purple background.

"We wanted to hit the ground running," said Richard Kwartler, public-affairs director for the school. "The stationery is here, the flag will go up. It's as though a new entity is being born. Slowly, every element will be uniform."

Sure enough, the old "G.B.A. Update" newsletter—for Graduate School of Business Administration—becomes the "Stern School Update" this week.

■

The speed of the changes might not suggest it, but N.Y.U. had been silent about Mr. Stern's gift until the formal announcement last week.

That didn't mean it was a secret, however. Early word appeared in New York papers and *The Chronicle* last month.

They correctly reported the gift as the largest ever to the university. But, it turns out, they also made a costly error. They underestimated the gift by $5-million.

That may have provided solace to N.Y.U. officials, who had kept quiet until last week. But they need more than consolation now.

They've changed the stationery, but what of more lasting recognition? The old school buildings already have names, and the new facility that Mr. Stern's money will support won't be completed until 1991.

There's no solution—yet. Promises Robert R. Ashton, an associate dean: "We'll find a—suitable way to recognize Mr. Stern and his name."

PHILANTHROPY HIGHLIGHT

Acceptance Rates of Grant Proposals

Number of grant proposals and inquiries received in 1987 by the Ford Foundation: 17,000. Number of grant proposals approved: 1,900. Acceptance rate: 11.1 per cent.

■

Number of grant proposals and inquiries received by the Lilly Endowment: 3,485. Grants approved: 685. Acceptance rate: 19.6 per cent.

SOURCES: FORD FOUNDATION, LILLY ENDOWMENT

Business & Philanthropy

Effects of Last Year's Crash Linger Among Colleges; Many, Now Wary of Stocks, Shift Portfolio Mix

Some funds have not regained levels they reached in mid-1987

By GILBERT FUCHSBERG

Market Values of Selected College Endowments

(In millions)

	June 30 1987	Post-crash December 31 1987	June 30 1988	1-year change
Case Western Reserve University	$ 342	$ 305	$ 333	- 2.6%
Columbia University	1,403	1,248	1,375	− 2.0
Emory University	792[1]	670[2]	698[3]	−11.9
Kalamazoo College	33.2	32.2[4]	34.5	+ 3.9
Northwestern University	832	765[4]	827	− 0.6
Occidental College	127	128	130	+ 2.4
Smith College	300	270	294	− 2.0
Swarthmore College	276	251	274	− 0.7
Texas Permanent University Fund[5]	3,395[1]	3,092[4]	3,227[1]	− 4.9
University of Illinois	138	122[4]	141	+ 2.2
University of Virginia	396	358	394	− 0.5
Vanderbilt University	509	460	499	− 2.0

[1] As of August 31
[2] As of November 30
[3] As of May 31
[4] As of October 31
[5] Includes partial endowment funds of University of Texas and Texas A&M Systems.

SOURCE: CHRONICLE REPORTING

The stock-market crash of 1987 is ancient history to most college endowment managers, but they will not soon forget its effects: A year later, many endowments are still struggling to return to the levels they had reached before the crash.

Although some endowment funds have rebounded fully, the crash dealt so serious a blow that many remain below their levels of mid-1987, despite efforts by college officials to rebuild the funds using new investment strategies.

In the months immediately following the October 19 decline, one study reported, endowments declined an average of about 13 per cent. Many have since recouped a significant portion of that loss, but the recovery was not complete as of the end of the last academic year.

In an informal survey by *The Chronicle* of a dozen colleges nationwide, nine said the market value of their endowments had slipped over the past year. The declines ranged from less than 1 per cent to nearly 12 per cent (see accompanying table).

If similar figures hold for colleges over all, last year may prove the first since 1983-84 in which the average value of college endowments dropped. After a decline of 2.2 per cent that year, endowments grew at double-digit rates from 1984 to 1987.

Crash Stunted Growth

The crash stunted that growth, but how severely may not be known until January, when the annual endowment study by the National Association of College and University Business Officers is released.

Interviews with college financial officials, however, indicate that the crash did have a lasting impact. Most endowments remain heavily invested in traditional stocks and bonds, but many colleges have moved since the crash to increase their holdings in real estate, venture capital, and foreign companies, among other areas.

Just a few years ago, many endowment managers considered such options unproved and overly speculative. But with the markets now considered less stable and less certain to produce consistently strong returns, colleges increasingly view some of the alternatives as safe ways to diversify their holdings and thus protect against the risk of another sharp market decline.

Emory University, for example, plans to transfer up to 10 per cent of its endowment into real-estate investments and an additional 5 per cent into venture capital over the next several years.

The changes are "protection against being too heavily dependent on any one area," says John L. Temple, Emory's executive vice-president. Before the crash, Emory had virtually all of its money in stocks and bonds, with less than 3 per cent in real estate and none in venture capital.

Since the crash, Case Western Reserve University has reduced from about 58 per cent to 52 per cent the proportion of its endowment invested in stocks, while at the same time increasing its stakes in real estate and the international bond market. "All of this is a risk-reward kind of situation," says R. James Henderson, vice-president for finance and administration at Case Western. "There's just no such thing as batting 100 per cent."

Bonds Are Popular

Despite moving markedly into new areas, college financial officers say they are hardly abandoning traditional markets.

Bonds have long been viewed as safe investments because of their guaranteed yields, and their popularity has increased in recent months. Stocks, meanwhile, remain the most popular investment for most colleges and universities, but are unlikely to regain soon the pre-crash dominance they held in virtually every portfolio—typically ranging from 60 to 75 per cent.

"We invest on the long term," says Larry C. Selgelid, treasurer of Smith College. "Returns have been better on the equity market over time than in many other investment areas."

Indeed, the stock market gave colleges far more in recent years than it took away last October. Swarthmore College, for one, saw its endowment increase in value more than 15 per cent annually during the five-year market rally.

"I think the crash provided a healthy dose of realism for the fact that you can't expect to compound at 15 to 20 per cent forever," says Loren Hart, Swarthmore's treasurer.

MICHAEL MARSHALL, U. OF VIRGINIA

U. of Virginia Treasurer Alice H. Gerow, who has cut endowment's stock holdings: "We're struggling to find a strategy to reinvest in the market."

Even as they diversify their holdings to protect themselves from the vagaries of Wall Street, many colleges continue to view the market as the best place to maximize their returns. What has changed since the crash is that endowment managers, like other investors, are less confident about which stocks to buy and when to buy them.

"We're struggling to find a strategy to reinvest in the market," says Alice H. Gerow, treasurer at the University of Virginia, which has cut its stock holdings from 60 per cent of its endowment to 55 per cent.

"We don't have the choice to get out" of the market, adds Mr. Temple of Emory. "The issue is how to best manage in an environment that you know is not totally stable."

Emory recently hired a financial consultant to help manage its endowment, becoming one of the many colleges that have sought in the last year to bolster the quality and amount of information they have for making investment decisions.

'Spending Rates' Not Changed

Beyond hunting for better advice, colleges have not reported significant changes in their operations as a result of the crash. None of the financial officers interviewed says his or her college has cut back on programs. All say their "spending rates"—the formulas most colleges use to determine how much of their endowments they may spend in a given year—have remained untouched since the crash.

Because most spending rates account for an endowment's market value and earnings over a three-to-five-year period, college officials say, last year's drop in returns will actually prove less damaging than might have been expected.

A decline that lasted for several years, however, could change the situation significantly. Independent colleges rely on income from their endowments to supply an average of about 11 per cent of their annual budgets, while at public institutions the figure is nearly 3 per cent.

Many financial officers grew cautious about the market well before last October and acted to decrease the proportion of stocks in their portfolios. As early as six to nine months before the crash, "most persons who were investing had reached the stage where they felt that the market had simply risen to unsustainable levels," says Roberta M. Weil, vice-president for investments at Columbia University.

Those colleges that had cut their stock holdings were hurt less severely in the crash. But even those institutions were affected by the market's fall, and all took a lesson from it.

'Much More Nervous'

The crash "made all of us much more cognizant of the value of that asset called endowment, and much more nervous about it," says Mr. Henderson of Case Western. "We worry about where it is, and we are always anxious about it."

Following are the experiences of several colleges and universities over the past year:

Harvard University. Harvard, which perennially reports the largest endowment, declined to disclose its latest performance figures, pending further reviews.

But Roderick M. MacDougall, Harvard's treasurer, says the university finished last year with a "modest increase" over the year ending June 1987, when the endowment stood at just over $4-billion.

He says the university had reduced its stock holdings from nearly 70 per cent in May 1987 to about 50 per cent in the months just before the crash. The stock level now fluctuates between 45 and 55 per cent of the endowment, he says.

Texas Permanent University Fund. Before the crash, the Permanent University Fund, the giant combined account of the University of Texas and Texas A&M University systems, peaked in value at about $3.4-billion.

The crash took a large bite out of that amount, but not as large as it might have been. By selling stock from the start of 1987 and continuing through the crash, the fund's managers reduced their stock holdings to about 33 per cent.

After a short spurt of buying stock since the crash, they have been selling again. The portfolio now has about 55 per cent in bonds, 30 per cent in stocks, and 15 per cent in so-called cash equivalents, or short-term investments. "We're kind of holding our cash and seeing how to play," says Michael E. Patrick, who directs the fund. As of late summer, the Permanent Fund was valued at about $3.23-billion, down about $170-million from last year.

Northwestern University. Northwestern's endowment dropped in value 10 per cent last October, from $849-million to just under $765-million. But that did not prevent John B. Borsch Jr., director of investments, from putting $20-million in new money into the market in the weeks following the crash.

'We try to buy things when they're out of favor," he says. Those purchases and others have paid off, Mr. Borsch says. With increased stakes in real estate and venture capital, and a cut in stock holdings from 52 to 46 per cent, Northwestern's endowment income rose from $53-million in 1986-87 to $60-million in 1987-88.

That rise was not enough to compensate fully for the market's decline. For the year ending June 30, the total market value of Northwestern's endowment was down slightly, to $827-million from $832-million.

Kalamazoo College. Officials at Kalamazoo made a smart decision last October 1: Just weeks before the crash, they cut their investments in stock from 62 per cent to 49 per cent of the endowment and put the difference into bonds.

That move helped protect the college from catastrophe. Even so, the endowment slipped $1-million to $32.2-million.

Keeping the stock level at under 50 per cent, the college increased its endowment over the year, to $34.5-million. But Kalamazoo's long-range view does not preclude pouring more money into stocks, says Thomas M. Ponto. director of business and finance.

"Even when you go through an experience like this, it's not the sort of thing you automatically discard," he says. ■

UPI/BETTMANN

A frantic trader calling for attention at Chicago's Board of Options last October 19. In the months just after the crash, college endowments dropped an average of 13 per cent, one study reports.

Panic Among College Fund Raisers Abates as Giving Appears to Survive Stock Crash

By LIZ McMILLEN

After a wave of panic last year about the impact of the stock-market crash on college fund raising, giving to higher education appears to have weathered the crisis.

Following the crash last October, college fund raisers and representatives of organized philanthropy worried that the market plunge would jeopardize major gifts, year-end giving, and capital campaigns.

One year later, college fund raisers say that, for the most part, that hasn't happened. While some institutions have seen a slight drop, or a slowdown in the growth of their contributions, few say the crash has had a lasting negative effect on private giving to colleges.

Some institutions—among them Clemson University and the Universities of California at Los Angeles and Virginia—had their best fund-raising year ever in 1987-88, reporting record levels of alumni giving and corporate and foundation support.

Fund raising at many institutions was down, especially for the universities that raise the most money. Among the eight Ivy League institutions, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Stanford University, private giving at all but two—Yale University and the University of Pennsylvania—declined in 1987-88.

The colleges in that group—whose fund raisers meet annually to share results—usually receive about 15 per cent of all the voluntary support given to higher education, and they serve as something of a benchmark for other institutions.

Their totals "would lead one to think that if things stay even, we'll be lucky," says Jane F. Hammond, director of research at the Council for Aid to Education, which releases an annual report on total voluntary support.

Most college fund raisers seem to have swallowed hard and adapted to a tougher fund-raising climate. They are stepping up their annual-giving programs, which generally do not depend on stock gifts, and developing flexible plans with donors.

$1.1-Million Deficit at Princeton

"We are beginning to see that things are becoming more normal—if normal is possible these days," says Philip J. Brunskill, director of development at the State University of New York at Buffalo.

Few if any colleges have reported cancellations or withdrawals of major gifts because of the crash. Stories like the one at the University of Cincinnati, where a donor postponed a six-figure gift because of a drop in the price of her Procter & Gamble stock, are rare.

More common, says R. Samuel Baker, vice-president for development at Cincinnati, are donors' requests to extend their payments on a pledge. "Our answer, naturally, is Yes," says Mr. Baker.

A drop in donations was one of the factors blamed for a $1.1-million deficit at Princeton University, where fund raisers had hoped to raise $18.3-million from alumni, but collected only $16.7-million. That was a 4.5-per-cent decline from 1986-87, when $17.5-million was collected.

"A combination of factors, including a change in the tax structure but more importantly the stock-market crash, affected the amount of money alumni felt they could commit to the university," says Justin Harmon, a Princeton spokesman.

At Cornell University, overall giving was down by 5 per cent, from $149.7-million to $142-million.

"We saw an impact, like everyone else, on large gifts," says Inge T. Reichenbach, Cornell's director of university development. Ms. Reichenbach says private giving in 1987-88 would have stayed at the same level as the year before if the university had received multi-million-dollar gifts, as it did in 1986-87.

At several colleges and universities,

Continued on Following Page

Fund Raising Before and After the Crash

(In millions)

	Period ending		1-year change
	June 30, 1987	June 30, 1988	
Cornell University	$149.7	$142.0	− 5.1%
Clemson University	7.3	10.3	+ 41.1
Grinnell College	13.6	4.2	− 69.1
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	101.4	96.9	− 4.4
Pomona College	16.5	33.7	+ 104.2
University of Cincinnati	25.1	30.4	+ 21.1
University of Michigan	61.2	68.3	+ 11.6
University of Pittsburgh	17.5	24.4	+ 39.4
University of Virginia	38.2	45.5	+ 19.1
Wellesley College	22.9	18.7	− 18.3
Williams College	18.2	14.6	− 19.7
Xavier University of Louisiana	3.6	4.5	+ 25.0

SOURCE: CHRONICLE REPORTING

overall giving rose, but contributions of stock were sharply down.

The University of Michigan, for example, raised $68.3-million in 1987-88, up 11 per cent over the year before. However, gifts of appreciated property, which includes gifts of stock, dropped from $9.3-million in 1986-87 to $2.3-million in 1987-88.

Despite that drop, a Michigan fund raiser says the market plunge did not necessarily affect the typical big giver.

"Most people who give six or seven-figure gifts are not people who have very recently secured that appreciation," Roy Muir, managing director of individual giving programs at the university. "It's generally people who've been in the market for a while."

Similarly, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, gifts in the $1,000-to-$5,000 range—which are usually given in the form of securities—were down by 7 per cent in 1987-88. Overall giving to M.I.T. was also down, from $101.4-million to $96-million.

Some college officials play down the role of the crash and suggest that tax reform has had a greater impact on fund raising. Changes in the tax law prompted many donors to give to colleges at year's end in 1986, rather than lose the tax advantages in 1987. Those changes helped spur a 28-per-cent increase in voluntary support to higher education in 1986-87.

"A great many colleges had an extremely good year in 1986-87 because of the real incentive provided by the change in the tax law, which makes any decline more stark," says Michael Oman, director of development at Williams College.

'We Just Didn't Get Really Big Gifts'

Officials at Grinnell College, which had nearly a 70-per-cent decline in giving, don't blame the drop entirely on the crash.

"We actually got more gifts this year," says Thomas K. Marshall, vice-president for development at Grinnell. "We just didn't get really big gifts."

For colleges that fared well, the crash offered an opportunity to boast about their prowess at filling their coffers in difficult economic times.

The University of Pittsburgh's fund-raising efforts "didn't miss a beat," says Roy J. Nirschel, director of development and alumni affairs. "I'm surprised by how seldom I actually heard anything about the stock market."

The university reported nearly a 40-per-cent increase in overall giving—to $24.4-million in 1987-88 from $17.5-million in 1986-87—including a 12-per-cent increase in its annual fund. More than $140-million has been collected so far in the university's $225-million capital campaign, which began two years ago.

'Part Luck, Part Timing'

Xavier University of Louisiana received three gifts of $1-million or more this summer, including grants from the Howard Hughes Medical Institute and Charles Stewart Mott Foundation and a gift from the publisher Walter Annenberg.

The university's fund raising "didn't have anything to do with the stock market," says Clarence Jupiter, director of development. "It was part luck, part timing, and part hard work."

Likewise, the market plunge didn't seemed to faze officials at the State University of New York at Buffalo, which has raised about $15-million in a $52-million campaign kicked off on the day of the crash.

But then the university has had a little practice with adversity: Its first major fund drive was started 12 days before the stock-market crash of 1929.

Initially, Buffalo decided to take a cautious attitude. "There were some prospects we were planning to contact, but we decided we would be more guarded," says Mr. Brunskill. A few donors, including one with a major gift, told campus fund raisers that they wanted to postpone their gifts.

Now, Mr. Brunskill says, the university "is being much more aggressive" about contacting possible donors. ■

Crash Cut Into Many Foundations' Assets, but Few Alter Their Grant-Making Plans

The market crash took their assets on a roller-coaster ride last year, but foundations say they survived the bumps and kept their grant-making plans largely on track.

Many have juggled their investments to help bring their assets back to their peak pre-crash levels, but few have succeeded. Several of the nation's largest funds, including the Ford Foundation, the Pew Charitable Trusts, and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, report declines in assets over the past year averaging between 8 and 10 per cent.

Nevertheless, foundation officials say the declines have not affected their grant-making plans in significant ways.

That's because, in most cases, foundations lost last October only what they had gained since 1987 began. Because foundations typically base their grant budgets on the value of their assets averaged over a period of at least 12 months, and because many ended 1987 near where they were at the end of 1986, the net effect of the crash proved less than significant, foundation officials said in recent interviews.

"It went up nicely, and it came down nicely, leaving us pretty much where we were," said John E. Marshall, III, president of the Kresge Foundation, which lost about $150-million in the crash. Kresge's assets finished 1987 slightly down from the end of 1986, but have since passed the 1986 total and now stand at just over $1-billion.

The Ford Foundation's funds fluctuated wildly in the weeks after the crash, and stabilized to end 1987 at $4.7-billion. That was about $600-million less than where they stood before the crash, but just slightly below their level at the end of 1986. The funds now stand at nearly $4.9-billion.

Changes in Investment Strategies

"The world did not come to an end as many people were expecting," said John W. English, vice-president and chief investment officer at Ford.

The Alfred P. Sloan Foundation lost more than $60-million in the last quarter of 1987, but has now surpassed its year-end level and values its assets at about $510-million. It plans to pay out some $23-million this year, up from $21-million in 1987.

The Pew Trusts also plan an increase in giving, to $132.7-million through the end of this year, up from $130.4-million in 1987. The Ford Foundation expects to award $214-million in 1988-89, about the same amount it gave in the year just ended on September 30.

The crash may not have affected grant-making greatly, but it did change the way many foundations invest their assets. Most have decreased slightly the proportion of their assets in stocks, and increased the proportions alloted to bonds, real estate, foreign stocks, and other investments. But most foundations continue to invest at least half their assets in the stock market, because that is where they see the greatest potential for long-term growth.

"We're not traders; we don't go for the quick buck," said Mr. Walsh of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, a $2-billion fund that has not reduced its 70-per-cent stock level over the last year. "We intend to be in business in perpetuity."

—GILBERT FUCHSBERG

Professors Eye Pension Plans More Closely After Losing Year's Gain in Market Drop

By KATHERINE S. MANGAN

One year after the stock market took its historic nose dive, dragging down the value of thousands of faculty members' and administrators' retirement savings, most experts agree that the plunge caused little lasting damage to pension plans in higher education.

The decline in the market, which followed a period of tremendous growth, did reduce the income of retired faculty members who had been reaping the benefits of a five-year bull market. It also wiped out about a year's worth of gains that many soon-to-retire employees had counted on.

Nevertheless, by the end of 1987, most pension-plan participants were no worse off than they had been at the beginning of the year, and a lot better off than they were a few years ago.

No Drastic Shifts

"When I point out to people that it didn't wipe out 10 years of growth but maybe 10 months, it's very reassuring," says Laraine I. Volkman, benefits administrator at the University of Washington.

Faculty members on her campus are a little more wary of stock-related investments now, but they have made no drastic shifts in their investment strategies, she adds. "It's business as usual, but people are a little more conservative," she says.

Ms. Volkman also says faculty members are paying more attention to their investments and are increasingly interested in alternatives to the university's current retirement plan, which offers benefits through higher education's largest pension companies, the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association and the College Retirement Equities Fund. The plan will be supplemented in January by investment alternatives offered by competing companies.

TIAA-CREF does not allow its policyholders to transfer freely their accumulations among TIAA-CREF funds or to competing funds, but is in the process of easing those restrictions.

Public Systems Also Survived

Public retirement systems also survived the crash with few scars. The Teacher Retirement System of Texas, for instance, which has 38 per cent of its assets in the stock market, ended 1987 up 3 per cent in total return, according to George Reagan, an investment officer. The stock portion was down about 6 per cent.

"Even though we had a huge bull market followed by a huge crash, at the end of the year we ended up with a positive return," he says of the system's overall returns.

A spokeswoman for TIAA-CREF says the effects of the stock-market plunge were more than offset by the market's strong performance over the previous five years.

Currently, policyholders can invest in TIAA, a fixed-income fund, or CREF, a stock fund that has about $29-billion in assets. Under current company restrictions, participants can shift money from CREF to TIAA, but once the money is switched, it cannot be transferred back. Most participants have their money divided between the two funds. Thus, for many, the market dive directly affected only a portion of their savings.

The income that retirees receive through CREF is determined by the value of a CREF annuity unit, which is adjusted each May to reflect stock-market performance in the previous 12 months. That value stays in effect for the year. Over the last five years, the value of a CREF annuity unit increased 171 per cent, followed by an 11-per-cent drop in the unit's May 1988 value.

For Some, Bitter Disappointment

Those who were still accumulating money also did extremely well during the bull market: A $1,000 accumulation in CREF in September 1982 was worth about $3,390 in September 1987, according to figures provided by the company. At the end of 1987, that investment was worth about $2,650.

Still, for those who were nearing retirement and were counting on income that their CREF investments had earned earlier in 1987, the crash came as a bitter disappointment.

"For the past year, I've been treading water, trying to catch up to where I was a year ago," says Wallace C. Dunham, dean of the College of Life Sciences and Agriculture at the University of Maine at Orono. "What I should have done is shift part of that CREF money into TIAA to lock in the gains I had made, but I wasn't paying enough attention."

Mr. Dunham, who is 58, had planned to retire at age 62, but he says he may have to work a little longer to assure that his retirement income is adequate.

Shortly after the crash, some campus officials speculated that many people in the same position as Mr. Dunham would seriously consider delaying retirement. However, most employees' retirement plans probably have not changed, they now say.

One of the results of the market drop is that faculty members are studying their retirement investments more closely, says Joyce A. Fecske, vice-president for human resources at De Paul University.

"The only good thing you can say about the crash is that people for the first time really looked at those [TIAA-CREF] statements," she adds. "It really opened their eyes."

In the aftermath of the crash, benefits

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The battle for the multi-billion-dollar college pension market is under way, with TIAA-CREF in one corner and an array of competitors in the other: Page A16.

Prompted by fears of a nursing shortage, Congress was ready to make more federal money available for nursing education: Page A23.

The woman behind the U. of Miami's fund-raising machine has propelled the institution into the ranks of established colleges that attract large private gifts: Page A35.

After a year of controversy, the president of Portland State University has resigned: Page A35.

A branch of the College of New Rochelle, with neighborhood campuses and flexible schedules, is a pioneer in adult education: Page A39.

Universities in Chile celebrated their role in rejecting Gen. Augusto Pinochet's bid for another eight years in power: Page A43.

After 20 years of strict control over higher education, Indonesia is preparing to grant some autonomy to its public universities: Page A43.

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Spending by States on Higher Education Totals $36.2-Billion

Despite overall increase, 1988-89 will be a tough year in some states

By SCOTT JASCHIK

State governments are spending $36.2-billion on higher education this year, up 12.4 per cent from two years ago.

The increase, which is compiled annually in a report by the Center for Higher Education at Illinois State University, was one percentage point above the two-year increase reported by the center last year.

The report is considered to be the definitive study of state financial support for higher education. It is widely cited in legislative debates about how much money campuses should receive.

While the overall numbers are up, the figures released last week presaged an extremely rocky year for higher education.

Some states that faced large budget cuts in the last few years had the largest percentage increases. Mississippi, for example, leads the nation this year, with a 30-per-cent increase since 1986-87. Last year, Mississippi ranked 45th among the states in two-year percentage increase, but Gov. Ray A. Mabus, a Democrat, led a major campaign this year to increase state support. Alabama rose from 49th to 10th on the list.

Other states, which had been receiving substantial increases in state support, suffered major downturns. Massachusetts, which last year ranked third in percentage

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State appropriations for colleges and universities for 1988-89 appear in detailed tables beginning on Page A29.

CAMPAIGN 88 *Candidates Give Views on Science; Professors Eye Federal Posts*

- In a speech at Tufts University, Governor Dukakis outlined a plan to make America No. 1 in the world in science education. Two major scientific organizations released written responses from Vice-President Bush and Mr. Dukakis to questions about science policy: Page A23.
- Professors who are advising the two campaigns are eyeing the coveted federal appointments to be made after the election: Page A16.
- Relatively few college students are excited enough about either of the candidates to work for them this fall: Page A39.
- Bush and Dukakis partisans debated the candidates' records on policy for the arts and humanities: Election Notebook, Page A23.

Higher Education's Role Is a Prominent Issue in This Fall's 12 Gubernatorial Campaigns

Higher education is a prominent issue in the 12 governors' races being run this year.

In many of the states, the candidates of both major parties say similar things about higher education. For example, in the economically troubled states of Montana, North Dakota, and West Virginia, both the Democratic and Republican candidates talk about how the colleges can play a more active role in helping to attract new businesses. In Indiana, both candidates say they will take steps to raise the graduation rates and the college-going rates of high-school students.

In four states with Republican incumbents seeking re-election—Missouri, North Carolina, Utah, and West Virginia—Democratic challengers are making college finances an issue, claiming that the Republicans have not provided the public colleges with enough money.

The Republicans respond either by defending their budgets or by noting constraints on state spending that prevent them from providing more for their higher-education systems.

Some Cite Educational Experience

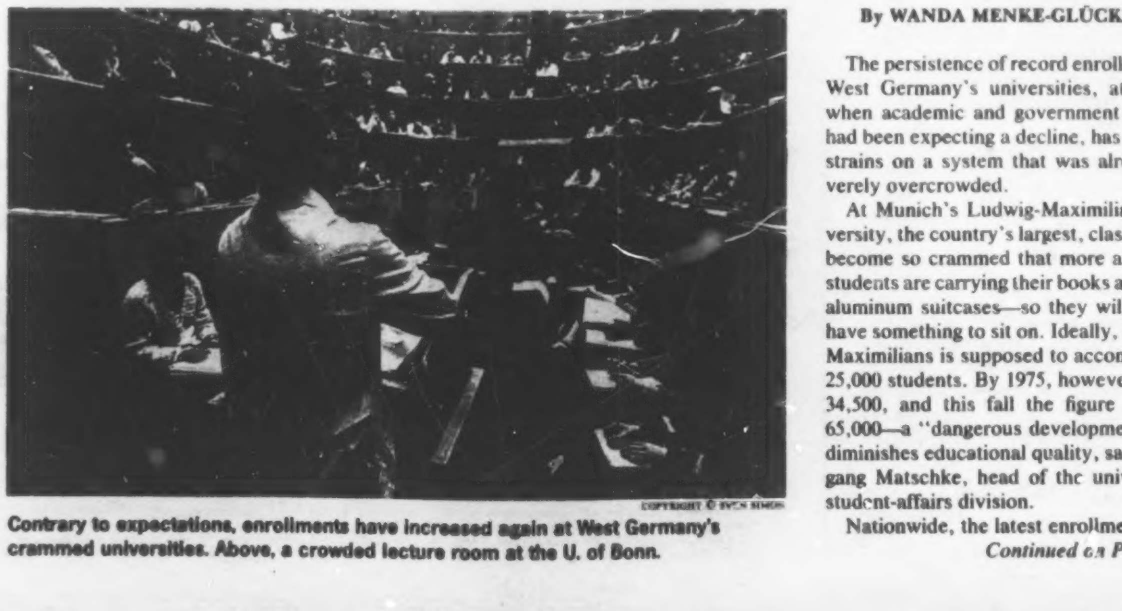
Several candidates are using their own experience in higher education to say they are especially suited to help their states' colleges and universities.

In New Hampshire, Paul McEachern, the Democrat, says that because he would be the first graduate of the University of New Hampshire to be elected Governor, he would be sensitive to the needs of the state's public colleges. In North Carolina, Gov. James G. Martin, a Republican seeking his second term, says he has an understanding of the needs of colleges because of the time he spent, before entering poli-

Continued on Page A32

A Powerful Computer for Higher Education
Steven P. Jobs has unveiled his long-awaited NEXT computer work station. Page A17.

Enrollment Surge in Germany Puts Strains on Already Overcrowded Universities



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Contrary to expectations, enrollments have increased again at West Germany's crammed universities. Above, a crowded lecture room at the U. of Bonn.

By WANDA MENKE-GLÜCKERT

BONN

The persistence of record enrollments at West Germany's universities, at a time when academic and government officials had been expecting a decline, has put new strains on a system that was already severely overcrowded.

At Munich's Ludwig-Maximilians University, the country's largest, classes have become so crammed that more and more students are carrying their books around in aluminum suitcases—so they will always have something to sit on. Ideally, Ludwig-Maximilians is supposed to accommodate 25,000 students. By 1975, however, it had 34,500, and this fall the figure reached 65,000—a "dangerous development" that diminishes educational quality, says Wolfgang Matschke, head of the university's student-affairs division.

Nationwide, the latest enrollment surge

Continued on Page A44

MARGINALIA

Notice distributed to dormitory residents at the State University of New York at Stony Brook:

EXTERMINATION NOTICE
YOUR SUITE, BATHROOM, AND ALL
BEDROOMS WILL BE EXTERMINATED
THIS THURSDAY

. . .

"You should prepare for extermination by moving your furniture at least 12 inches from the walls.

"You may not be excused from extermination unless you have a note from your family physician on file in the quad office.

"You may not refuse extermination for any reason. Failure to comply with this policy may result in a warning letter."

What's a warning letter, when your whole life is passing before your eyes?

■

A reader found this sign above a drinking fountain in the Martin History Building at Midwestern (Tex.) State University:

"Thank you for not putting chewing tobacco in water fountain."

"Only in Texas!" says the Texan who sent the information to us.

■

Big improvement (from the minutes of the Classified Staff Council at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas):

"Diane Fruth obtained information on two insurance questions from previous meetings. She learned that beginning in 1989, dental check-ups will be allowed twice a year, instead of once every six months. This will allow an employee to schedule check-ups at their convenience."

■

From the *Daily Egyptian*, the student newspaper at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale:

"Sheets of rain fell and gray clouds dipped from the sky. Wind blew a tassle attached to a graduation cap sitting atop a cross that read 'Higher Education R.I.P.'

"The cross was planted Monday in front of Morris Library. . . .

"Chancellor Lawrence K. Pettit's office said no one from the office had seen the cross.

" 'All we can do is mount platitudes until we find out more about what's happening with the situation although the situation is very real,' Catherine Walsh, assistant to the chancellor, said."

■

From a questionnaire sent to present and former English majors at the University of Oklahoma, enlisting their "help in improving English studies at OU":

"104 Describe the strenghts of your educational experience in English at OU."

We hardly know where to start.

—C.G.

In Brief

Sorority Suspended for Branding Pledges

A sorority at the University of Maine at Orono has lost its recognition after a hazing incident in which pledges were branded with the initials of the Greek organization.

Sixteen Alpha Chi Omega pledges were blindfolded and driven to a cemetery, where they were asked to walk between two rows of sorority sisters. At the end of their walk, the pledges were stamped with a metal instrument heated over a candle flame. Three of the pledges received minor burns.

The sorority sisters involved in the incident may be subject to suspension, expulsion, or other disciplinary action when the university completes an investigation. The sorority will not be eligible to apply for recognition for at least two years.

U. of Maryland to Test 3,000 Volunteers for AIDS

COLLEGE PARK, MD.

AIDS researchers at the University of Maryland's campus here are seeking at least 3,000 student volunteers for the largest survey so far of H.I.V. infection on a single campus.

Students who have their blood tested for the survey are guaranteed confidentiality, and will be able to obtain their test results only with a code number, said Margaret Bridwell, director of the campus's student-health service.

Dr. Bridwell said survey participants fill out a "fairly specific" questionnaire, also confidential, that collects basic demographic information in addition to asking the students about their sexual preferences and practices and how much they know about AIDS.

The survey, which attracted 750 students in its first three days last week, is being sponsored by the university's medical school and the National Institute for Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

Detailed Information

In addition to giving researchers detailed information about the level of H.I.V. infection on a large suburban campus, the survey will tell the university's AIDS educators "what areas we have to zero in on," Dr. Bridwell said.

A drawback to the use of volunteers is that researchers cannot be certain that the volunteers constitute a representative cross-section of the campus population. Dr. Bridwell said researchers hoped to be able to use information from the questionnaires to judge the representativeness of the volunteer group.

A confidential survey of H.I.V. infection on 20 campuses is being managed by the American College Health Association for the federal Centers for Disease Control. It is expected to provide the first information about infection levels among people of college-going age nationwide.

—L.B.

4 Disciplined in Crash of North Dakota U. Plane

Four aviation students at the University of North Dakota at Grand Forks have had their flying privileges suspended and been dismissed from the university's flying team after two of them crashed a plane into the Mississippi River.

The two were not injured in the crash. It occurred after their plane struck a power line near Prairie du Chien, Wis., as they were en route to an intercollegiate flying contest in Dubuque, Iowa, a university spokeswoman said.

The other two students disciplined were flying another plane close to the one that went down.

While the four were ejected from the flying team for misconduct, their piloting privileges in the aviation program may be reinstated pending the results of a Federal Aviation Administration investigation of the crash, the spokeswoman said.

The crash came two days after the university announced that it had agreed to buy 50 new planes within the next year. The planes are needed to keep up with enrollments in the aviation program, the spokeswoman said.

Boston College Students Protest Oliver North Fee

Boston College students are circulating a petition to protest the student government's decision to pay former Marine Lieut. Col. Oliver North $25,000 to speak on the campus.

Protesting students say the fee is too high and the decision to invite Mr. North was made without consulting anyone outside the student government's executive board.

David McAuley, the board's executive vice-president, said a contract with Mr. North had been signed and the board had no intention of canceling his appearance.

The fee, the highest ever paid to a speaker by the student government, is drawn from a $500,000 budget financed by an assessment of $41 a year per student. Last year the fund paid less than a total of $30,000 for appearances by both Gary Hart, the former Senator, and Robert Bork, the defeated Supreme Court nominee.

'Civility Day' Planned at U. of Massachusetts

To mark the second anniversary of a racial brawl that shocked the campus, students, faculty members, and administrators at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst are planning a week-long celebration of civility.

More than 50 lectures, workshops, performances, and other events are scheduled to culminate in "Civility Day" on October 27. Two years ago on that date, after the Boston Red Sox lost the World Series, several black students were chased and beaten by a crowd of white students on the campus.

Yale Brings Back the Free Lunch

Yale University professors can once again get free lunches in return for eating with students at the college's 12 residential colleges.

A program revived last week allows any of the university's 600 current and retired faculty members to eat up to five meals a week in the dining halls. The tradition was discontinued in the early 1970's because of financial cutbacks.

Bringing professors back into the dining halls is part of an effort to encourage greater intellectual contact between the students and the faculty, a spokesman for the university said.

Misuse of Funds Probed at Conn. Health Center

The president of the University of Connecticut last week appointed a special trustee to oversee the institution's financial affairs after the state's Attorney General found that officials at the university's Health Center had mismanaged and misused state money.

In a report forwarded to the state's chief attorney for consideration in possible criminal prosecutions, the Attorney General and state auditors said that state money had been improperly diverted to a foundation at the university set up to handle money from private contributors.

The report also accused Richard C. Tilton, director of the health center's microbiology division, with using foundation funds to pay for travel, meals, Christmas parties, and expenses related to his ownership of three sailboats.

The Attorney General charged

FIRE DESTROYS HISTORIC BUILDING AT GRAMBLING U.

NANCY A. BERGERON, RUSTON DAILY LEADER

Faulty electrical wiring was blamed for a fire that destroyed the university's Grambling Hall. No one was hurt in the blaze. The office building had been scheduled for renovation.

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State Spending on Higher Education Totals $36.2-Billion, Up 12.4 Pct.

Continued from Page A1

increase, with 26 per cent, fell to 41st this year, with an increase of 6 per cent—a 2-per-cent reduction when inflation is taken into consideration.

The state appropriations figures continue to follow trends in regional economies. With the exception of Massachusetts, New England continued to do well. Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island were among the top 13 states in percentage gains.

The economies in other Atlantic Coast states are also prospering, as are their colleges and universities. Florida, Georgia, Maryland, New Jersey, South Carolina, and Virginia all ranked in the top half of the states in terms of percentage increases.

Oil-producing and mining states continued to falter, with Alaska having the greatest two-year decline in appropriations, a 21-per-cent drop. Last year, Alaska also had the greatest decrease—37 per cent.

The Illinois center uses a two-year comparison to minimize the effect of one-year booms or busts in state economies.

This Year's Trends

This year's appropriations figures also included the following trends:

- The states that spend the most money on higher education are generally increasing their appropriations for public colleges at a lower rate than the rest of the country. Of the 11 states that spend more than $1-billion annually on higher education, the rate of increase this year was a percentage point less than that of the country as a whole.
- State programs for student aid are receiving major increases. Of the 33 states that reported separate listings for student-aid spending, the average two-year increase was 20 per cent, compared to the overall increase in higher-education spending of 12 per cent. Many state student-aid programs are small, but in the last two years states have put a good deal of new money into them. New Jersey increased student aid by 30 per cent, Florida by 40 per cent, and Kentucky by 49 per cent. New York, which leads the nation in spending on student aid, decreased its spending in that area by 1 per cent.
- Spending on community colleges also increased at a greater rate—15 per cent—than overall spending. In a report to accompany the release of the data, Edward R. Hines, director of the Illinois center, said the increase to community colleges was due to their role in state economic-development programs.

Mr. Hines said states had similar motivations for increasing spending on student aid and community colleges because both are "categorical programs, devised to achieve specific purposes of benefit to both higher education and the state."

Mr. Hines and other experts on the finances of public higher education have long warned people to be careful about how they use the state appropriations figures.

The data, widely known as "the Chambers numbers" after the late M. M. Chambers, an Illinois State professor who started to collect them regularly are used by state officials trying to prove political points. Governors use them to cite their commitment to higher education, while critics of governors use it to prove a lack of commitment.

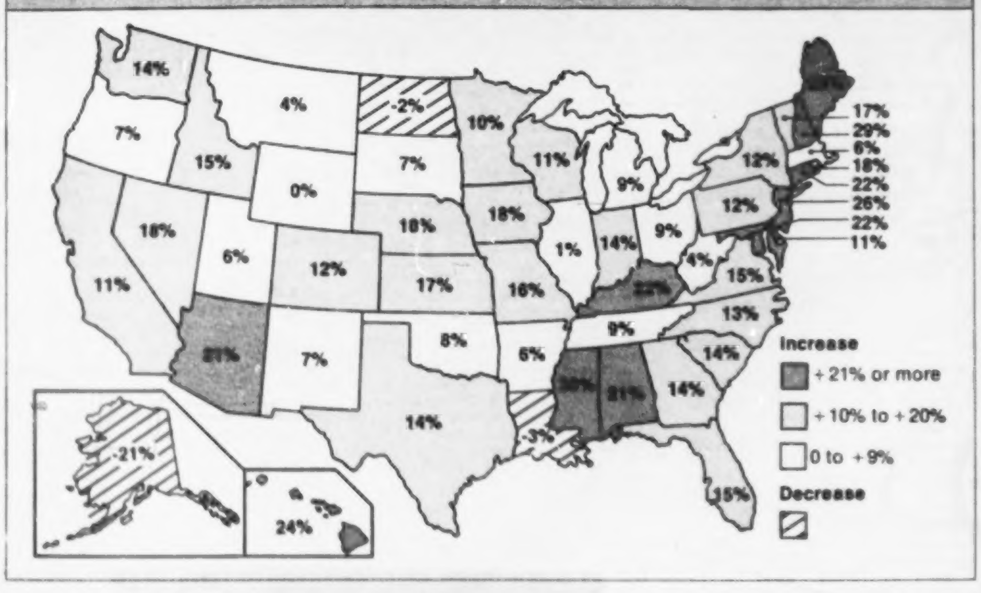
Differences between the states make it difficult to use the report alone to compare their needs and expenditures fairly. Some of the differences are obvious, such as a state's wealth and population.

Sources of Support Vary

Others are less apparent. Community colleges, for example, are supported primarily by local governments in some states and by state governments in others. The Chambers figures include only state support. Some states provide funds for economic-development programs at colleges or to pay for the fringe benefits of college employees, but provide the money through state departments that are not included in the appropriations report.

The report published this week will be refined by the Illinois State center, based on changes in state calculations and new breakdowns of state budgets. A final version will be available for $3.50 in February from the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, One Dupont Circle, Washington 20036.

How State Support Has Changed in 2 Years



Election Notebook: Reagan's Appeal to Youth; a Defense of Business Students; Influential Teachers

Continued from Page A23

tax law by turning over some of its contributions to the pro-tax group, One Cent for Sports Committee.

The Coalition Against Regressive Taxation, known as CART, has asked the state Elections Division to investigate the Beaver Club and the One Cent committee. The coalition says the practice violates disclosure laws because it allows the committee to lump together numerous donations, rather than list the name of each contributor to the committee.

The coalition also has asked the Internal Revenue Service to investigate whether the club misled donors with a fund-raising solicitation suggesting that contributions to the Beaver Club to fight for the referendum could also be considered a tax-deductible charitable contribution.

The coalition has raised the same questions about the University of Oregon Foundation and the university's booster organization, the Duck Club.

Lawyers for the clubs have said that limited use of donations does not violate elections laws or I.R.S. rules.

Opponents of the tax have collected more than $635,000 to campaign against the measure, including major donations from out-of-state breweries, outpacing supporters eight to one.

The proposal also has inspired a little humor. Tax supporters say that CART should stand for Coalition of Anheuser-Busch and R. J. Reynolds Tobacco. Opponents refer to the measure as the "jock tax" and joke about a state "itching to tax you."

—GOLDIE BLUMENSTYK

■

Dan Quayle, the Republican Vice-Presidential nominee, was supposed to be the Republican ticket's link to the youth vote. But with the Indiana Senator continuing to be dogged by questions about his qualifications, the G.O.P. is assigning the task to President Reagan.

Republican analysts say the President remains the most popular speaker among student audiences.

The President's speeches to young voters this year are typical of his general-election addresses, although he tosses in a special appeal for students to vote. In a recent address at Adlai Stevenson High School in Detroit, he compared American students to the Soviet college students he addressed during his trip to Moscow.

"Think of those students. Only if they're very lucky and rise high in the Communist Party will any one of them have the influence on the course of their country's history and world history that each of you can have just by going to the voting booth," he said.

President Reagan said he found it "very disturbing" that students vote at lower rates than the rest of the population, and he also suggested for whom students should vote. —S.J.

■

Vice-President Bush came to the defense of a much-maligned group—business students—in an address last week at the Seattle University Business School.

"I don't have to tell you the image that many Americans, and many in the press, have of business students," he said. "Instead of recognizing that you're learning to help make our economy run better, they've painted a picture of a generation only concerned about quick and easy money. I know that's not true."

Mr. Bush said he was aware of students from the business schools organizing volunteer programs, and urged the Seattle students to do likewise. Said the Vice-President: "Here's your chance to prove the cynics wrong." —S.J.

■

To celebrate National Higher Education Week last week, the Council for Advancement and Support of Education asked the Presidential candidates to name the teacher who had most influenced their lives.

Mr. Bush cited one of his American-history teachers at Phillips Academy, A. B. Darling. The Vice-President said: "Past is prologue and when I think back on Dr. Darling's way of teaching, that seems so true. It wasn't just dates and happenings; he taught us through history the real business of living."

Governor Dukakis declined to name a single instructor from his education, instead crediting "the very special environment at Swarthmore," which he said "helped shape and refine my values and commitment to public service." —S.J.

WASHINGTON UPDATE

Approval Expected for Deafness Institute and Public-Broadcasting Funds

A separate institute for deafness and communications-disorders research at the National Institutes of Health was on its way to receiving final approval from Congress last week.

The new National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders will take deafness research out from under the control of the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, where advocates of deafness research said it was being neglected.

Although President Reagan is expected to sign the bill, it is not popular with N.I.H. administrators or White House officials, who have said that an additional research institute will add to the bureaucracy without necessarily increasing the quality or quantity of research.

But lobbying for the bill by some scientists and by those afflicted with communication disorders was heavy.

"The health needs of the American public cry out for a separate institute that will bring together under one roof the scientists, physicians, audiologists, and speech pathologists who conduct research in human communication," said George A. Gates, a professor of otorhinolaryngology at the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, in testifying for the bill.

The bill also had the strong support of Sen. Tom Harkin, an Iowa Democrat whose older brother is deaf, and Rep. Claude D. Pepper, Democrat from Florida, an advocate for the elderly.

Legislation to create a deafness institute was passed by the House in July by a vote of 409 to 2, and passed in an amended version by the Senate in August by a voice vote. But the bill got caught up in wrangling between the two houses over unrelated legislation. Finally the Senate split off the new institute from the other issues, taking its original amendments off the bill. The House was expected last week to agree with some changes the Senate made and approve the bill.

—DAVID L. WHEELER

■

Congressional approval was expected late last week of the bill authorizing nearly $800-million for public broadcasting for 1991 through 1993. The legislation had been passed in the Senate and had informal approval from the White House. House leaders predicted passage soon.

Although the authorized amounts —$245-million for 1991, $265-million for 1992, and $285-million for 1993—are less than originally requested, public-broadcasting officials said they were close to what they expected to be appropriated. Public-broadcasting appropriations are made two years in advance.

The bill also requires the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and the nation's public-television stations to explore ways to distribute the corporation's television-program fund—used principally for new programs—directly to the stations. But the bill does not include a measure that would have assigned 80 per cent of the fund directly to the stations.

A third of the stations are operated by colleges and universities, and many have been pushing for control of the $40-million fund, saying the corporation board has become too political (*The Chronicle*, October 5).

—JUDITH AXLER TURNER

FACT FILE: State Appropriations for Higher Education, 1988-89

The following figures were compiled by Edward R. Hines and Gwen B. Pruyne of Illinois State University. The table omits footnotes qualifying some of the figures. The full report will be available in February from the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, One Dupont Circle, Washington 20036. The report is free of charge to association members and $3.50 for others.

	Appropriations 1988-89 (add 000)	2-year change
ALABAMA		
Total	**$ 763,000**	**+21%**
ALASKA		
U of Alaska		
Fairbanks	$ 75,962	+ 5%
Anchorage	44,457	+ 5%
Southeast	9,996	+ 4%
Student aid	7,000	−89%
Other appropriations	27,318	n/c
Total	**$ 164,733**	**−21%**
ARIZONA		
U of Arizona	$ 237,549	+22%
Arizona St U	178,889	+24%
Northern Arizona U	61,182	+25%
Community colleges	62,167	+ 4%
Other appropriations	4,773	n/c
Total	**$ 544,560**	**+21%**
ARKANSAS		
U of Arkansas	$ 172,925	+ 5%
Arkansas St U	28,423	+ 8%
U of Central Arkansas	20,517	+ 8%
Southern Arkansas U	12,361	+ 8%
Arkansas Tech U	11,400	+ 7%
Henderson St U	9,120	+ 8%
Community colleges	21,896	+ 8%
Student aid	6,497	+ 1%
Other appropriations	3,260	n/c
Total	**$ 286,399**	**+ 6%**
CALIFORNIA		
U of California System		
Los Angeles	$ 439,174	+ 9%
Berkeley	350,435	+ 9%
Davis	319,802	+11%
San Diego	199,297	+11%
Irvine	153,484	+13%
San Francisco	151,834	+ 7%
Santa Barbara	139,135	+13%
Riverside	112,571	+15%
Santa Cruz	79,886	+20%
Hastings C of Law	12,051	+ 2%
Administration	39,750	+13%
U of California total	1,997,419	+11%
California St U		
San Diego	131,249	+16%
Long Beach	109,678	+16%
San Jose	103,256	+17%
Northridge	98,395	+14%
San Luis Obispo	93,261	+14%
Fresno	92,691	+20%
Sacramento	92,560	+15%
San Francisco	92,418	+14%
Pomona	83,625	+17%
Los Angeles	81,683	+ 9%
Fullerton	81,484	+16%
Chico	77,638	+16%
Hayward	56,520	+11%
Humboldt	44,719	+12%
San Bernardino	37,878	+30%
Sonoma	32,762	+15%
Bakersfield	26,579	+24%
Stanislaus	26,292	+24%
Dominguez Hills	25,557	−17%
Other appropriations	86,992	n/c
California St U total	1,475,239	+ 8%
Community colleges	1,388,896	+16%
California Maritime Academy	6,386	+ 6%
Student aid	130,127	+ 9%
Other appropriations	3,443	n/c
Total	**$5,001,510**	**+11%**
COLORADO		
U of Colorado System	$ 173,992	+12%
St Board of Agriculture (for Colorado St U, U of Southern Colorado, and Ft Lewis C)	94,701	+14%
U of Northern Colorado	27,139	+17%
Colorado Sch of Mines	11,140	+11%
State colleges (Mesa, Metropolitan, Western, and Adams St)	45,825	+16%
Community colleges	64,673	+16%
Vocational education	25,993	+ 8%
Student aid	24,738	+ 2%
Other appropriations	6,980	n/c
Total	**$ 475,181**	**+12%**
CONNECTICUT		
U of Connecticut	$ 200,330	+23%
St U System		
Southern Connecticut	31,913	+26%
Central Connecticut	32,060	+26%
Western Connecticut	16,480	+34%
Eastern Connecticut	13,474	+34%
Central office	2,626	n/c
Central Naugatuck Valley Region Higher Ed Ctr	3,192	+22%
Regional community colleges	62,197	+33%
CONNECTICUT—Continued		
State technical colleges	$ 18,354	+21%
Other appropriations	86,759	n/c
Total	**$ 467,385**	**+22%**
DELAWARE		
U of Delaware	$ 63,587	+10%
Delaware St C	16,241	+12%
Tech & community colleges	24,149	+12%
Other appropriations	3,539	n/c
Total	**$ 107,516**	**+11%**
FLORIDA		
U of Florida	$ 340,979	+13%
U of South Florida	162,416	+11%
Florida St U	129,850	+10%
Florida International U	67,489	+15%
U of Central Florida	60,138	+14%
Florida Atlantic U	49,252	+13%
Florida A&M U	41,016	+ 6%
U of West Florida	29,893	+14%
U of North Florida	24,047	+16%
Student aid	50,572	+40%
Aid to private insts	28,382	+37%
Community colleges	460,906	+17%
Other appropriations	29,403	n/c
Total	**$1,474,345**	**+15%**
GEORGIA		
U of Georgia	$ 241,295	+13%
Medical C of Georgia	99,941	+ 9%
Georgia St U	84,727	+11%
Georgia Inst of Technology	84,320	+16%
Georgia Southern C	26,640	+31%
Valdosta St C	18,103	+19%
West Georgia C	17,987	+10%
Kennesaw C	16,635	+26%
Columbus C	13,566	+ 9%
Southern C of Technology	12,253	+13%
Georgia C	12,125	+22%
Fort Valley St C	11,311	+11%
Savannah St C	10,409	+ 6%
Albany St C	10,389	+ 8%
Augusta C	10,206	+12%
Armstrong St C	8,783	+ 9%
Georgia Southwestern C	8,324	+ 7%
Clayton St C	7,371	+23%
North Georgia C	7,297	+15%
Community colleges	66,453	+ 1%
Student aid	1,529	−20%
Other appropriations	42,635	n/c
Total	**$ 812,299**	**+14%**
HAWAII		
U of Hawaii System	$ 241,407	+22%
Other appropriations	55,526	n/c
Less tuition and other revenue	−22,700	0%
Total	**$ 274,233**	**+24%**
IDAHO		
U of Idaho	$ 58,156	+11%
Boise St U	30,206	+16%
Idaho St U	26,905	+16%
Lewis-Clark St C	4,821	+21%
Community colleges	6,407	+10%
Vocational education	15,375	+14%
Student aid	362	+36%
IDAHO—Continued		
Other appropriations	$ 2,755	n/c
Total	**$ 144,987**	**+15%**
ILLINOIS		
U of Illinois	$ 488,121	0%
Southern Illinois U	162,314	− 2%
Northern Illinois U	77,845	− 2%
Illinois St U	58,069	− 3%
Western Illinois U	40,017	− 5%
Eastern Illinois U	32,602	+ 2%
Northeastern Illinois U	28,859	+ 2%
Chicago St U	22,934	+ 3%
Governors St U	16,403	+ 1%
Sangamon St U	15,528	− 1%
Community colleges	207,416	+ 2%
Student aid	154,238	+ 9%
Other appropriations	95,098	n/c
Total	**$1,399,444**	**+ 1%**
INDIANA		
Indiana U	$ 290,701	+13%
Purdue U	204,671	+13%
Ball St U	83,064	+12%
Indiana St U	57,229	+12%
U of Southern Indiana	9,538	+20%
Vincennes U	17,640	+12%
Indiana Voc-Tech C	46,527	+19%
Student aid	38,789	+21%
Other appropriations	7,455	n/c
Total	**$ 755,614**	**+14%**
IOWA		
U of Iowa	$ 164,016	+16%
Iowa St U	150,785	+17%
U of Northern Iowa	48,208	+18%
Board of Regents	566	+23%
Community colleges	80,939	+19%
Student aid	34,477	+45%
Total	**$ 478,991**	**+18%**
KANSAS		
U of Kansas	$ 138,303	+15%
Kansas St U	97,505	+18%
Wichita St U	42,095	+20%
Pittsburg St U	18,784	+20%
Emporia St U	17,957	+14%
Fort Hays St U	18,321	+20%
Kansas Tech Inst	3,533	+16%
Washburn U of Topeka	4,70[illegible]	+13%
Community colleges	33,962	+24%
Student aid	5,942	+17%
Other appropriations	1,218	n/c
Total	**$ 382,326**	**+17%**
KENTUCKY		
U of Kentucky	$ 237,740	+25%
U of Louisville	114,393	+22%
Eastern Kentucky U	44,615	+15%
Western Kentucky U	42,978	+13%
Murray St U	33,895	+18%
Morehead St U	26,966	+15%
Northern Kentucky U	25,019	+27%
Kentucky St U	15,456	+19%
Student aid	12,801	+49%
Other appropriations	6,212	n/c
Total	**$ 560,075**	**+22%**
LOUISIANA		
Louisiana St U System	$ 278,330	− 3%
LOUISIANA—Continued		
Southern U System	$ 37,625	−10%
U of Southwestern La	32,993	+ 4%
Louisiana Tech U	22,880	− 3%
Northeast Louisiana U	22,317	− 2%
Grambling St U	16,160	+ 4%
Southeastern La U	15,836	− 4%
McNeese St U	15,215	0%
Nicholls St U	14,399	+ 1%
Northwestern St U of La	14,148	− 5%
Delgado CC	10,156	−11%
Other appropriations	2,975	n/c
Total	**$ 483,034**	**− 3%**
MAINE		
U of Maine System	$ 131,095	+30%
Maine Maritime Academy	5,258	+27%
Vocational education	21,420	+28%
Student aid	4,659	+21%
Total	**$ 162,432**	**+29%**
MARYLAND		
U of Maryland		
College Park	$ 191,108	+27%
Baltimore City	103,318	+23%
Baltimore County	38,958	+28%
Eastern Shore	12,700	+30%
U College	1,500	n/c
Towson St U	39,576	+20%
Frostburg St U	17,277	+20%
Salisbury St C	16,014	+33%
U of Baltimore	14,383	+22%
Bowie St C	12,859	+23%
Coppin St C	11,168	+16%
Morgan St U	26,006	+ 7%
St Mary's C of Maryland	7,875	+26%
Community colleges	105,921	+ 8%
Aid to private colleges	20,043	+20%
Student aid	17,083	+91%
Other appropriations	59,729	n/c
Total	**$ 695,261**	**+22%**
MASSACHUSETTS		
U of Massachusetts System	$ 269,422	+ 7%
U of Lowell	56,770	+ 4%
Southeastern Mass U	33,989	+ 6%
Salem St C	22,988	+12%
Bridgewater St C	21,906	+12%
Fitchburg St C	18,399	+11%
Worcester St C	14,746	+12%
Framingham St C	14,647	+13%
Westfield St C	14,729	+12%
North Adams St C	10,130	+14%
Massachusetts C of Art	9,726	+13%
Mass Maritime Academy	8,988	− 2%
Community colleges	152,469	+17%
Student aid	84,090	+12%
Other appropriations	26,959	n/c
Total	**$ 868,426**	**+ 6%**
MICHIGAN		
U of Michigan	$ 272,455	+ 8%
Michigan St U	242,175	+ 9%
Wayne St U	165,799	+ 9%
Western Michigan U	74,788	+ 8%
Eastern Michigan U	56,634	+ 8%
Central Michigan U	50,367	+11%
Ferris St C	36,178	+ 9%

Continued on Following Page

How the States Rank

	1988-89 appropriations (a)		2-year change				1988-89 appropriations (a)		2-year change		
	Amount	Rank	not adjusted for inflation (b)	adjusted for inflation (c)	Rank		Amount	Rank	not adjusted for inflation (b)	adjusted for inflation (c)	Rank
Alabama	$ 763,000,000	15	+21%	+11%	10	Nebraska	$ 253,431,000	37	+18%	+ 9%	14
Alaska	164,733,000	39	−21%	−27%	50	Nevada	121,249,000	43	+18%	+ 9%	11
Arizona	544,560,000	24	+21%	+12%	9	New Hampshire	72,454,000	49	+29%	+19%	2
Arkansas	286,399,000	33	+ 6%	− 2%	43	New Jersey	1,129,452,000	10	+26%	+17%	4
California	5,001,510,000	1	+11%	+ 2%	31	New Mexico	268,800,000	35	+ 7%	− 1%	39
Colorado	475,181,000	27	+12%	+ 4%	27	New York	3,110,021,000	2	+12%	+ 4%	28
Connecticut	467,385,000	28	+22%	+12%	8	North Carolina	1,329,606,000	7	+13%	+ 5%	26
Delaware	107,516,000	46	+11%	+ 3%	30	North Dakota	118,072,000	44	− 2%	−10%	48
Florida	1,474,345,000	4	+15%	+ 6%	18	Ohio	1,320,460,000	8	+ 9%	+ 1%	35
Georgia	812,299,000	14	+14%	+ 5%	25	Oklahoma	415,191,000	30	+ 8%	0%	37
Hawaii	274,233,000	34	+24%	+15%	5	Oregon	361,169,000	32	+ 7%	− 1%	38
Idaho	144,987,000	41	+15%	+ 6%	19	Pennsylvania	1,237,966,000	9	+12%	+ 3%	29
Illinois	1,399,444,000	5	+ 1%	− 7%	46	Rhode Island	138,802,000	42	+18%	+ 9%	13
Indiana	755,614,000	16	+14%	+ 5%	23	South Carolina	576,598,000	21	+14%	+ 6%	22
Iowa	478,991,000	26	+18%	+ 9%	12	South Dakota	77,369,000	48	+ 7%	− 1%	40
Kansas	382,326,000	31	+17%	+ 8%	15	Tennessee	673,861,000	20	+ 9%	+ 1%	34
Kentucky	560,075,000	22	+22%	+13%	6	Texas	2,245,958,000	3	+14%	+ 5%	24
Louisiana	483,034,000	25	− 3%	−11%	49	Utah	259,615,000	36	+ 6%	− 2%	42
Maine	162,432,000	40	+29%	+19%	3	Vermont	53,855,000	50	+17%	+ 8%	16
Maryland	695,261,000	19	+22%	+13%	7	Virginia	1,033,096,000	11	+15%	+ 6%	20
Massachusetts	868,426,000	12	+ 6%	− 2%	41	Washington	719,437,000	18	+14%	+ 6%	21
Michigan	1,338,033,000	6	+ 9%	+ 1%	36	West Virginia	252,618,000	38	+ 4%	− 4%	44
Minnesota	861,462,000	13	+10%	+ 2%	33	Wisconsin	738,670,000	17	+11%	+ 2%	32
Mississippi	425,751,000	29	+30%	+20%	1	Wyoming	114,753,000	45	0%	− 7%	47
Missouri	550,809,000	23	+16%	+ 7%	17						
Montana	105,277,000	47	+ 4%	− 4%	45	**Total U. S.**	**$ 36,205,426,000**		**+12%**	**+ 4%**	

Note: Percentages shown are rounded. Rankings are based on unrounded figures.

(a) Reported by Edward R. Hines of Illinois State University as state tax funds appropriated for operating expenses for higher education, for student aid, and for governing and coordinating boards. Amount of appropriations may be changed in some states because of increases or decreases in revenue. Not included are appropriations for capital outlays and money from sources other than state taxes, such as student fees. Included are appropriations for annual operating expenses even if appropriated to some other state agency for ultimate allocation to colleges and universities.

(b) Increase in appropriations for 1988-89 over 1986-87, as reported by Edward R. Hines.

(c) Two-year increase in appropriations adjusted for inflation of 8.5 per cent, as indicated by the Labor Department's Consumer Price Indexes for August, 1988, and August 1986.

FACT FILE—Continued: State Appropriations for Higher Education, 1988-89

	Appropriations 1988-89 (add 000)	2-year change
MICHIGAN—Continued		
Michigan Tech U	$ 35,796	+ 8%
Northern Michigan U	34,601	+ 8%
Oakland U	32,301	+ 8%
Grand Valley St C	24,265	+19%
Saginaw Valley St C	14,150	+16%
Lake Superior St C	9,366	+ 8%
Community colleges	201,361	+ 8%
Student aid	89,373	+15%
Other appropriations	2,874	n/c
Less federal aid	−4,450	n/c
Total	**$1,338,033**	**+ 9%**
MINNESOTA		
U of Minnesota system	$ 405,774	+ 6%
State universities	147,354	+18%
Area voc tech insts	154,832	+ 8%
Community colleges	75,788	+23%
Mayo Medical Sch	909	− 3%
Student aid	68,087	+ 8%
Other appropriations	8,718	n/c
Total	**$ 861,462**	**+10%**
MISSISSIPPI		
U of Mississippi	$ 109,363	+34%
Mississippi St U	90,308	+31%
U of Southern Mississippi	48,809	+35%
Jackson St U	20,310	+38%
Delta St U	11,377	+24%
Alcorn St U	9,349	+42%
Mississippi Valley St U	7,048	+27%
Mississippi U for Women	7,210	+23%
Vocational education	45,620	+18%
Community colleges	68,741	+37%
Student aid	2,177	+175%
Other appropriations	5,439	n/c
Total	**$ 425,751**	**+30%**
MISSOURI		
U of Missouri System	$ 285,351	+12%
Southwest Missouri St U	43,802	+16%
Central Missouri St U	33,793	+29%
Southeast Missouri St U	29,254	+16%
Northeast Missouri St U	25,308	+23%
Northwest Missouri St U	16,991	+14%
Western Missouri St C	11,690	+19%
Southern Missouri St C	11,726	+16%
Lincoln U	9,626	+15%
Harris-Stowe C	4,579	+ 9%
Community colleges	62,463	+20%
Student aid	8,894	+ 3%
Other appropriations	7,132	n/c
Total	**$ 550,609**	**+16%**
MONTANA		
U of Montana	$ 27,682	+ 6%
Montana St U	41,571	+ 5%
Eastern Montana C	10,142	− 1%
Northern Montana C	6,382	+ 8%
Western Montana C	3,461	+13%
C of Mineral Science & Tech	7,656	− 2%
Community colleges	3,042	− 1%
Student aid	4,529	+ 3%
Other appropriations	812	n/c
Total	**$ 105,277**	**+ 4%**
NEBRASKA		
U of Nebraska	$ 198,076	+19%
Kearney St C	13,170	+15%
Wayne St C	6,595	+ 8%
Chadron St C	6,286	+ 8%
Peru St C	3,450	+ 8%
Tech CC's	23,127	+ 5%
Other appropriations	2,727	n/c
Total	**$ 253,431**	**+18%**
NEVADA		
U of Nevada System	$ 88,152	+17%
Community colleges	23,522	+24%
Other appropriations	9,575	n/c
Total	**$ 121,249**	**+18%**
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
U of New Hampshire	$ 38,397	+21%
Plymouth St C	7,445	+23%
Keene St C	7,054	+24%
Sch for Lifelong Learning	785	+42%
New Hamsphire Tech Inst	4,990	+69%
Voc-tech insts	10,572	+51%
Other appropriations	3,211	n/c
Total	**$ 72,454**	**+29%**
NEW JERSEY		
Rutgers U System	$ 260,995	+26%
U of Medicine & Dentistry of NJ	168,331	+34%
NJ Inst of Tech	42,802	+34%
Montclair St C	38,882	+33%
William Paterson C	33,961	+23%
Trenton St C	31,628	+21%
Kean C of New Jersey	31,300	+27%
Glassboro St C	30,299	+24%
Jersey City St C	28,171	+29%
Stockton St C	17,703	+29%
Ramapo C of New Jersey	16,094	+27%
Thomas A Edison St C	3,395	+44%
Student aid	92,981	+30%
Community colleges	98,843	+18%
Aid to private colleges	24,290	+34%
Other appropriations	209,777	n/c
Total	**$1,129,482**	**+26%**
NEW MEXICO		
U of New Mexico	$ 112,969	+ 8%
New Mexico St U	70,451	+ 3%
Eastern New Mexico U	19,585	− 1%
NEW MEXICO—Continued		
NM Inst of Mining & Tech	$ 14,450	+13%
New Mexico Highlands U	9,267	− 4%
Western New Mexico U	6,339	− 6%
Community colleges	7,310	+15%
Vocational-technical schools	18,767	+18%
Student aid	8,683	+55%
Other appropriations	979	n/c
Total	**$ 268,800**	**+ 7%**
NEW YORK		
State U of New York		
University centers	$ 614,815	+19%
Medical centers	275,468	+25%
Colleges of arts and science	314,343	+13%
Statutory colleges	108,619	+16%
Specialized colleges	67,494	+15%
Ag and tech colleges	96,937	+13%
University-wide programs	151,381	n/c
Fringe benefits	343,073	+ 1%
Less SUNY student fees	−422,588	+27%
SUNY total	1,548,542	+13%
Cornell cooperative extension	2,986	+15%
Community colleges	309,255	+12%
City U of New York	608,415	+22%
Student aid	447,622	− 1%
Aid to private colleges	172,093	+11%
Other appropriations	21,108	n/c
Total	**$3,110,021**	**+12%**
NORTH CAROLINA		
U of North Carolina		
Chapel Hill	$ 242,697	+13%
North Carolina St U	216,378	+14%
East Carolina U	110,179	+19%
Greensboro	49,795	+18%
Appalachian St U	49,179	+24%
Charlotte	48,027	+21%
NC A&T St U	32,779	+14%
Western Carolina U	31,412	+11%
Wilmington	27,842	+21%
NC Central U	25,301	+10%
Fayetteville St U	15,289	+13%
Winston-Salem St U	15,164	+17%
Asheville	13,891	+26%
Pembroke St U	13,503	+26%
Elizabeth City St U	12,383	+32%
NC Sch of the Arts	7,851	+10%
NC Memorial Hospital	28,751	+15%
Student aid	42,809	+15%
Other appropriations	20,789	n/c
CC's and tech insts	325,587	+ 7%
Total	**$1,329,606**	**+13%**
NORTH DAKOTA		
U. of North Dakota	$ 44,409	− 2%
North Dakota St U	42,949	− 4%
ND St Sch of Science	8,776	− 4%
Minot St C	6,831	+ 6%
Dickinson St C	4,252	− 6%
Valley City St C	3,584	+ 1%
Mayville St C	2,893	− 3%
Bismarck St C	2,706	+ 5%
Student aid	688	+ 9%
Other appropriations	1,442	n/c
Total	**$ 118,072**	**− 2%**
OHIO		
Ohio St U	$ 285,086	+ 7%
U of Cincinnati	128,585	+ 8%
U of Akron	69,978	+14%
Ohio U	64,763	+14%
Kent St U	62,014	+12%
U of Toledo	56,878	+10%
Wright St U	56,446	+ 9%
Bowling Green St U	53,490	+ 5%
Cleveland St U	49,974	+ 8%
Miami U	44,592	+ 2%
Youngstown St U	38,243	+ 6%
Medical C of Ohio	23,527	+ 6%
Northeastern Ohio U's C of Medicine	11,957	+ 6%
Central St U	13,417	+11%
Shawnee St U	8,747	n/c
Case Western Reserve U Medical and Dental Schs	5,767	− 9%
Community colleges	78,049	0%
Technical colleges	80,780	+11%
University branches	47,200	+17%
Student aid	75,899	+15%
Other appropriations	65,068	n/c
Total	**$1,320,460**	**+ 9%**
OKLAHOMA		
U of Oklahoma	$ 114,990	+ 7%
Oklahoma St U	118,144	+11%
Central St U	21,549	+ 3%
Northeastern Okla St U	15,094	+ 9%
Southwestern Okla St U	11,730	0%
Cameron U	10,009	+ 5%
Southeastern Okla St U	8,827	+ 1%
East Central U	8,957	+ 4%
Langston U	4,785	+ 3%
Northwestern Okla St U	3,927	+ 1%
Oklahoma Panhandle St U	3,571	− 1%
U of Science & Arts	3,391	− 3%
Community colleges	65,583	+ 2%
Other appropriations	24,634	n/c
Total	**$ 415,191**	**+ 8%**
OREGON		
Oregon St U	$ 91,471	+10%
U of Oregon	86,327	+15%
Oregon Health Sciences U	32,853	− 8%
OREGON—Continued		
Portland St U	$ 36,167	+ 8%
Southern Oregon St C	12,923	+16%
Oregon Inst of Tech	10,970	+14%
Western Oregon St C	10,009	+14%
Eastern Oregon St C	7,688	+19%
Community colleges	62,954	+ 6%
Student aid	11,739	+ 7%
Other appropriations	9,288	n/c
Total	**$ 361,189**	**+ 7%**
PENNSYLVANIA		
Pennsylvania St U	$ 205,947	+13%
Temple U	121,944	+11%
U of Pittsburgh	110,913	+11%
Lincoln U	8,314	+10%
Indiana U of Pa	43,027	+ 8%
West Chester U of Pa	31,364	+10%
Slippery Rock U of Pa	23,342	+16%
Bloomsburg U of Pa	23,332	+10%
Millersville U of Pa	23,167	+ 9%
Kutztown U of Pa	21,770	+16%
Edinboro U of Pa	21,443	+ 4%
Clarion U of Pa	21,331	+11%
Shippensburg U of Pa	20,881	+ 8%
California U of Pa	19,123	+11%
East Stroudsburg U of Pa	17,086	+ 8%
Cheyney U of Pa	14,149	+16%
Mansfield U of Pa	13,017	+ 8%
Lock Haven U of Pa	12,873	+10%
Thaddeus Stevens St Sch of Tech	3,695	+21%
Private, state-aided insts	69,012	+12%
Community colleges	92,864	+19%
Other appropriations	319,372	n/c
Total	**$1,237,966**	**+12%**
RHODE ISLAND		
U of Rhode Island	$ 67,100	+15%
Rhode Island C	30,607	+17%
CC of Rhode Island	25,711	+20%
Student aid	9,997	+13%
Other appropriations	5,387	n/c
Total	**$ 138,802**	**+18%**
SOUTH CAROLINA		
U of South Carolina	$ 161,139	+16%
Clemson U	107,694	+16%
Medical U of South Carolina	102,348	+13%
South Carolina St C	18,350	+ 9%
Winthrop C	18,718	+18%
C of Charleston	18,339	+13%
Citadel Military C of SC	13,151	+11%
Francis Marion C	10,953	+19%
Lander C	7,263	+ 6%
Other appropriations	9,371	n/c
Aid to private-college students	16,436	+ 7%
Tech and comprehensive c's	92,836	+ 8%
Total	**$ 576,598**	**+14%**
SOUTH DAKOTA		
U of South Dakota	$ 26,481	+ 8%
South Dakota St U	32,660	+ 9%
SD Sch of Mines & Tech	7,790	+ 2%
Northern St C	7,333	+11%
Black Hills St C	5,531	+ 7%
Dakota St C	4,209	+ 3%
Vocational education	6,000	+ 5%
Student aid	479	+16%
Other appropriations	4,986	n/c
Less estimated tuition	−18,100	n/c
Total	**$ 77,369**	**+ 7%**
TENNESSEE		
U of Tennessee System	$ 278,642	+13%
St U System		
Memphis	72,202	+11%
East Tennessee	48,452	+13%
Middle Tennessee	39,264	+11%
Tennessee Technological U	31,310	+ 8%
Tennessee	24,116	− 7%
Austin Peay	15,890	+ 5%
Administration	2,502	n/c
Community colleges	67,938	+15%
State tech insts	29,772	+ 9%
Area voc-tech schools	24,814	+ 6%
Student aid	12,360	+ 6%
Other appropriations	26,621	n/c
Total	**$ 673,881**	**+ 9%**
TEXAS		
U of Texas System	$ 817,684	+17%
Texas A&M U System	276,750	+22%
U of Houston System	117,907	+28%
Texas St U System		
Southwest Texas St U	36,807	+33%
Sam Houston St U	21,833	+32%
Angelo St U	10,619	+23%
Sul Ross St U	6,347	+20%
Administration	313	+ 7%
Lamar U System	28,677	+24%
U System of South Texas		
Texas A&I U	13,123	+22%
Corpus Christi St U	8,707	+23%
Laredo St U	3,025	+37%
Administration	334	+ 6%
Texas Tech U	108,320	+22%
North Texas St U	53,345	+36%
Texas C of Osteopathy	21,036	+ 8%
East Texas St U	21,628	+23%
Pan American U	21,523	+39%
Texas St Tech Inst	42,772	+25%
Texas Women's U	28,236	+22%
TEXAS—Continued		
Stephen F Austin St U	$ 24,744	+29%
Texas Southern U	19,324	+37%
West Texas St U	12,780	+23%
Midwestern St U	8,618	+13%
Baylor C of Medicine and Dentistry	42,433	+17%
Community colleges	413,584	+ 2%
Other appropriations	85,399	n/c
Total	**$2,245,958**	**+14%**
UTAH		
U of Utah	$ 114,424	+ 6%
Utah St U	60,988	+ 6%
Weber St C	30,916	+ 7%
Salt Lake CC	13,422	+ 7%
Utah Valley CC	11,501	+ 7%
Southern Utah St C	9,428	+ 7%
Dixie C	5,586	+ 8%
Snow C	5,285	+ 6%
C of Eastern Utah	4,779	+ 7%
Other appropriations	3,286	n/c
Total	**$ 259,615**	**+ 6%**
VERMONT		
U of Vermont	$ 28,173	+15%
State colleges	14,028	+18%
Student aid	11,547	+20%
Other appropriations	107	n/c
Total	**$ 53,85[illegible]**	**+17%**
VIRGINIA		
Virginia Polytech Inst and St U	$ 167,036	+15%
Va Commonwealth U	162,322	+ 8%
U of Virginia	157,151	+18%
George Mason U	49,311	+22%
Old Dominion U	46,681	+15%
C of William and Mary	43,335	+24%
James Madison U	31,829	+21%
Radford U	24,763	+36%
Norfolk St U	24,645	+10%
Virginia St U	15,587	+ 7%
Longwood C	10,653	+20%
Mary Washington C	10,498	+28%
Virginia Military Inst	9,786	+16%
Christopher Newport C	8,894	+17%
Community colleges	177,556	+20%
Student aid	40,073	+18%
Other appropriations	52,976	n/c
Total	**$1,033,096**	**+15%**
WASHINGTON		
U of Washington	$ 217,796	+20%
Washington St U	125,119	+13%
Western Washington U	36,302	+13%
Eastern Washington U	34,926	+13%
Central Washington U	29,538	+12%
Evergreen St C	17,088	+16%
Community colleges	232,440	+ 9%
Other appropriations	26,228	n/c
Total	**$ 719,437**	**+14%**
WEST VIRGINIA		
West Virginia U	$ 113,699	+ 5%
Marshall U	32,089	+ 6%
W Va C of Graduate Studies	4,795	+ 3%
Fairmont St C	9,197	+ 1%
W Va Inst of Tech	8,099	+ 1%
West Virginia St C	7,927	+ 2%
West Liberty St C	6,755	+ 2%
Shepherd C	6,132	0%
Concord C	5,416	+ 2%
Glenville St C	4,555	+ 1%
Bluefield St C	4,379	+ 1%
W Va Sch of Osteopathic Medicine	4,441	+ 1%
Community colleges	10,538	+ 1%
Student aid	4,165	− 1%
Other appropriations	30,431	n/c
Total	**$ 252,818**	**+ 4%**
WISCONSIN		
U of Wisconsin System		
Madison	$ 238,592	+10%
Milwaukee	76,016	+12%
Oshkosh	28,661	+10%
Eau Claire	27,701	+10%
Stevens Point	24,065	+13%
Whitewater	23,973	+13%
La Crosse	22,242	+12%
Stout	20,946	+11%
River Falls	16,205	+10%
Platteville	15,821	+12%
Parkside	15,026	+ 7%
Green Bay	13,420	+ 8%
Superior	8,927	+ 2%
Two-year centers	18,865	+ 5%
Extension	38,011	+12%
Systemwide programs	16,670	0%
Voc-tech adult education system	90,565	+12%
Medical C of Wisconsin	5,764	+ 5%
Student aid	37,200	+21%
Total	**$ 738,679**	**+11%**
WYOMING		
U of Wyoming	$ 75,099	− 3%
Community colleges	36,920	+ 8%
Other appropriations	2,734	n/c
Total	**$ 114,753**	**0%**

Note: Some totals may be inconsistent with itemized figures because of rounding.
n/c Not comparable.

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THE CHRONICLE
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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Scholars studying the moral development of children have reached some consensus in the face of criticism of educators' performance: Page A4.

The 1988 Nobel Prizes in physics, chemistry, and economics were won by scientists in Europe and the United States: Page A5.

Congress moved toward final approval of a bill to strip student aid from people convicted of selling or using illegal drugs: Page A24.

Lauro F. Cavazos, a month after becoming Secretary of Education, hopes to "bring people together" to improve U.S. education: Page A24.

On Election Day, backers of a referendum in Alaska will seek to undo the merger of community colleges into the university system; other campaign-related stories: Page A25.

Food operations and dormitories are part of the empire of a Duke U. official who combines business savvy with concern for professors and students as consumers: Page A37.

Asian students, for the first time, accounted for more than half of the foreigners enrolled at U.S. colleges last year, a report says: Page A39.

A Russian baseball team spent two exuberant weeks at the Johns Hopkins University: Page A43.

Mexico's National Autonomous University is embroiled in a clash over academic politics: Page A47.

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Enrollment Has Risen at Many Black Colleges This Fall; Nationally, Campuses Are Reporting Unexpected Gains

Black colleges

By DENISE K. MAGNER

When enrollment rose this fall at such well-known historically black colleges as Howard University and Morehouse College, observers were not surprised.

After all, those colleges had managed to escape or rebound from the years of plummeting enrollments experienced by many black institutions in the early 1980's.

But when enrollment doubled at Knoxville College, where the threat of a loss of accreditation had engendered extensive bad publicity, and rose 19 per cent at Fisk University, where financial problems in the mid-1980's caused a dramatic drop in enrollment, officials began to suspect something was up beyond the number of students.

The phenomenon of rising enrollment this fall at many historically black colleges was presaged in the spring by hefty increases in applications and in admissions to many black institutions.

While many of the dramatic enrollment increases were at the better-known black colleges, over all the enrollment growth this year appears to be more widespread than in past years, said Alan H. Kirschner, vice-president for programs and public policy at the United Negro College Fund.

Early Count Shows 3.4-Pct. Increase

A preliminary count at 35 of the 42 colleges in the United Negro College Fund showed that total fall enrollment is up by 3.4 per cent compared with 1 per cent a year ago. Freshman enrollment is up by about 7 per cent for the second year in a row. Unlike past years, when only half of the colleges in the fund saw their student

Continued on Page A42

Unexpected gains

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

Contrary to predictions that the number of students would hold steady, many colleges and universities are reporting surprising increases in their enrollments this fall.

While educators say they don't know for sure why the numbers are up, they point to vigorous recruiting, upgraded academic programs, improved retention rates, a slight increase in the pool of new high-school graduates, and even last October's stock-market crash as factors behind the unexpected gains.

Whatever the cause, college officials are not complaining.

"We've got good news," said William J. Napier, vice-chancellor of the Ohio Board of Regents. At the state's 64 public institu-

Continued on Page A41

WHAT WILL TENURE COMMITTEES THINK?

Faculty Attitudes Mixed on Peer-Review Process for Computer Software

By THOMAS J. DeLOUGHRY

WASHINGTON

An effort to set up a peer-review process for computer software—in the hope of promoting recognition of software development as a scholarly activity—has been greeted with measured optimism by professors involved in computing and has led to questions about how the process will be accepted by the rest of academe.

Chief among the concerns raised about the project is whether members of tenure committees will actually consider the reviews and reward faculty members for developing software.

At the annual conference of EDUCOM here this week, educators involved with the organization's review project are expected to address that concern and to decide how to make sure the reviews reach members of tenure committees.

4 Disciplines Chosen

The educators will also be looking for ways to distribute the reviews to instructors to try to get more of them interested in using computers in their classrooms.

Those associated with EDUCOM, a consortium of more than 500 colleges and universities involved in computing, often cite the scarcity of credit toward tenure for professors who develop software—and the lack of information about the quality of software outside the circles of people who use computers—as reasons why computing is not more widespread in higher education.

Eight months ago, EDUCOM announced that it would begin reviewing programs in four disciplines—medicine, languages, basic mathematics skills, and basic reading skills. Since then, the project—called the Scholarly Reviews of Academic Software Project—has received 35 programs for re-

Continued on Page A20

China's University Leaders Nervous About Future as Government Seeks to Control Failing Economy

By SUZANNE PEPPER

HONG KONG

A wave of uncertainty has enveloped higher education in China this fall.

With the national economy suffering its worst deterioration in a decade and the government struggling to halt the decline through a burst of conservative policy decisions, many academic leaders have grown anxious about the future of their institutions.

The most serious concerns of the educators are the effects of rising inflation on university budgets, a growing shift of the costs of higher education to students and their parents, problems associated with the job-assignment process for university graduates, and a belief that higher education is being devalued throughout the country.

When the academic year began in mid-September, a sense of urgency over double-digit inflation and widespread reports of official corruption had already begun to shift the balance of power in the government away from supporters of the free-market patterns of recent months and toward a restoration of centralized controls.

Although earlier discussions among top government officials seemed inconclusive, by early October it was clear that the cam-

Continued on Page A50

Making Retirement More Attractive

More and more colleges are offering programs to keep their retired faculty members comfortable and intellectually active: Page A15.

Pentagon Power Struggle Over Research Budget Could Benefit Colleges

By COLLEEN CORDES

WASHINGTON

A Pentagon power struggle over who should control the budget for defense research is leading to a reexamination of how the Defense Department controls hundreds of millions of dollars in research funds. It also could end the decline in the Pentagon's support for basic research.

A high-ranking defense official recently proposed a new way to plan and administer the department's budget for basic and applied research. It would take power away from each of the military services and consolidate it instead under the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the central division of the Pentagon.

Critics have said the Secretary's office

Continued on Page A30

MARGINALIA

From our very own listing of deadlines for papers:

"November 1: Arts and technology. Proposals for possible presentations at a symposium on the arts and technology, to be held in February in New London, Conn. Contact: Noel Zahler, Director, CEDS.; i don't know what it stands for Box 1632, Connecticut College, New London, Conn."

Who let archy in here?

■

From an ad seeking a president for Andrew College, in our "Bulletin Board" pages:

"Effective communication and public relations skills are needed to work with the United Methodist Church and the general public."

It's *that* difficult, is it? asks a reader at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

■

How to tell night from day (from *Carlow Update*, a newsletter at Carlow College):

"Clarification: In connection with the article on Carlow's educational benefit policy which appeared in last week's issue, please note that daytime classes are defined as courses which occur during a person's regular working hours. For example, evening classes are considered daytime courses for staff who work at night."

■

Ad in the Nashville *Tennessean:*

"AUSTIN PEAY STATE UNIVERSITY Employs over 100 Adjacent instructors annually in a variety of fields. . . ."

Arranged in a long, long line?

■

News release from the University of Texas at Arlington:

"R———— M————, a researcher in the field of animal behavior and learning, has been named chairman of the UTA psychology department.

"M———— comes to UTA from the University of Oklahoma, where he began in 1973. . . ."

He's come a long way, for a 15-year-old.

■

Letter from Bob Martinez, the Governor of Florida, to Lieut. Gen. Rolland V. Heiser of the New College Foundation:

"I was very pleased to see that New College has been selected as one of our nation's choosiest colleges. The article in *U.S.A. Today* mentioned New College as the only new-comer to this prestigious list. That's quite an honor. . . .

"Your selection also reflects very highly upon Florida's private education system. . . ."

Psst, Governor: New College has been part of one of your state universities, the University of South Florida, for years. —C.G.

In Brief

Proprietary-School Head Indicted for Fraud

A federal grand jury in Tampa, Fla., last week indicted the president of a chain of beauty schools and 18 other employees for conspiring to defraud the Education Department of money for student financial aid.

Students at the schools, the Wilfred Academies of Hair and Beauty Culture, receive about $75-million in federal financial aid each year. Only four educational corporations receive more in federal student aid each year, the Justice Department said.

The indictment, which followed a two-year investigation, charged Philip E. Jakeway, Jr., president of the Wilfred American Education Corporation, which operates for-profit trade schools in 10 states, with making false statements to the department; stealing, embezzling, or misapplying money provided by the department; wire fraud; and operating a racketeering enterprise.

Mr. Jakeway did not return telephone calls last week, and his employees would not comment on the indictments.

What They're Reading on College Campuses

		Previous Survey
1.	The Essential Calvin and Hobbes, by Bill Watterson	—
2.	Night of the Crash-Test Dummies, by Gary Larson	1
3.	Tales Too Ticklish to Tell, by Berke Breathed	—
4.	The Power of Myth, by Joseph Campbell with Bill Moyers	2
5.	Something Under the Bed Is Drooling, by Bill Watterson	4
6.	Patriot Games, by Tom Clancy	3
7.	Fallen Hearts, by V. C. Andrews	6
8.	A Brief History of Time, by Stephen W. Hawking	—
9.	The Dark Tower: The Gunslinger by Stephen King	—
10.	The Boz, by Brian Bosworth with Rick Reilly	—

The Chronicle's list of best-selling books was compiled from information supplied by stores serving the following campuses: U. of Alaska at Anchorage, American U., Baylor U., Bucknell U., U. of California at San Diego, Carleton College, Carnegie Mellon U., Case Western Reserve U., Central Michigan U., Cleveland State U., Denison U., U. of Denver, Drake U., U. of Hawaii, Indiana U., U. of Iowa, Lawrence U., Lehigh U., Mankato State U., U. of Maryland-Baltimore County, Middle Tennessee State U., U. of Missouri at Columbia, Montana State U., U. of Nebraska at Lincoln, U. of New Orleans, New York U., U. of Notre Dame, Pennsylvania State U., U. of Pittsburgh, Portland State U., Princeton U., U. of Puget Sound, San Diego State U., San Francisco State U., Stanford U., Syracuse U., Tarrant County Junior College, U. of Texas at Austin, Tulane U., Vanderbilt U., U. of Virginia, U. of Washington, West Virginia U., Wichita State U., U. of Wisconsin at Madison, and U. of Wisconsin at Milwaukee.

Reports covered sales of hardcover and paperback trade books in September.

Scores Arrested in Riots at Saint Cloud State U.

Students as well as faculty and staff members at Saint Cloud State University wore black arm bands last week to protest a weekend of riots during which six people were injured and more than 50 arrested.

A spokeswoman for the university said a crowd of 600 had faced off against police on the Friday night of Homecoming Weekend on a street adjacent to the university. The rioters threw beer bottles, vandalized street signs, and overturned a car.

The university blamed the violence on students and townspeople who became drunk at parties in several homes on the street.

The next night, police used tear gas to disperse another crowd of about 600 who had gathered on the street, said the spokeswoman, Deborah Hudson.

Ms. Hudson said 28 students were among those arrested. The university's president, Brendan J. McDonald, said they would also be prosecuted under the campus judicial system.

Mr. McDonald has also appointed a committee of students, faculty members, alumni, community leaders, and police officials to investigate the incidents.

Racial Incidents Reported on Several Campuses

Incidents of racial slurs and harassment were reported this month at Smith College and at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, just as both institutions began programs to encourage racial harmony. Other incidents were reported at De Pauw and Stanford Universities.

Smith College was investigating the delivery to several students of anonymous notes containing racial slurs. Two weeks ago, Smith officials announced an extensive minority-recruitment plan for students and faculty.

At the University of Massachusetts, a racial slur was broadcast over a two-way radio on a frequency used solely by physical-plant employees. A university investigation continued as "Civility Week" got under way last week to commemorate a 1986 brawl between white and black students.

Meanwhile, three fraternities and three sororities at De Pauw University publicly apologized last week for a "ghetto" theme party they held. Racist graffiti decorated the fraternity house that sponsored the party. The university is considering disciplinary actions against the six groups.

Officials at Stanford University were investigating two racial incidents in which fliers posted at a predominantly black dormitory were defaced. In one, the face of Ludwig van Beethoven on a poster was colored brown, with thick lips added to it. Two white students admitted responsibility for the act.

Syracuse Student Charged in Theft of Human Skull

A Syracuse University student was arrested last week for body stealing after his roommate reported that he was boiling a human skull in their dormitory room.

Kevin D. McQuain, a freshman, told police he was sterilizing the skull to use it as a model for a sculpting class. He has denied vandalizing the mausoleum at a local cemetery from which police believe the skull was removed.

A Syracuse spokesman said Mr. McQuain had been suspended pending a hearing before a campus judicial panel.

In a statement, Melvin A. Eggers, chancellor of the university, expressed "the deep regret of the entire university" over the desecration of a dozen graves at the cemetery and promised disciplinary action against any other students who might be charged with the vandalism.

Cal. Students Shut Down 'Alternative' Newspaper

An alternative student newspaper at California State University at Long Beach has had its funds cut off by the Student Senate after the paper printed a satirical edition that included erotic drawings.

The weekly newspaper, *The Union*, had been at odds with student leaders for several years because of its content. The satirical edition, called "The Sexually Frustrated Male Issue," was "the straw that broke the camel's

Dana Foundation to Honor 3 for Pioneering Work

NEW YORK

The Charles A. Dana Foundation next week will present $50,000 awards to two scientists and an educator for their pioneering work in health or higher education.

Alfred Sommer, professor of ophthalmology, epidemiology, and international health and director of the Center for Preventive Ophthalmology at the Johns Hopkins University, is being recognized for creating a successful strategy for combating blindness among children in developing countries.

A second award for pioneering innovations in health will be given to Lester Breslow, director of health-services research in the division of cancer control at the Jonsson Comprehensive Cancer Center at the University of California at Los Angeles. Mr. Breslow, who was dean of the School of Public Health at U.C.L.A. for eight years, is being recognized for scientific investigations that have helped reshape the concept and practice of preventing chronic disease and promoting health.

Psychology Professor Cited

Norman T. Adler, a professor of psychology at the University of Pennsylvania, will receive the award for pioneering innovations in higher education for establishing Penn's Biological Basis of Behavior Program. The program, which is interdisciplinary and humanistic in its approach, provides an alternative to college science courses that are dominated by students specializing in the sciences and preparing for specific professions such as medicine.

The Dana Foundation will also present $25,000 awards to two organizations. One will go to the American Foundation for AIDS Research, in honor of Mathilde Krim, an associate research scientist at St. Luke's–Roosevelt Hospital Center and the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University and a co-founder of the research foundation.

The other will go to the University of Notre Dame's Institute of International Peace Studies, in honor of the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, who retired as Notre Dame's president last year. Father Hesburgh helped to establish the peace-studies institute.

The Dana Awards, which were first presented in 1986, are given in recognition of innovative ideas in health promotion and disease prevention and innovations that advance the quality of undergraduate education. —DEBRA E. BLUM

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Note Book

Neither George Bush nor Michael S. Dukakis has managed to attract large numbers of students into his campaign, as the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson did. But many college students—some believe an unprecedented number—have chosen to contribute to the election by registering students to vote for whomever they like.

The University of Michigan at Ann Arbor has seen one of the most impressive voter-registration drives in history. Registering in Ann Arbor is ordinarily a hassle that involves dealing with local-government offices. Many students would rather not vote.

"There are a lot of barriers to students' getting organized," says Zachary Kittrie, a student-government member. "You need to know how the system works. You need to know the deadlines. You need to work with the city clerk."

Student-government leaders, working with a variety of campus groups, removed the obstacles and registered 6,000 of their peers on campus.

At Iowa State University, students registered more than 600 voters in one week alone, approaching their classmates in Greek organizations, residence halls, and off-campus apartments.

Dan Holub, a senior who directs his campus's chapter of the United Students of Iowa, believes that voter education was the most important component of the voter-registration drive. "Until people are educated on the issues, we aren't going to see candidates come down the line who are addressing those issues," he says. Such issues, he says, include women's concerns and rural problems.

Mr. Kittrie says the voter-registration drives will force elected leaders to take student concerns more seriously.

■

- **"A group of men regularly sit at a table facing a cafeteria line.** As women go through the line, the men loudly discuss the women's sexual attributes and hold up signs with numbers from one to ten 'rating' each woman. As a result, many women skip meals or avoid the cafeteria."
- **"A fraternity pledge approaches a young woman** he has never met and bites her on the breast—a practice called 'sharking.' "

The above situations are excerpted from *Peer Harassment: Hassles for Women on Campus*, a new report by the Project on the Status and Education of Women of the Association of American Colleges.

The report includes many more examples of such behavior and addresses collusion by women and the possible causes of peer harassment. It also lists more than 75 recommendations to help administrators prevent or cope with such harassment. It can be ordered for $5 from A.A.C./P.S.E.W., 1818 R Street, N.W., Washington 20009. Bulk rates are available.

Students

Students From Asia Made Up More Than Half of All Foreigners at U.S. Colleges Last Year

Total from all countries rose 1.9 pct. to a record 356,190; number of undergraduates declines

NEW YORK

Students from Asian countries, for the first time, accounted for more than half of the foreign students enrolled last year at American colleges and universities, the Institute of International Education reports.

In *Open Doors*, a report of its annual census of foreign students, the institute also says the number of foreign graduate students continued to rise in 1987-88, driven largely by the influx of Asians. Meanwhile, the foreign undergraduate population declined again, by 3 per cent. The net result was that, for the second year in a row, more foreign students attended graduate programs in 1987-88 than enrolled in undergraduate courses.

A record 356,190 foreign students studied in the United States last year, about 1.9 per cent more than the 349,610 who were enrolled in 1986-87. And they studied at more colleges and universities—2,552, 1.4 per cent more than in the previous year. Seventy-nine of those campuses reported a foreign-student enrollment of 1,000 or more.

Asian countries are likely to continue to send greater numbers of students to American colleges, said William K. Cummings, a lecturer and director of Harvard University's Office of International Education. Mr. Cummings analyzed the data from *Open Doors* for the institute.

"Asia has been enjoying steady progress economically and educationally, so the qualified students are quite numerous," he said. "With economic growth comes the ability to pay. There's every reason to expect the Asian interest in U.S. higher education is going to continue."

25,170 Students From China

While the greatest number of foreign students was once again from Taiwan, China came within range of passing that country. For the fifth consecutive year, the number of Chinese students grew faster than any other segment of the foreign-student population. Taiwan sent 26,660 last year, a 4-per-cent increase. A 25-per-cent increase in Chinese students brought their number to 25,170, nearly twice as many as in 1985. Reports over the past several months that China intends to reduce the flow of students overseas have been repeatedly denied by the government.

After Taiwan and China, four other Asian countries rounded out the list of the top six nations with students enrolled at American colleges last year. A 14-per-cent rise in students from India placed that country third, followed by South Korea. Both India and South Korea passed the 20,000 mark for the first time.

Economic Activity an Indicator

A 10-per-cent decrease in students from Malaysia dropped that country to fifth place last year, from second place in 1986-87. The number of Japanese students increased 19.8 per cent and placed Japan, with 18,050 students, right behind Malaysia, with 19,480.

All told, 180,540 foreign students in the United States last year came from Asian countries.

Economic activity is an indicator of the movements of foreign students and is one factor in the rising number of foreign students from Asian nations, Mr. Cummings said. Many Asian countries have directed their economies toward the United States, as is evident in the volume of trade. Many of those countries have an extensive network to help students study overseas. In the past, many Asian students defied colonial ties to European nations and came to the United States to study, he said.

The second largest group of foreign students, 44,550, came from Latin America, a one-year rise of 2.5 per cent—the lowest rate of increase for that group in the history of the census.

Fewer From Africa, Middle East

African and Middle Eastern countries continued to reduce drastically the numbers of their students on American campuses. African enrollment dropped for the fifth consecutive year, to 28,450, and Middle Eastern enrollment declined for the seventh straight year, to 43,640.

Among the greatest reductions were a 28.7-per-cent decrease in students from Nigeria and a 14.8-per-cent drop in students from Iran. However, Nigeria and Iran continued to send more students than any other country in their regions.

Study abroad by students from Africa tends to be financed by the government, while students from Middle Eastern countries pay their own way, Mr. Cummings said. "Neither of those areas is doing well economically," he said. "Their capacity to send students has simply declined in absolute terms.

"The decrease of foreign students from those places is happening to other host countries as well."

A 7.4-per-cent increase brought the number of foreign students from European countries to 38,820. Most were from the United Kingdom, followed by West Germany, France, Greece, and Spain.

Less financial aid was available for foreign students last year. Financing from home governments fell by 11.6 per cent, while money from private foreign sponsors dropped by 13 per cent.

The U.S. government also cut its financing by 11.8 per cent. However, more money was provided by U.S. colleges and universities, which increased their aid by 15.1 per cent.

Nearly two-thirds of all foreign students used personal or family income to finance their studies. U.S. colleges and universities provided funds for 17.1 per cent of the students, and 8.7 per cent received financial aid from their home governments or colleges. Only 2.1 per cent received assistance from the American government.

Engineering Most Popular

Engineering continued to be the most popular field of study for foreign students in 1987-88. About 20.7 per cent studied in that field. However, the proportion has dropped slightly in each academic year since 1985-86.

The second most popular choice, business and management, drew 18.8 per cent of the students from abroad.

The three fastest-growing fields of study last year were agriculture, the humanities, and the social sciences. The number of stu-

Continued on Following Page

Institutions Enrolling the Most Foreign Students

Miami-Dade CC	5,148
U. of Southern California	3,767
U. of Texas, Austin	3,135
U. of Wisconsin, Madison	2,825
U. of California, Los Angeles	2,765
Ohio State U., main campus	2,756
Boston U.	2,641
U. of Arizona	2,599
U. of Minnesota, Minneapolis-St. Paul	2,514
Columbia U.	2,474

SOURCE: INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Foreign Countries With the Most Students in the U.S.

Taiwan	26,660
China	25,170
India	21,010
Republic of Korea	21,010
Malaysia	19,480
Japan	18,050
Canada	15,690
Hong Kong	10,650
Iran	10,420
Indonesia	9,010

SOURCE: INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Institutions With Foreign Students From 100 or More Nations

Institution	Nationalities
U. of Arizona	122
American U.	121
George Washington U.	121
U. of Maryland, College Park	118
Boston U.	116
U. of Pennsylvania	113
Northeastern U.	112
U. of Pittsburgh	110
U. of Wisconsin, Madison	110
Pennsylvania State U.	109
U. of Southern California	109
U. of Miami	108
U. of Minnesota, Minneapolis-St. Paul	108
U. of the District of Columbia	108
Miami-Dade Community College	107
Michigan State U.	107
Indiana U., Bloomington	106
Ohio State U.	106
Texas A&M U., main campus	106
U. of Florida	105
Columbia U.	103
Iowa State U.	103
Louisiana State U., Baton Rouge	103
U. of Michigan, Ann Arbor	103
U. of Texas, Austin	103
Colorado State U.	101
U. of Massachusetts, Amherst	101
U. of Georgia	100
Montgomery College, Rockville	100

SOURCE: INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Asians Form Majority of Foreign Students at U.S. Colleges

Continued from Preceding Page

dents studying agriculture rose 10 per cent after several years of decline.

Fewer students chose education as a field of study, with the number declining by 8.3 per cent.

Other Findings

In other results from the census:

- The 156,190 foreign graduate students surpassed the 137,280 undergraduates. The remaining 23,340 were enrolled in practical training, in intensive English-language courses, or in non-degree programs.
- Since 1985-86, the number of foreign students in doctoral programs rose by 35 per cent, while enrollment in master's programs grew by 17 per cent.
- More of the foreign students were women than ever before. The proportion of women has increased almost steadily to a high of 32.3 per cent last year.
- Two-thirds of the foreign students attended public institutions.
- California continued to draw the highest number of foreign students followed by New York and Texas. Nine of the 10 states with the most foreign students have been on the list since 1955.
- While the foreign-student population had been expected to peak in the early 1980's, when it rose less than 1 per cent for three consecutive years, it has instead grown steadily, if slowly. In 1986-87, the number of students grew by 1.7 per cent, compared with 1.9 per cent last year.

Open Doors, 1987-88 will be published in November but can be ordered in advance by mailing a check or money order for $32.95 to the Institute of International Education, 809 United Nations Plaza, New York 10017. —DENISE K. MAGNER

Increased Emphasis on Foreign Languages Reported at Colleges

WASHINGTON

The nation's colleges and universities have increased their emphasis on international studies and foreign languages in the past five years, according to a report released here last week.

Based on a survey of nearly 400 colleges and universities by the American Council on Education, the report said that half of the four-year institutions surveyed had increased opportunities for study abroad and faculty travel abroad, started new courses in international studies, and improved international collections in their libraries.

The survey also found that internationally oriented courses, such as world history, were part of general-education requirements at 75 per cent of four-year institutions and 50 per cent of two-year colleges.

The report also said that two-thirds of the nation's four-year colleges and universities had a foreign-language requirement for a bachelor's degree in at least some disciplines, but only a third required a language for admission.

The report, *International Studies for Undergraduates, 1987: Operations and Opinions*, is available for $8 (prepaid) from the American Council on Education, One Dupont Circle, N.W., Washington 20036. —T.J.D.

FACT FILE: Foreign Students in U.S. Institutions, 1987-88

Institutions with largest enrollments

Rank	Institution	Number of foreign students	Proportion of total enrollment
1.	Miami-Dade Community College	5,148	11.9%
2.	University of Southern California	3,767	12.2%
3.	University of Texas, Austin	3,135	6.6%
4.	University of Wisconsin, Madison	2,825	6.5%
5.	University of California, Los Angeles	2,765	6.6%
6.	Ohio State University, main campus	2,756	5.2%
7.	Boston University	2,641	11.0%
8.	University of Arizona	2,599	7.9%
9.	University of Minnesota, Minneapolis-St. Paul	2,514	6.3%
10.	Columbia University	2,474	13.0%
11.	University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	2,446	6.7%
11.	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor	2,446	6.3%
13.	University of Pennsylvania	2,255	10.3%
14.	University of Maryland, College Park	2,238	5.9%
15.	Southern Illinois University, Carbondale	2,203	9.1%
16.	George Washington University	2,198	11.3%
17.	University of California, Berkeley	2,187	6.8%
18.	Michigan State University	2,148	5.1%
19.	University of Houston, University Park	2,113	7.3%
19.	State University of New York, Buffalo	2,113	7.7%
21.	Northeastern University	2,099	5.7%
22.	New York University	2,072	6.6%
23.	Iowa State University	2,044	7.9%
24.	Harvard University	2,014	11.7%
25.	Stanford University	1,976	14.0%
26.	Indiana University, Bloomington	1,972	5.9%
27.	Pennsylvania State University, main campus	1,959	5.4%
28.	Purdue University, main campus	1,950	5.9%
29.	North Texas State University	1,946	8.7%
30.	Arizona State University	1,917	4.5%
31.	University of Iowa	1,888	6.5%
32.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1,881	20.2%
33.	Cornell University	1,878	10.3%
34.	University of Miami	1,809	13.6%
35.	Oklahoma State University, main campus	1,789	8.7%
36.	University of Oregon, main campus	1,777	10.0%
37.	University of Toledo	1,756	8.1%
38.	Howard University	1,754	16.7%
39.	California State University, Long Beach	1,751	5.0%
40.	University of Kansas	1,747	6.6%
41.	Brigham Young University	1,732	6.3%
42.	Texas A&M University, main campus	1,717	4.4%
43.	Northern Virginia Community College	1,650	4.7%
44.	University of Washington	1,616	4.9%
45.	Rutgers University	1,608	4.8%
46.	Oregon State University	1,603	10.5%
47.	City University of New York, City College	1,593	12.3%
48.	University of Florida	1,580	4.6%
49.	University of Massachusetts, Amherst	1,559	5.8%
50.	Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge	1,524	4.1%
51.	University of Missouri, Columbia	1,470	6.4%
52.	Syracuse University	1,452	8.8%
53.	New Jersey Institute of Technology	1,415	18.4%
54.	City University of New York, Baruch College	1,387	8.4%
55.	University of Pittsburgh	1,383	4.9%
56.	University of Hawaii, Manoa	1,380	8.0%
57.	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	1,372	5.5%
58.	Ohio University	1,367	8.4%
59.	State University of New York, Stony Brook	1,356	9.3%
60.	Temple University	1,352	4.4%
61.	Wayne State University	1,332	4.4%
62.	University of Southwestern Louisiana	1,322	8.6%
63.	California State University, Los Angeles	1,303	6.2%
64.	San Francisco State University	1,295	5.0%
65.	University of Oklahoma	1,270	6.1%
66.	Georgia State University	1,136	6.5%
67.	University of Georgia	1,123	4.5%
68.	University of Texas, Arlington	1,109	4.9%
69.	Georgetown University	1,104	9.4%
70.	University of the District of Columbia	1,103	11.4%
71.	Eastern Michigan University	1,090	4.9%
72.	New York Institute of Technology	1,072	8.4%
73.	University of Utah	1,063	4.4%
74.	Case Western Reserve University	1,055	12.8%
75.	North Carolina State University	1,049	4.4%
76.	Western Michigan University	1,039	4.5%
77.	University of California, Davis	1,010	4.8%

Distribution by field of study

Field of study	1986-87 Number of foreign students	1986-87 Proportion of foreign students	1987-88 Number of foreign students	1987-88 Proportion of foreign students
Agriculture	7,200	2.1%	7,930	2.2%
Allied health	3,000	0.9%	2,860	0.8%
Architecture & environmental design	5,950	1.7%	6,280	1.8%
Area & ethnic studies	920	0.3%	1,190	0.3%
Business & management	66,140	18.9%	66,990	18.8%
Communications	4,890	1.4%	5,060	1.4%
Communications technologies	720	0.2%	520	0.1%
Computer & information sciences	27,080	7.7%	26,680	7.5%
Education	12,130	3.5%	11,140	3.1%
Engineering	74,290	21.3%	73,880	20.7%
English language	13,530	3.9%	14,030	3.9%
Foreign languages	3,230	0.9%	3,650	1.0%
Health sciences	11,350	3.2%	11,050	3.1%
Home economics	1,850	0.5%	1,700	0.5%
Industrial arts	820	0.2%	710	0.2%
Law	2,020	0.6%	2,150	0.6%
Letters	5,480	1.6%	6,080	1.7%
Liberal & general studies	11,160	3.2%	11,020	3.1%
Library & archival sciences	770	0.2%	680	0.2%
Life sciences	9,920	2.8%	10,920	3.1%
Mathematics	8,360	2.4%	8,720	2.4%
Military sciences	210	0.1%	56	—
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	2,000	0.6%	1,870	0.5%
Parks & recreation	250	0.1%	270	0.1%
Personal & social development	1,970	0.6%	1,840	0.5%
Philosophy & religion	1,720	0.5%	1,800	0.5%
Physical sciences	16,310	4.7%	16,930	4.8%
Protective services	610	0.2%	500	0.1%
Psychology	3,310	0.9%	3,510	1.0%
Public affairs	2,920	0.8%	3,020	0.8%
Science technologies	1,140	0.3%	1,400	0.4%
Social sciences	17,600	5.0%	19,160	5.4%
Theology	2,770	0.8%	2,720	0.8%
Visual & performing arts	8,050	2.3%	8,870	2.5%
Vocational home economics	260	0.1%	220	0.1%
Undeclared	19,660	5.6%	20,790	5.8%
Total	349,610	100.0%	356,190	100.0%

Where they come from

Rank	Country or territory	Students
1.	Taiwan	26,660
2.	China	25,170
3.	India	21,010
4.	Republic of Korea	20,520
5.	Malaysia	19,480
6.	Japan	18,050
7.	Canada	15,690
8.	Hong Kong	10,650
9.	Iran	10,420
10.	Indonesia	9,010
11.	Nigeria	8,340
12.	United Kingdom	6,600
13.	Pakistan	6,570
14.	Thailand	6,430
15.	Mexico	6,170
16.	Lebanon	5,820
17.	West Germany	5,730
18.	Saudi Arabia	5,490
19.	Jordan	5,140
20.	Singapore	4,870
21.	Philippines	4,420
22.	France	4,310
23.	Greece	4,140
24.	Venezuela	3,790
25.	Colombia	3,370
26.	Kuwait	3,160
27.	Brazil	2,950
28.	Israel	2,690
29.	Turkey	2,630
30.	Spain	2,500
31.	Peru	2,290
32.	Jamaica	2,280
33.	Italy	2,200
34.	Bangladesh	2,170
35.	South Africa	2,130
36.	Nicaragua	2,100
37.	Egypt	2,090
38.	Trinidad & Tobago	2,050
39.	Sri Lanka	2,030
40.	Kenya	1,990
41.	Panama	1,910
42.	Cyprus	1,890
42.	Vietnam	1,890
44.	Norway	1,880
45.	Ethiopia	1,870
46.	Syria	1,740
47.	Bahamas	1,710
48.	Argentina	1,650
49.	Netherlands	1,630
50.	Sweden	1,600
51.	Australia	1,430
52.	Haiti	1,460
53.	Cameroon	1,400
54.	United Arab Emirates	1,380
55.	Honduras	1,250
56.	Cuba	1,230
57.	Ireland	1,170
58.	Ecuador	1,110
59.	Chile	1,110
59.	Ghana	1,110
59.	El Salvador	1,110
62.	Switzerland	1,040
63.	Pacific Islands Trust Territory	1,030

Note: Includes only countries with over 1,000 students in U.S. institutions.

Number of foreign students by state

Rank	State	Students
1.	California	49,197
2.	New York	34,693
3.	Texas	23,714
4.	Massachusetts	18,946
5.	Florida	18,271
6.	Illinois	15,619
7.	Pennsylvania	13,460
8.	Ohio	13,142
9.	Michigan	12,171
10.	District of Columbia	9,298
11.	New Jersey	8,397
12.	Indiana	7,086
13.	Oklahoma	6,673
14.	Arizona	6,560
15.	Maryland	6,386
16.	Virginia	6,364
17.	Missouri	6,223
18.	Oregon	6,147
19.	Georgia	6,131
20.	Louisiana	6,114
21.	Washington	5,988
22.	Iowa	5,855
23.	Wisconsin	5,651
24.	North Carolina	5,407
25.	Kansas	5,154
26.	Minnesota	5,069
27.	Colorado	4,439
28.	Utah	4,417
29.	Alabama	4,130
30.	Tennessee	4,078
31.	Connecticut	4,010
32.	Hawaii	3,648
33.	South Carolina	2,088
34.	Kentucky	2,024
35.	Arkansas	1,818
36.	Nebraska	1,801
37.	Rhode Island	1,711
38.	Mississippi	1,639
39.	New Mexico	1,513
40.	New Hampshire	1,286
41.	West Virginia	1,220
42.	Vermont	1,132
43.	North Dakota	1,090
44.	Idaho	966
45.	Delaware	856
46.	South Dakota	704
47.	Montana	643
48.	Maine	615
49.	Nevada	609
50.	Wyoming	488
51.	Alaska	276

SOURCE: INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

ATHLETICS NOTES

NCAA Files 17 Allegations Against Kentucky Basketball

The National Collegiate Athletic Association has issued a set of "major" charges against the University of Kentucky's men's basketball program, including payments to prospective players, academic fraud, and unethical conduct by coaches.

David P. Roselle, the university's president, said that he was "saddened" by the 17 allegations and that the university would take responsibility if they are proved true.

In July, the N.C.A.A. charged that an assistant coach at Kentucky had sent a package containing $1,000 to a prospective player.

Among the new charges, a university employee is said to have promised that a prospective player would receive a $300 monthly allowance, a car, and financial assistance for his mother, in exchange for agreeing to play at Kentucky. Another player is charged with academic fraud.

Too Few Black Officials and Coaches, Study Finds

Blacks are underrepresented in administrative and coaching positions at institutions that belong to the N.C.A.A., the report of an association subcommittee has concluded. It called the situation "bleak," and said much more needed to be done to develop black sports officials.

The survey, conducted by an N.C.A.A. panel studying college-sports opportunities for members of minority groups, found that blacks hold 6.1 per cent of full-time administrative positions, but an even lower proportion of top posts. Only 4.4 per cent of athletics directors, associate directors, and assistant directors are black, the study found.

South Carolina to Probe Charges of Steroid Abuse

Law-enforcement officials in South Carolina said last week they would investigate charges that coaches at the University of South Carolina encouraged a former player to use anabolic steroids.

The player, Tommy Chaikin, told his story of steroid addiction in last week's issue of *Sports Illustrated*. He said he and many of his teammates had used steroids to become stronger on the field and that the experience had driven him near suicide.

James Anders, the Fifth Circuit Solicitor in Columbia, S.C., said that Mr. Chaikin would be interviewed and that the findings could lead to a grand-jury investigation.

Possible criminal charges relating to distribution of the steroids might be filed, Mr. Anders said. The grand jury might also consider whether the steroid use was condoned by the coaches, and whether the university should consider taking action against them.

Two coaches named in the story, Joe Morrison and Jim Washburn, denied any involvement. South Carolina's interim athletics director, Albert Dixon, said he would not investigate.

Bob Marcum, the former athletics director, was fired in March for problems in the university's drug-testing program.

—DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

NCAA Budgets, 1987 and 1988

Revenue

	1987	1988	Change
Division I men's basketball	$64,497,500	$64,363,800	− 1%
Other Division I championships	5,564,100	7,118,200	+ 28%
Communications	2,431,000	3,071,400	+ 26%
Investments	1,300,000	1,551,200	− 19%
Football television assessments	1,500,000	1,300,000	− 13%
Corporate sponsorships	950,000	1,260,000	+ 33%
Publishing	1,001,500	1,099,500	+ 10%
Membership dues	870,000	831,000	− 4%
Division II championships	637,200	759,200	+ 19%
Division III championships	311,200	396,900	+ 28%
General	362,500	239,800	− 34%
Total revenue	$79,425,000	$82,011,000	+ 3%

Spending

	1987	1988	Change
Division I men's basketball distribution	$28,645,700	$32,140,800	+ 12%
Transportation to championships	4,666,200	4,953,100	+ 6%
Championships: administration	3,990,000	4,232,600	+ 6%
Grants to conferences	3,505,000	3,520,000	+ 1%
Championships: per-diem allowances	2,955,400	3,438,500	+ 16%
Other championships distributions	2,170,700	3,390,860	+ 56%
Communications department	2,825,650	3,165,200	+ 12%
Grant to Division II and III reserves	3,100,000	3,000,000	− 3%
General	1,394,100	2,706,400	+ 94%
Publishing department	1,867,300	2,383,200	+ 28%
Drug testing and education	1,965,000	1,950,000	− 1%
Legal services	1,500,000	1,750,000	+ 17%
Enforcement department	1,964,500	1,748,400	− 11%
Administration department	1,503,900	1,743,300	+ 16%
Committees	1,272,000	1,180,000	− 7%
Championships department	1,043,700	1,175,000	+ 13%
National Forum	950,000	1,131,000	+ 19%
Grant to National Collegiate Foundation	6,800,000	1,000,000	− 85%
Royalties to members	674,000	900,000	+ 34%
Insurance: general and liability	692,500	900,000	+ 30%
Legislative services department	737,000	840,500	+ 14%
Rent	732,000	766,200	+ 5%
Catastrophic insurance	947,000	765,000	− 19%
Clinics and competition	517,400	761,000	+ 47%
Business department	639,200	751,000	+ 17%
Compliance services	—	720,100	n/c
Postgraduate scholarships	600,000	550,000	− 8%
Contingency	686,250	352,040	− 49%
Development	79,800	96,800	+ 21%
Funded operating reserve	1,000,000	—	n/c
Total expenditures	$79,425,000	$82,011,000	+ 3%

n/c—not comparable

SOURCE: NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

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Athletics Calendar

Meetings

November 29-30: Sports law. Seminar sponsored by the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics, Providence Marriott, Providence, R.I. Contact: Tim Gleason, NACDA Foundation, P.O. Box 16428, Cleveland 44116; (216) 892-4000.

December 5-8: Business. *Athletic Business* conference, Hyatt Regency Hotel, New Orleans. Contact: Melanie Bingham, *Athletic Business* Magazine, 1842 Hoffman Street, Suite 201, Madison, Wis. 53704; (608) 249-0186.

January 8-12: Governance. Annual convention, National Collegiate Athletic Association, San Francisco. Contact: N.C.A.A., P.O. Box 1906, Mission, Kan. 66201; (913) 384-3220.

February 12-14: Sports law. 8th Annual Sports Law Conference, Holiday Inn Four Seasons, Greensboro, N.C. Contact: Sports and the Courts, Inc., P. O. Box 2836, Winston-Salem, N.C. 27102.

March 30–April 1: Governance. Annual legislative meeting, National Junior College Athletic Association, Charlotte, N.C. Contact: N.J.C.A.A., P.O. Box 7305, Colorado Springs, Colo. 80933-7305; (719) 590-9788.

June 4-7: Governance. Annual convention, National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics, Anaheim Hilton, Anaheim, Cal. Contact: Dennis Collins, P.O. Box 16428, Cleveland 44116; (216) 892-4000.

Championships

November 4-5: Field hockey. National Junior College Athletic Association, Dean Junior College.

November 4-6: Field hockey. Canadian Interuniversity Athletic Union, McGill U.

November 10-12: Men's soccer. Canadian Interuniversity Athletic Union, U. of British Columbia.

November 12: Men's and women's cross country. National Junior College Athletic Association, College of Southern Idaho.

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